

Juridical Analysis Of Law Enforcement Against Criminal Offenders Misusing Subsidized Fuel To Creating The Principle Of Justice (Research Study In Bintan Police Jurisdiction)

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ABSTRACT. The purpose of the study is to determine legal arrangements in terms of enforcement against perpetrators of subsidized fuel abuse in the Bintan Police Area, to determine the implementation of law enforcement against perpetrators of subsidized fuel abuse in the Bintan Police Area, to find out obstacles and law enforcement solutions against perpetrators criminal misuse of subsidized fuel in the Bintan Police Station area. This thesis research method is normative juridical (legal research) through literature study with an empirical juridical approach (sociological juridical) through field studies aimed at obtaining legal knowledge empirically. The results showed that enforcement legal arrangements against perpetrators of subsidized fuel abuse are strictly enforced to ensure integrity and fairness in the distribution of subsidized energy resources to the people. The government, through various regulations and laws, has imposed significant sanctions on individuals or entities that misuse, divert, or resell subsidized fuel for commercial purposes. Law enforcement by the police against perpetrators of subsidized fuel abuse in Indonesia still requires optimization, although efforts have been made through various operations and raids, there are still reports and evidence showing that criminal acts of subsidized fuel abuse continue to occur in various regions. Obstacles such as lack of resources, coordination between agencies, and obstacles in investigation and prosecution make the law enforcement process not run as optimally as expected. This certainly challenges the integrity of social justice promoted by the government in the fuel subsidy program for people in need. In the implementation of law enforcement against perpetrators of criminal acts of misuse of subsidized fuel, the police are faced with several obstacle factors. First, limited human resources and equipment make law enforcement difficult to conduct thoroughly. Second, lack of inter-agency coordination often slows down investigations and prosecutions. Third, there are indications that the involvement of certain parties who have economic interests can hamper the law enforcement process. Solutions that can be proposed include increasing human resource capacity through training and education, improving infrastructure and supporting equipment, and strengthening inter-agency coordination mechanisms. In addition, transparency and accountability in the law enforcement process must be improved, as well as prioritizing a preventive approach through socialization to the public about the negative impacts of subsidized fuel abuse. It is recommended that the government to strengthen legal policies against perpetrators of criminal acts of misuse of subsidized fuel in order to provide a deterrent effect to perpetrators. The police are advised to improve law enforcement performance against perpetrators of criminal acts of misuse of subsidized fuel that harm the community and the state. The public is advised to participate in assisting the police in law enforcement against perpetrators of the criminal act of misusing subsidized fuel.

Keywords: Law Enforcement, Crime, Fuel Subsidy, Justice

Introduction

Subsidized fuel oil (BBM) is an essential and valuable resource for the country. When misuse of subsidized fuel occurs, such as document falsification, embezzlement, smuggling, or illegal sales, the state experiences significant financial losses. This is an essential concern because this misuse can hamper the government's efforts to provide fuel subsidies to needy people.

Oil and gas is a natural resource controlled by the State and has a vital role in the national economy, so its management needs to be carried out as optimally as possible. To

create oil and gas business activities to realize increased prosperity and welfare of the people, it has been stipulated in Law Number 22 of 2001 concerning Oil and Natural Gas. which provides a legal basis for the renewal and restructuring of oil and gas business activities.¹

Nowadays, people's fuel needs are increasing along with the number of vehicles. The public can obtain this fuel requirement through Public Fuel Filling Stations (from now on, abbreviated as SPBU). In order to help the community's need for fuel, the government has implemented a policy using fuel subsidies. The government provides fuel subsidies to people from lower economic groups to get them quickly.

Looking at the purpose of the fuel subsidy carried out by the Government shows that the subsidy is carried out to help underprivileged citizens. However, in practice, it was misused by the middle and upper classes. This causes the fuel subsidy to be misdirected in its distribution because it is intended to be given to less well-off groups. It is enjoyed mainly by middle and upper-class groups and is often misused to gain personal profit by buying large amounts of subsidized fuel. -quantity and resold to non-subsidized fuel users.

One of the crimes that occurs in society is the hoarding of BBM (fuel oil), which is carried out by people who are irresponsible and only prioritize personal pleasure, thus causing harm to people who need BBM. So, the result of the crimes committed by irresponsible people is that fuel is scarce, and fuel prices have soared higher than usual, thus making people from underprivileged communities feel very disadvantaged.² Supervision from the government is needed in the distribution of subsidized fuel. With government supervision in the distribution of fuel, it will benefit the lower classes. Crimes committed by individuals who want to take advantage of current economic problems will be reduced by fuel hoarding.³

As happened at Pelantar Kelong Berek Motor, Kijang Kota Village, East Bintan District, Bintan Regency, the Bintan Police Criminal Investigation Unit arrested the perpetrators of non-procedural subsidy fuel abusers. The police managed to secure evidence in the form of 1 red Panther-type car with license plate number BP 1924 YB, nine 35-liters containing diesel oil, and 4 220 liter plastic drums containing approximately 385 liters of diesel fuel.

¹ Benny Lubiantara, *Ekonomi Migas Tinjauan Aspek Komersial Kontrak Migas*, Grasindo, Jakarta, 2012, hlm. 34

² *Ibid*, hlm. 164

³ Asep N. Mulyana, *Reformasi Delik Migas Dalam Mewujudkan Keadilan Energy*, PT Gramedia widiasarana Indonesia, Jakarta, 2019, hlm. 215

Research methods

Research is a managed, systematic, data-based, critical, objective, and scientific inquiry or investigation into a specific problem aimed at finding alternative solutions to related problems. The specifications of this research only carry out analysis to the level of synthesis, namely analyzing and presenting facts systematically so that they can be more easily understood and concluded⁴. The research specifications or type of research for this thesis is normative legal research supported by sociological (empirical) legal research. The approach method in this research combines the normative approach, "legal research," with the empirical approach method, "Judicial Sociologies." The research mechanism using this combined approach method is carried out by decomposing research explanations from an inductive method to a deductive method and vice versa. The location of this research is in the Riau Islands Province, to be precise, at the Bintan Resort Police (Polres), whose address is Bintan Buyu, Tlk. Bintan District, Bintan Regency, Riau Islands. The population is all law enforcement officers and the community in the jurisdiction of the Bintan Resort Police (Polres). The sample used by the author is a random technique, namely 2 (two) Bintan Resort Police (Polres) investigators who handle criminal acts of misuse of subsidized fuel and 2 (two) competent community members to be questioned in this research. As data and the data sources used in this research are primary data and secondary data. In analyzing data in legal research that uses legal resources, both primary data and secondary data.

Results and Discussion

The Role of the Police in Investigations

The role of the police is part of their position as protectors of society. According to Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Police of the Republic of Indonesia, the definition of the police is everything related to the functions and institutions of the police by statutory regulations. The police are a law enforcement tool that can provide protection, protection, and prevent crime in people's lives. This is by Rahardi's opinion that "Police are one of the functions of state government in the field of maintaining security and public order".⁵

⁴ Irawan Suhartono, *Metode Penelitian Sosial Suatu Teknik Penelitian Bidang Kesejahteraan Sosial lainnya*, Bandung: Remaja Rosda Karya, 2009, hlm. 63.

⁵ *Ibid*, hlm. 56

Implementation of Law Enforcement Against Perpetrators of Criminal Misuse of Subsidized Fuel in the Bintan Police Area

Bintan Police, like other regional police in Indonesia, collaborates with related agencies such as BPH Migas and Pertamina to supervise the distribution of subsidized fuel. They ensure that subsidized fuel is only sold to people entitled to receive it according to existing provisions. Supervision and control in the context of misuse of subsidized fuel is an essential element in the law enforcement system. Supervision is actively monitoring and evaluating subsidized fuel distribution activities at various sales points, from base stations to gas stations.

Temporary control is more preventive. The aim is to anticipate and prevent violations before they occur. The police often conduct market operations to inspect gas stations and other distributors to ensure they sell subsidized fuel by applicable regulations. In this operation, the police will examine documents, carry out physical examinations, and take fuel samples for analysis.

Market Operations are an effort by the government and related institutions to ensure the availability, distribution, and sale of certain commodities, such as subsidized fuel, run by established rules and regulations. Market Operations are more than just inspection and supervision. This effort also has an educational and socialization function. Through this operation, the government and related institutions can educate the public, entrepreneurs, and other business actors about the importance of complying with the rules for selling subsidized fuel. Investigation and investigation are two critical stages in law enforcement, especially in handling criminal cases, including misuse of subsidized fuel. These two stages have different but complementary roles in ensuring that perpetrators of criminal acts can be identified, arrested, and prosecuted by applicable law.

All actions in an investigation must be based on applicable laws and procedures and often require permission from certain legal authorities, such as a court. The main aim of an investigation is to ensure that there is sufficient evidence to submit a case to court and prosecute criminals by applicable law.

The Bintan Police may also work with the local community to obtain information regarding indications of misuse of subsidized fuel. Community participation is essential in helping law enforcement officials identify perpetrators of abuse. Collaboration with the Community is a strategic approach to enforcing the law and controlling various forms of violations, including cases of misuse of subsidized fuel.

Overview of Law Enforcement

The goal of law enforcement is correctional. As a result, community perspectives can influence law enforcement. Legal culture consists of the norms that underlie the law. This is an abstract idea of morality. Law enforcement is an effort to overcome crime rationally, fulfill a sense of justice, and be effective by using various means as a reaction that can be given to criminals, both criminal and non-criminal means, which can be integrated.

Article 1, paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, states explicitly that Indonesia is a legal state. Therefore, the aim of developing national law is to provide stability, order, and legal protection based on truth and justice and provide a sense of security and tranquility. Criminal law enforcement, whether substantive, formal, or implementation, is carried out by the criminal justice system in a preventive, repressive, or curative manner. In this way, it will be seen how the police, prosecutors, courts, and correctional institutions are connected and interdependent in the criminal justice subsystem.

One of the keys to success in law enforcement is the personality and mentality of law enforcers. Within the framework of law enforcement by every law enforcement agency, justice and truth must be stated, must be felt and seen, and must be actualized. The law enforcement factor, in this case, must be accompanied by education because the education received by law enforcement officers today tends to be on conventional practical matters. In many cases, law enforcement officers experience obstacles in their duties.

Obstacles to Law Enforcement Against Perpetrators of Criminal Misuse of Subsidized Fuel in the Bintan Police Area

Law enforcement against perpetrators of criminal acts of misuse of subsidized fuel in the Bintan Police area certainly faces several obstacles. The following are some of the main obstacles to law enforcement in the region:

1. Limited Resources

One of the main obstacles often faced is limited resources, both in terms of personnel, evidence, and technology. The police may need more trained personnel to handle cases of misuse of subsidized fuel or may need more advanced equipment and technology to carry out effective investigations and surveillance.

2. Cooperation between agencies

Although the main task of law enforcement lies with the police, law enforcement in cases of misuse of subsidized fuel requires close coordination with other agencies such as customs, local government agencies, and energy-related agencies. Less than optimal cooperation can hamper the law enforcement process. Cooperation between agencies is a

crucial pillar in the law enforcement process, especially in cases involving various aspects and jurisdictions.

3. Local Culture and Norms

In some areas, including Bintan, there may be local norms and culture that consider the misuse of subsidized fuel as usual and not a criminal act. This can hamper law enforcement efforts because the public needs to support the authorities' actions.

4. Big Actor Involvement

In some cases, there may be prominent actors involved in the misuse of subsidized fuel who have solid networks and resources. This can complicate the law enforcement process due to intervention or pressure from these actors. The involvement of prominent actors in the problem of subsidized fuel abuse adds a level of complexity and challenge to law enforcement efforts. Prominent actors here can refer to corporations, influential business groups, or individuals with significant power and resources.

5. Lack of Information

Insufficient information regarding perpetrators, modus operandi, or illegal distribution networks can be an obstacle. With sufficient information, it is easier for authorities to take appropriate action. Lack of information is one of the main challenges in law enforcement against any criminal act, including misuse of subsidized fuel.

In today's digital era, accurate, timely, and relevant information is an essential asset in investigating and eradicating crime. Without adequate information, law enforcement officials may have difficulty identifying perpetrators, gathering evidence, or understanding the modus operandi and networks involved. A lack of information can also result in less targeted law enforcement, where limited resources may be allocated to less priority cases, while significant or strategic cases may be missed.

6. Regulatory Limitations

There may be loopholes in existing regulations or laws that perpetrators can exploit to avoid legal sanctions. These gaps need to be closed by revising or improving regulations. Regulatory limitations are often the main obstacle in law enforcement efforts. Existing regulations may need to be revised to address specific cases, tend to be ambiguous, or need to be updated to reflect current developments.

In the context of subsidized fuel abuse, unclear or non-specific regulations can provide gaps for perpetrators to seek legal solutions or make it difficult for authorities to determine appropriate legal action. In addition, with solid and transparent regulations, it is

easier for law enforcement officials to have a solid basis for taking action, which can potentially weaken their authority in the eyes of the public.

Law Enforcement Solutions for Perpetrators of Criminal Misuse of Subsidized Fuel in the Bintan Police Area

Law enforcement solutions against perpetrators of subsidized fuel abuse in the Bintan Police area:

1) Increased Resources

Investing more resources, both human resources and technology. Increase the capacity of personnel through training and education related to investigations, interview techniques, and understanding of specific laws regarding subsidized fuel. In addition, technological tools such as integrated information systems can facilitate monitoring and early detection of criminal acts.

Resource enhancement is one of the crucial aspects of strengthening law enforcement capability. Resources here cover various aspects, from personnel equipment to facilities that support police activities. Having sufficient, well-trained, and competent personnel is the key to improving effectiveness and efficiency in handling various cases, including the crime of subsidized fuel abuse.

2) Optimization of Inter-Agency Cooperation

Improve coordination with related agencies, such as Customs, Pertamina, and local government agencies. Hold regular meetings to share information, strategies, and tactics in handling cases of subsidized fuel abuse. Optimizing inter-agency cooperation is an essential foundation in law enforcement, especially in cases involving various aspects and cross-sector authorities. In subsidized fuel abuse, many parties are involved, ranging from fuel distributors to government and law enforcement agencies. Inter-agency cooperation allows for faster information flow, data exchange, and more integrated coordination of actions. With effective communication and close collaboration, the potential for overlapping tasks or confusion in a jurisdiction can be minimized, resulting in a more efficient law enforcement process.

3) Community Education and Socialization

Build public awareness of the negative impacts of subsidized fuel abuse on the local and national economy. Education programs can be organized in collaboration between the police, local government, and local communities. Community Education and Socialization play a vital role in law enforcement efforts, especially in preventing criminal acts of subsidized fuel abuse. Through education, the community can understand the negative impact of subsidized

fuel abuse, both from the economic, environmental, and governance aspects of state resources.

4) Regulatory Update

Revise or strengthen existing regulations to be more specific, clear, and firm in dealing with criminal acts related to subsidized fuel. This can facilitate the legal process and provide a more significant deterrent effect to the perpetrators. Regulatory reform is a strategic step in ensuring that the existing legal framework remains relevant practical, and by the dynamics of social, economic, and technological change. In the context of subsidized fuel abuse, current regulations may have experienced various implementation challenges, loopholes, or ambiguities that perpetrators can exploit to avoid sanctions. Regulatory reform can close these loopholes, provide more precise definitions of actions that are considered unlawful, and provide a solid legal basis for enforcement.

5) Considering Local Norms and Culture

Knowing and understanding local norms and culture can help officials in communication and socialization approaches. This is important to gain community support and trust in law enforcement efforts. Considering local norms and culture when designing and implementing law enforcement policies is a crucial step in creating a holistic and practical approach. Local norms and culture often influence people's perception of the law, how they interact with the legal system, and how they respond to enacted policies. In the context of subsidized fuel misuse, there may be local norms that regard certain practices as acceptable or even beneficial, even though they go against existing regulations. Ignoring these cultural aspects may result in resistance and lack of compliance from the community. As a solution, authorities must conduct in-depth studies of local norms and culture, dialoguing with community leaders, traditional leaders, and citizens to understand their perspectives.

6) Active Community Participation

Encourage the community to report any indication or activity of subsidized fuel misuse actively. This can be done by providing easily accessible reporting channels and guaranteeing the reporter's confidentiality. Active Community Participation is critical in any law enforcement and public policy efforts, especially in issues that affect people's daily lives, such as subsidized fuel abuse.

Conclusion

Based on the description in the previous chapter, this thesis is concluded as follows:

1. Legal regulations in terms of enforcement against perpetrators of criminal acts of misusing subsidized fuel in the Bintan Police area are law, namely Law Number 30 of 2007 concerning Energy, which explains the importance of sustainable and fair use of energy for the welfare of the people. Although it does not explicitly discuss subsidized fuel, this law provides a legal basis for the government to regulate and supervise the distribution and utilization of energy sources, including fuel. Law Number 22 of 2001 concerning Oil and Natural Gas (Migas) regulates various aspects of the production, distribution, and utilization of oil and natural gas in Indonesia. In the context of subsidized fuel, this law gives the government the authority to control the distribution and price of fuel in the public interest.
2. The implementation of law enforcement by the police against perpetrators of criminal acts of misuse of subsidized fuel in Indonesia still requires optimization; even though efforts have been made through various operations and raids, there are still reports and evidence showing that criminal acts of misuse of subsidized fuel continue to occur in various regions. Obstacles such as lack of resources, coordination between agencies, and obstacles in investigation and prosecution mean that the law enforcement process has not run as optimally as expected.
3. In implementing law enforcement against criminals who misuse subsidized fuel, the police are faced with several obstacle factors. First, limited human resources and equipment make it difficult for comprehensive law enforcement. Second, a lack of inter-agency coordination often slows the investigation and prosecution process. Third, there are indications that the involvement of certain parties with economic interests could hamper the law enforcement process. Solutions that can be proposed include increasing human resource capacity through training and education, improving infrastructure and supporting equipment, and strengthening inter-agency coordination mechanisms. In addition, transparency and accountability in the law enforcement process must be increased, as well as prioritizing a preventive approach through outreach to the public about the negative impacts of misuse of subsidized fuel.

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