



THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DISTRICT REGULATIONS IN CONTROLLING THE CIRCULATION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES TO MINORS (Case Study of Indramayu Regency)

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Abstract

Background. The increasing circulation of alcoholic beverages among minors has become a significant legal and social concern in Indonesia, particularly in regions where local governments have enacted regulations to restrict their distribution.

Aims. This study aims to examine the effectiveness of Indramayu Regency Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2006 in controlling the circulation of alcoholic beverages to minors and to identify the factors affecting its implementation.

Methods. The research employed an empirical juridical approach using descriptive qualitative analysis. Primary data were collected through interviews with officials from the Indramayu Regency Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) and other relevant authorities, while secondary data were obtained from legislation, legal literature, scholarly publications, and official documents.

Result. The findings reveal that although the regional regulation provides a comprehensive legal framework for prohibiting the production, distribution, sale, storage, and consumption of alcoholic beverages within the regency, its implementation has not been fully effective. Enforcement activities, including routine patrols, raids, inter-agency coordination, and community reporting mechanisms, have helped control illegal alcohol distribution. However, persistent violations remain due to limited human resources, inadequate public awareness, insufficient socialization of the regulation, weak supervisory capacity, economic incentives for illegal traders, easy access to alcoholic beverages through informal vendors, and social tolerance toward alcohol consumption among adolescents.

Conclusion. The study concludes that legal regulation alone is insufficient to effectively protect minors without consistent law enforcement, adequate institutional capacity, and active community participation.

Implementation. Strengthening cross-sector collaboration, enhancing public legal education, improving monitoring systems, and conducting regular policy evaluations are essential to increasing the effectiveness of local regulations in preventing underage access to alcoholic beverages and promoting public safety.

Keywords: regulation, controlling, circulation, alcohol, minors

I. INTRODUCTION

The current trend of alcoholic beverage consumption shows a significant increase with an increasingly widespread pattern of spread. This phenomenon is no longer limited to urban areas, but has also penetrated to small areas and even rural areas. In a number of cases, these conditions have even caused casualties. One of the factors driving this situation is the ease of access to obtain alcoholic beverages at relatively affordable prices. In addition, the weak regulation and enforcement of rules regarding the circulation and consumption of alcoholic beverages also increases the chances of an increase in use. Although the impact is not always seen as heavy as narcotics abuse, its easy availability and low price actually make alcoholic beverages have the potential to pose a wider risk in society. This phenomenon shows that the circulation of alcoholic beverages has become an increasingly complex social problem and requires serious attention from various parties.

Liquor is all types of drinks that contain alcohol. Alcoholic beverages themselves are drinks that contain ethanol, which are produced through the processing process of agricultural products that have carbohydrate content, either through fermentation and distillation processes, or fermentation without distillation. This process can be carried out with certain initial treatments or without initial treatment, and other ingredients can be added or not, including through mixing concentrate with alcohol or diluting drinks containing ethanol.¹

Liquor is classified into three groups, namely group A with an ethanol content of 1–5%, group B with an ethanol content of 5–20%, and group C with an ethanol content of 20–50%, as stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 86/Men.Kes/Per/IV/77.² In the context of legal regulation, the classification is important to determine the limits of the circulation and control of alcoholic beverage consumption in the community.

The widespread circulation of alcoholic beverages in Indonesia, in line with increasing demand, cannot be separated from suboptimal law enforcement factors and the limited level of public understanding of the dangers of alcohol consumption. This condition has caused the sale of alcoholic beverages, both licensed and unlicensed, to still be easy to find in various places

¹ Rifai, A. H., & Hanifah Febriani, S. H. (2024). *Law Enforcement of Alcohol Consumption in Children (Case Study of Puhpelem District, Wonogiri Regency)* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta), p.40.

² Rifai, A. H., & Hanifah Febriani, S. H. (2024). *Law Enforcement of Alcohol Consumption in Children (Case Study of Puhpelem District, Wonogiri Regency)* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta), p.40.

and, in some cases, even accessible to all ages.³ This condition shows that supervision is still not running optimally, thus creating a gap for violations in the field.

Regulations related to liquor have a very important role, especially in Indonesia, considering the high circulation of alcoholic beverages and the various negative impacts it causes. Regulations regarding the distribution and circulation of alcoholic beverages are needed to prevent abuse that can cause losses to the community and the state. Thus, the existence of these rules does not only stop at the normative level, but must also be accompanied by effective and consistent implementation in the field.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Legal protection for minors as consumers of alcoholic beverages still faces various obstacles in its implementation. This can be seen from the fact that there are still business actors who sell or distribute alcoholic beverages to children, even though the provisions of the law have clearly prohibited such actions. However, minors can still be held criminally liable based on the provisions of the juvenile criminal justice system. This is related to the condition when children who consume liquor lose self-control due to the influence of alcohol, so they have the potential to commit unlawful acts such as accidents, fights, and actions that lead to death. Therefore, for these acts, children can still be subject to criminal sanctions in accordance with the applicable legal provisions in the juvenile criminal justice system.⁴ Basically, children, as the next generation of the nation, need adequate protection, coaching, and supervision so that their growth and development can run optimally. This protection not only covers physical aspects, but also includes balanced mental and social development, so that children can grow according to their age and developmental stage.

Provisions regarding child protection guarantees have been regulated in Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, which affirms the state's responsibility in providing protection, guidance, and supervision to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights as a whole. Furthermore, Article 1 number 2 explains that child protection is all efforts made to guarantee

³ Yunita Putri. (2017). Legal Protection of Minors for the Circulation of Alcoholic Beverages in the Perspective of Consumer Protection. *Journal of Law Study Program, Faculty of Law, Untan (Journal of S1 Students, Faculty of Law), Tanjungpura University*, 5(3), p.3.

⁴ Khofifah Laila Oktavia, La Syarifudin, & Agustina Wati. (2025). Criminal Responsibility of Minors Consuming Liquor: A Study in Ujoh Bilang Village, Mahakam Ulu Regency. *Alliance: Journal of Law, Education and Social Humanities*, 2(6), 212–225. <https://doi.org/10.62383/aliansi.v2i6.1366>, p.212.

and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with the dignity of humanity, while avoiding all forms of violence and discrimination.⁵ However, in its implementation, there are still business actors who do not carry out their obligations as stipulated in laws and regulations, especially by continuing to sell alcoholic beverages to minors. This situation shows that the existing legal provisions have not been implemented optimally, especially in terms of supervision of the distribution and circulation of alcoholic beverages that have the potential to be accessed by children.

It is undeniable that the circulation of alcoholic beverages is currently experiencing a significant expansion, but in practice there are still implementations that are not fully in line with the applicable legal provisions. In Indonesia itself, the minimum age limit for alcohol consumption has been set at 21 years old. However, the reality on the ground shows a different condition, where there are still children under this age who have consumed alcoholic beverages. In fact, in some cases, the habit develops into excessive and repetitive consumption, potentially posing a risk of dependency and other negative impacts on their health and development.

In some communities, the consumption of alcoholic beverages by teenagers is still often considered a common thing. This situation is influenced by the still large circulation of illegal alcoholic beverages and unauthorized sales in various regions. In reality, not a few business actors have set aside legal provisions regarding the circulation of alcoholic beverages in order to gain economic benefits. This condition has the potential to cause various social impacts, such as an increase in juvenile delinquency and other violations of the law. This phenomenon also shows the involvement of minors in deviant behavior and actions that are contrary to the law. In addition, the impact is also felt in the family environment, because parents often face changes in the child's attitude, which becomes more difficult to direct, and in certain conditions can trigger disputes between children and parents.⁶

In Indramayu Regency, in recent years the circulation of alcoholic beverages has tended to increase. However, alcoholic beverage trading activities in the region are still not fully in accordance with the provisions of the applicable law.

Regulations on the supervision and control of alcoholic beverages are stipulated in Indramayu Regency Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2006 concerning the Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Beverages. This regulation is the legal basis for regulating the distribution

⁵ Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, Article 1 Number 2

⁶ Dr. Vience Ratna Multi Wijaya, S.H., M.H, et al. Juvenile Delinquency (In a Legal Perspective), Perwokerto Amerta Media, 2023, p.5.

as well as limiting the circulation of alcoholic beverages in the Indramayu Regency area. Nevertheless, empirical conditions in the field show that its implementation and supervision still face various obstacles. As a result, alcoholic beverages can still be found at certain points, indicating that the regulation has not been implemented effectively.

The Indramayu Regency Regional Government set the regulation as an effort to control circulation and strengthen the supervision system for the sale of alcoholic beverages in the community. However, the factual conditions on the ground do not fully reflect the purpose of the regulation. It is still found that children around 14 years old can access and buy alcoholic beverages relatively easily. In addition, there are still practices of alcohol circulation by business actors who do not have a valid business license or distribution permit as required in the applicable legal provisions. Such unlicensed sales activities are not only contrary to laws and regulations, but also have the potential to negatively impact consumer health and safety. This condition becomes more serious when minors are involved, because these groups have a higher level of vulnerability to the risk of abuse and adverse effects due to alcohol consumption. Thus, alcoholic beverage trading activities carried out without a permit can be qualified as an act that is contrary to the provisions of the applicable law. If the act is proven to meet the elements of violation as stipulated in laws and regulations, the perpetrator may be subject to criminal sanctions in accordance with the applicable legal provisions.

Because it is considered part of customs and lifestyle, some people in Indonesia have a habit of consuming alcoholic beverages.⁷ The circulation and consumption of alcoholic beverages in the community need serious attention because their impact is not only felt by individuals, but also affects social life. Without adequate supervision, alcoholic beverages have the potential to be abused by various groups, including minors. This condition can trigger an increased risk of health problems, behavioral changes, and the emergence of various social problems in the community. Alcoholic beverages are a type of beverage that contains ethanol and can have a detrimental impact if consumed excessively for a long period of time. These impacts not only affect physical condition but can also interfere with a person's mental health. In addition, uncontrolled alcohol consumption can affect an individual's behavior, mindset, and psychological state. In the long term, this condition has the potential to cause various problems in family life and disrupt social relations in the community. Alcoholic beverages, or often called

⁷ Lestari, T. R. P. (2019). Questioning the regulation of alcoholic beverage consumption in Indonesia. *Aspiration: Journal of Social Issues*, 7(2), p.139.

minol, are a type of beverage that contains ethanol. Ethanol itself is a psychoactive substance that, when consumed, can cause a person's decreased consciousness. In many countries, the circulation and sale of alcoholic beverages is generally restricted to only certain groups, especially to individuals who have reached the minimum age limit prescribed by regulations.⁸ In addition, alcoholic beverages with higher ethanol levels can be obtained through the distillation process from the fermentation of carbohydrate-containing ingredients. In some conditions, alcoholic beverages can also undergo changes in taste during the storage process over a certain period of time.⁹

The definition of alcoholic beverages as stipulated in the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 74 of 2013 concerning the Control and Supervision of Alcoholic Beverages in Article 1 paragraph (1) states that alcoholic beverages are beverages that contain ethyl alcohol or ethanol (C_2H_5OH) produced from agricultural products that contain carbohydrates through the fermentation process, either with or without the distillation process.¹⁰

Indonesia, as a country of law, emphasizes that law is the main basis in every implementation of the life of the nation and state. All government and community activities must be based on the principle of the rule of law to achieve order, justice, and legal certainty. Thus, the law has a very important function as an instrument for regulating social relations in society to create order, certainty, and justice, while maintaining the balance of social life so that it remains harmonious and peaceful.¹¹

Legal regulation is needed to ensure the creation of security, order, and comfort in community life. In its application, legal provisions are binding so that every individual or group is obliged to obey the applicable rules as a form of compliance with the legal system. Meanwhile, the illegal circulation of alcoholic beverages can have various adverse impacts,

⁸ Mashendra, M., Agusalim, A., Ernawati, E., & Nasrin, N. (2023). Increasing The Understanding Of Students of SMA Negeri 6 Pasarwajo, Buton Regency, About Alcoholic Beverages. *Swarna: Journal of Community Service*, 2(1), p.110.

⁹ Mashendra, M., Agusalim, A., Ernawati, E., & Nasrin, N. (2023). Increasing The Understanding Of Students of SMA Negeri 6 Pasarwajo, Buton Regency, About Alcoholic Beverages. *Swarna: Journal of Community Service*, 2(1), p.110.

¹⁰ Mashendra, M., Agusalim, A., Ernawati, E., & Nasrin, N. (2023). Increasing The Understanding Of Students of SMA Negeri 6 Pasarwajo, Buton Regency, About Alcoholic Beverages. *Swarna: Journal of Community Service*, 2(1), p.110.

¹¹ L.J. Van Apeldoorn, Introduction to Law, Translation of Oetarid Sadino, Noordhoff Koff, Jakarta, 1958, p. 10

especially on the health and physical, mental, and social development of the younger generation.

Based on these conditions, the government then stipulated various regulations and laws and regulations, including regional regulations, as instruments to regulate, supervise, and limit the circulation of alcoholic beverages, especially among teenagers. The provision is basically intended to prevent minors from having access to alcoholic beverages.

Indonesia already has various legal provisions that regulate the circulation of alcoholic beverages, especially related to the prohibition of unlicensed sales and the prohibition of sales to minors. The regulation was formed as an effort to control the distribution of alcoholic beverages in accordance with applicable regulations, while providing protection for vulnerable groups, especially children and adolescents, from various negative impacts of alcohol consumption. Thus, this arrangement is directed to control the distribution of alcoholic beverages, protect the younger generation, and prevent children and adolescents' access to products that can harm their health and development.

There are a number of regulations that are the basis for regulating the circulation of alcoholic beverages, including the following:

Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 25 of 2019 concerning the Sixth Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 20/M-DAG/PER/4/2014 concerning Control and Supervision of the Procurement, Circulation, and Sales of Alcoholic Beverages

This regulation is a refinement of the previous provision aimed at strengthening the supervision and control system of the distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages so that it remains in accordance with the provisions of applicable law. In addition, this regulation is also intended to limit the access of the public, especially minors, to alcoholic beverages in order to suppress the potential negative impact that can be caused.

Presidential Regulation Number 74 of 2013 concerning the Control and Supervision of Alcoholic Beverages

This regulation regulates the mechanism for controlling and supervising the circulation of alcoholic beverages in Indonesia. It emphasizes that every alcoholic beverage sales activity must be carried out based on a valid permit in accordance with the provisions of laws and

regulations. Thus, the government seeks to ensure that the distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages takes place in an orderly, controlled manner, and within the legal corridor, so as to minimize abuse and negative impacts in the community.

Criminal Code (KUHP)

The Criminal Code also contains provisions that prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors. This arrangement shows that there are legal protection efforts for children by restricting their access to alcoholic beverages, as well as being the basis for law enforcement for those who violate these provisions. This provision can be found in Article 300 paragraph (1) and Article 538 of the Criminal Code, which affirms the prohibition of trading alcoholic beverages to children as a form of protection from the adverse effects of alcohol consumption.¹²

Indramayu Regency Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2006 concerning Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Beverages

This regulation was formed as a legal basis for local governments in carrying out supervision, control, and restrictions on the circulation and sale of alcoholic beverages in the Indramayu Regency area. Through these provisions, local governments seek to create public order, maintain public health, and limit minors' access to alcoholic beverages.

Overall, these various provisions are prepared as an effort to suppress the illegal circulation of alcoholic beverages and provide protection to minors from various negative impacts, both in terms of health, social, and the development of the younger generation. This protection is important considering that alcohol consumption at an early age can interfere with a child's physical health, mental development, and future. In addition, these provisions also function as a legal basis for law enforcement officials in supervising, enforcement, and applying sanctions to every form of violation. With this regulation, it is hoped that the law enforcement process can run more optimally while providing a deterrent effect for violators.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

This research applies an empirical juridical approach, which is a method that examines the application of law in practice through a social approach to obtain data and facts that occur in the field. Using descriptive analysis, this study aims to systematically and objectively

¹² R. Soesilo, Criminal Code (KUHP), Bogor: Pelita

describe the role of the Pamong Praja Police Unit in enforcing Indramayu Regency Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2006 concerning the prohibition of alcoholic beverages in Indramayu Regency. Primary data in this study was obtained through direct interviews with the authorities, especially the Head of Regional Regulation Enforcement at the Pamong Praja Police Unit which is directly related to the implementation of the enforcement of these regulations. In addition to primary data, this research is also supported by secondary data obtained from various literature sources, such as scientific literature, legal documents, articles, and various other academic publications that are relevant to the research object. The secondary data is used to strengthen the theoretical foundation while providing additional perspective in analyzing research problems. Data collection techniques are carried out through interviews and literature studies. All the data obtained were then compiled systematically and analyzed using qualitative methods to draw conclusions related to the obstacles faced by the Pamong Praja Police Unit in the implementation of the enforcement of Indramayu Regency Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2006.

IV. RESEARCH RESULTS

Implementation of Regional Regulations in an Effort to Control the Circulation of Alcoholic Beverages to Minors in Indramayu Regency

Policies in every speech and behavior basically reflect the identity of the Indonesian people based on the noble values of the nation.¹³ The ethical and cultured character of the Indonesian nation is inseparable from the heritage of ancestral values which are then formulated and implemented in Pancasila as the basis of the state. These values are reflected in the social life of the community, such as the spirit of unity, mutual cooperation, and problem solving through deliberation to reach consensus without prioritizing conflict.¹⁴

The values of Indonesian life essentially reflect the character of the nation that upholds ethics, morals, and social norms rooted in local culture and Pancasila as the basis of the state. These values are reflected in the daily lives of the community, such as mutual cooperation, respect for others, and the habit of deliberation in solving various social problems that arise in the community. However, the development of the times and the current of globalization have

¹³ Sunaryo, T, Indonesia as an archipelagic country, *Journal of National Resilience Strategic Studies*, 2019, pp. 97-105

¹⁴ Jaya, M, The Values of Islamic Education in Pancasila Items, *Humantech: Indonesian Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal*, 2022, pp. 316-329.

brought significant changes to social and moral values in society. These changes also have an impact on the behavior patterns of the younger generation, including children who have experienced a shift in the process of character formation. This can be seen from the decline in respect for older people and the increasing tendency of children to imitate adult behavior, even though it is not in accordance with the stage of development of their age.¹⁵

In some cases, it was found that minors who had been exposed to deviant behavior, such as smoking openly and even uploading these activities to social media. This phenomenon shows the degradation of social behavior which also has the potential to lead to the abuse of alcoholic beverages. Not only does it have an impact on physical and mental health, but it can also disrupt social order in the community and cause unrest in the public. Therefore, this problem cannot be seen as a simple problem, but as a social issue that requires serious attention from the government, family, and society.

Liquor itself in the Criminal Code gets a lot of space and articles. Especially regarding the latest Criminal Code, which specifically regulates the prohibition of selling, circulating, and giving liquor to anyone with different threats.¹⁶ With the creation of this article, the government hopes that the perpetrators and victims can be acted upon by the authorities and related agencies for further development.¹⁷

From a criminal law perspective, the regulation of alcoholic beverages has been regulated in various provisions of laws and regulations, including the Criminal Code (KUHP) which contains prohibitions related to the production, distribution, and provision of alcoholic beverages with the threat of sanctions according to the level of violation. The arrangement not only aims to provide a deterrent effect to the perpetrators, but also as a form of protection for the community, especially vulnerable groups such as minors.

Basically, there are a number of important legal materials that are the basis for providing legal protection for children from the practice of selling alcoholic beverages that are not in accordance with the provisions, namely:

Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection as an amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 provides a legal basis for the protection of children from various forms of abuse,

¹⁵ Hermawan, A, The Urgency of Child Parenting in the Family in the Era of Globalization, *Interdisciplinary Journal of Communication*, 2018, pp. 105-123.

¹⁶ Nasrudin, K, Integrated Law Enforcement Against Liquor Trafficking Crimes. *Khaira Ummah Legal Journal*, 2017, pp. 933-942.

¹⁷ Akmadi. *Law Enforcement Against Narcotics Abuse by Children in the Jurisdiction of the Cirebon City Resort Police*, Sultan Agung Islamic University (Indonesia), 2023

including the circulation and sale of alcoholic beverages. The provision expressly affirms the obligation of the state, government, and related parties to protect children from conditions that can endanger their growth and development, including access to alcoholic beverages. This shows that child protection is not only normative, but also a constitutional responsibility that must be carried out in real terms.

Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection in Article 59 paragraph (1) emphasizes that the government, local governments, and other state institutions have an obligation and responsibility to provide special protection to children. Furthermore, in paragraph (2) letter e, it is explained that the special protection also covers children who are victims of abuse of narcotics, alcohol, psychotropics, and other addictive substances. The provisions in this article do not regulate sanctions, but rather focus on the duties, obligations, and authority of the government, local governments, and state institutions in providing special protection to children. Thus, these norms serve as the basis for the state's responsibility to ensure the protection of children, including from the effects of alcohol and other addictive substance abuse, both through preventive and repressive policies.

Indramayu Regency has shown its commitment to tackling the circulation of alcoholic beverages through Indramayu Regency Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2006. In this provision, it is emphasized that every person or entity is prohibited from carrying out production, circulation, trading, hoarding, processing, serving, storage, and consumption of drinks containing alcohol in the Indramayu Regency area. This provision is a form of preventive and repressive regional policy in order to maintain public order and protect the community from the negative impact of alcohol consumption, especially on vulnerable groups such as minors.

The implementation of government policies involves various parties who have interests, including the Legal Section as an element that plays a role in the drafting, determination, evaluation, and socialization of regional regulations; The Indramayu Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit as the executor as well as the policy enforcer in the field; as well as the public who have information related to the circulation and sale of alcoholic beverages. The involvement of these various elements shows that policy implementation cannot be implemented in isolation, but requires cross-sectoral cooperation. In the context of local law enforcement, the Indramayu Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit plays a role in ensuring the implementation of provisions prohibiting the consumption and circulation of alcoholic

beverages in the community. However, even though enforcement efforts have been carried out by the relevant authorities, the implementation of policies in general still does not show optimal results for the people of Indramayu Regency. This is reflected in the implementation of Indramayu Regency Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2006 which expressly prohibits various activities related to alcoholic beverages, but in practice it is still found in the field. This condition shows that the existence of regulations is not fully in line with the effectiveness of its implementation. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen supervision and law enforcement that is more consistent and sustainable. To achieve the expected level of change, the readiness of the Indramayu Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit is needed to always be responsive and optimal in supervising, reporting, and taking action against various dynamics and issues that develop in society. Thus, the implementation of the policy is expected to run more effectively and in line with the goals that have been set, especially in efforts to provide protection to minors.

Program implementation is one of the important elements in determining the success of a policy. The success of policy implementation is greatly influenced by the synergistic, coordinated, and harmonious implementation among the parties involved, so that the goals that have been set can be achieved optimally. The coordination that is built must have a common direction and objectives so that the implementation of policies can run effectively, consistently, and balanced. Without good coordination, policies have the potential to experience obstacles in their implementation in the field. In an effort to eradicate the circulation of alcoholic beverages, coordination has been carried out between a number of related agencies in the implementation of regional regulations, namely the Indramayu Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit as the technical implementer of the policy, as well as support from the police, TNI, Kodim, and Military Police in control and raid activities. This inter-agency synergy is an important factor in strengthening the effectiveness of supervision in the field. In addition, the success of policy implementation is also influenced by the availability of adequate resources, especially budget support to support operational costs, including the provision of honorariums for parties involved in law enforcement activities, such as police officers who participate in the implementation of raids. The availability of sufficient resources will greatly determine the sustainability of supervision activities.

The operational costs are allocated through the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) of Indramayu Regency as a source of regional funding used to support the

implementation of operational activities in the context of enforcing regional regulations. Although funding sources are available, in practice there are still indications of the levy or withdrawal of security money by certain individuals to liquor business actors as a form of guarantee so that their business activities are not subject to raids. This condition shows that there are problems in the aspect of supervision and integrity of implementation in the field that need serious attention.

In addition to funding support, the success of policy implementation is also influenced by the quality of human resources owned. Therefore, law enforcement officials need to be equipped with adequate capabilities through various trainings related to policy implementation, especially in control, raids, and investigations activities that are carried out in a directed, systematic manner, and still based on humanist principles.

In the strategy to control the circulation of alcoholic beverages, the Indramayu Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit first assigned members dressed in non-official clothes to conduct investigations into locations that are suspected of being places where liquor sales and circulation activities take place. This step was taken as part of an effort to collect initial information before further control actions were taken in the field. After the evidence was obtained through the reconnaissance process, then control actions were carried out in the form of raids carried out with related parties.

This step is considered important in order to ensure the effectiveness of policy implementation, as well as to increase compliance and responsiveness of implementers in following up on existing regulations. In addition, this process also helps in assessing the extent to which policy implementation is influenced by the surrounding social environmental conditions, so that the expected changes can be achieved in a more targeted and optimal manner.

The implementation of Indramayu Regency Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2006 basically emphasizes the total prohibition for every person or legal entity to carry out activities related to alcoholic beverages, ranging from production, distribution, trade, storage, processing, serving in the form of banquets, to consumption in the Indramayu Regency area. The normative provisions are regional policy instruments designed as a preventive and repressive effort to maintain public order, ensure public safety, and minimize the social and health impacts caused by the circulation of alcoholic beverages. At the implementation level, the implementation of duties and functions by related agencies has basically been carried out

in accordance with the provisions of applicable regulations. However, findings on the ground show that the effectiveness of these policies is still not fully optimal. This is reflected in the fact that alcoholic beverage sales activities are still found by traders who do not have official permits. Although control and supervision efforts have been carried out repeatedly and continuously, violative practices still occur, which shows that the supervision and law enforcement mechanisms have not been running optimally.

This condition cannot be separated from the high level of consumption of alcoholic beverages in some communities which is still the main driving factor for illegal trade activities. In addition, economic factors also contribute significantly, where some business actors continue to carry out sales activities because of the potential profits that are considered promising. Thus, it can be understood that the relatively high market demand is one of the factors that strengthens the sustainability of the practice of alcohol circulation even though there has been a strict legal prohibition. As conveyed by Cahyono Nada, this condition is one of the main challenges faced by the apparatus and related agencies in carrying out the control and control of the circulation of alcoholic beverages in the Indramayu Regency area. This shows that the problems faced are not only juridical in nature, but also closely related to social, economic, and behavioral aspects of society that require a more comprehensive and sustainable handling approach.

"Supervision of the circulation and sale of alcoholic beverages is one of the tasks of the Indramayu Regency Office of Cooperatives, SMEs, Trade and Industry, especially through the field of trade and industrial order in the trade supervision section. The implementation of supervision is carried out to monitor and directly check the distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages in the Indramayu Regency area, so that it remains in accordance with applicable provisions and in line with the policy objectives that have been set."

"The implementation of supervision is generally carried out in various locations, such as small stalls, entertainment venues, and roadside stalls that have the potential to become places to sell alcoholic beverages. Indeed, alcoholic beverages are not included in Indramayu Regency but we still insist on always maintaining or supervising minors".

Based on the results of the interview, it can be stated that the Indramayu Regency Cooperatives, SMEs, Trade and Industry Office carries out direct supervision in the field to monitor the circulation of alcoholic beverages in the Indramayu Regency area. As conveyed by Cahyono Nada, the supervision activity is a form of control efforts so that the circulation of

alcoholic beverages remains in accordance with applicable provisions and to minimize the occurrence of violations in the community:

"Liquor or alcoholic beverages are not allowed to enter the Indramayu Regency area as regulated in the Indramayu Regency Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2006. Therefore, the Indramayu Regency Cooperatives, SMEs, Trade and Industry Office collaborates with the Indramayu Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit in supervising the entry and circulation of alcoholic beverages in the area".

Based on the results of the interview, the police assisted by the Indramayu Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit carried out supervision of the circulation of alcoholic beverages that were still ongoing in the Indramayu Regency area. In addition, the researcher also conducted an interview with Abdul Fatah, who said that the implementation of the enforcement of regional regulations related to the control of alcoholic beverages in Indramayu Regency continues to be carried out through cross-agency coordination as well as supervision and enforcement efforts in the field to suppress violations

"The provisions in Indramayu Regency Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2006 Article 2 paragraph (1) affirm that every person or entity is prohibited from carrying out production, distribution, trade, hoarding, processing, serving in the form of banquets, storage, and consumption of drinks containing alcohol in the Indramayu Regency area.

Furthermore, in paragraph (2) it is emphasized that every person or entity is also prohibited from bringing in drinks containing alcohol into the Indramayu Regency area for any reason. Thus, through the Regional Regulation of Indramayu Regency Number 15 of 2006, the Regional Government expressly prohibits the entry and circulation of alcoholic beverages, including as a form of prevention efforts so that minors do not have access to these drinks. In the event of a violation of these provisions, sanctions will be imposed as stipulated in Article 9 paragraph (1), namely every person or entity that violates Article 2 paragraph (1) and/or paragraph (2) is threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) months or a maximum fine of Rp50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah). Furthermore, in paragraph (2) it is emphasized that the criminal act is categorized as a violation."

In addition, the researcher also conducted an interview with Candra as a staff member of the Indramayu Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit. The results of the interview showed that the implementation of supervision and control of the circulation of alcoholic beverages in

Indramayu Regency was carried out through patrols, raids, and coordination with relevant agencies to ensure compliance with the provisions of applicable regional regulations:

"The supervision carried out by the Indramayu Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit together with the police is divided into two forms, namely internal supervision and external supervision. Internal supervision is carried out through routine patrol activities in the field, both scheduled and incidental based on duty orders. This activity aims to ensure that the supervision process can take place continuously and remain consistent in its implementation."

"Meanwhile, external supervision is carried out based on public reports related to the existence of alcoholic beverage sales places that are suspected of violating the provisions and disturbing public order in Indramayu Regency. The report is then followed up through internal supervision, such as conducting direct raids on locations suspected of selling alcoholic beverages illegally."

Based on the results of the interview, it can be understood that the Indramayu Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit basically has a role in helping to maintain public order in accordance with its authority. In addition, this agency is also an important part in supporting the implementation of regional regulations so that they can be implemented properly in the Indramayu Regency area, so that the provisions that have been set are not only normative, but also really applied in people's daily lives.

Meanwhile, the police play a role in conducting investigations and investigations to collect evidence on reports or complaints from the public regarding alleged violations that occurred, so that the law enforcement process can run in accordance with applicable procedures.

According to Mr. Candra as the Capacity Security Staff of the Pamong Praja Police Unit, he also said that the implementation of control was carried out in coordination with relevant agencies to ensure that every violation could be handled according to the applicable legal procedures saying:

"So far, his party has carried out operations in locations that are considered prone to liquor trafficking, such as parks that are often used by young people to gather, dimly lit stalls, herbal medicine stalls, and other places that have been indicated to circulate alcoholic beverages and have previously been targeted for operations."

The results of the operation in the field showed that a number of alcoholic beverages were successfully secured and used as evidence. This condition indicates that the Indramayu

Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit has carried out its duties and responsibilities in efforts to control the Indramayu Regency area, especially to suppress the circulation of alcoholic beverages that are not in accordance with applicable regulations.

In addition, this also shows that raid activities are not carried out carelessly, but are carried out on an ongoing basis as a form of commitment to enforcing regional regulations and bringing order to various violations that occur.

In its implementation, the apparatus also showed an unyielding attitude in cracking down on business actors who are still committing violations. However, in the field, there is often a rejection from the owner of the goods when his place of business will be checked, so that in certain situations it can cause tension between officers and business actors.

Based on the description of the implementation of Indramayu Regency Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2006 in order to control the circulation of alcoholic beverages to minors, it can be understood that the policy has been implemented through various efforts, ranging from supervision in the field, the implementation of raids, coordination between agencies, to law enforcement actions by the Pamong Praja Police Unit and related officials.

However, in practice, the effectiveness of the implementation of the regional regulation is still not fully running as expected. This can be seen from the still discovery of the circulation and sale of alcoholic beverages in several locations that are even easily accessible to the public. This condition shows that even though legal tools and implementing structures are available, their implementation still requires strengthening, both in terms of supervision, availability of resources, and consistency in law enforcement, so that the goal of protecting minors can be achieved more optimally.

Obstacle Factors Affecting the Effectiveness of the Implementation of Regional Regulations in Preventing the Sale and Distribution of Alcoholic Beverages to Minors

The process of handling obstacles is basically carried out through a series of interrelated stages, starting from the identification and mapping of problems, tracing the root of the problem, providing explanations, improvements, reassessments, to corrective steps and prevention efforts so that similar problems do not recur in the future.

Before elaborating further on the obstacles faced by the Indramayu Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit, it is necessary to understand first that this institution has an important role in the implementation of Indramayu Regency Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2006. The

Pamong Praja Police Unit is one of the regional apparatus tasked with assisting regional heads, in this case the Regent, in maintaining peace and public order in the community. In addition, Satpol PP also has a function in enforcing regional regulations, regional head regulations, and Regent decisions so that they can be implemented effectively in the community.

In a broader context, public order and security can be understood as a condition that allows government activities and social life to run in an orderly, orderly, and harmonious manner, so as to create a safe atmosphere and support the smooth running of various activities in the community.

Law enforcement efforts against the abuse of alcoholic beverages in practice do not always run without obstacles. In various regions, including Indramayu Regency, the implementation of the policy still faces a number of obstacles so that the process of optimizing its implementation is not fully in accordance with the targets set by the local government. As a result, the goal of controlling the circulation of alcoholic beverages has not been achieved optimally.

These obstacles that arise can generally be classified into internal factors and external factors. Some of the constraints derived from internal factors will be outlined as follows:

1. These obstacles that arise can generally be classified into internal factors and external factors. Some of the obstacles that come from internal factors will be described as follows. This condition causes the control process in the field to be less effective, especially in reaching a wide and diverse area. Limited human resources make supervision and regulatory enforcement cannot be carried out optimally throughout the region, especially when the coverage of the area that must be monitored is large enough. This has an impact on the ineffective implementation of control in the field. The limited number of personnel of the Pamong Praja Police Unit can cause difficulties in providing a quick response to any violations that occur. In addition, the lack of members who have adequate training also has an impact on the decrease in efficiency in the implementation of law enforcement in the field. This condition is further exacerbated by the limitation of supporting facilities and infrastructure, such as patrol vehicles and communication technology, which affects limited mobility and coordination between officers. In addition, the existence of other priority tasks that must be carried out by the Pamong Praja Police Unit, as well as the possibility of resistance from the community or certain parties, are also factors that can hinder the effectiveness of enforcement of regulations related to alcoholic beverages.

2. The lack of socialization activities regarding the Indramayu Regency Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2006 is still one of the obstacles that is quite influential in its implementation in the field. This condition has an impact on the fact that there are still many people who do not fully know or understand the existence of the rules that regulate the circulation and sale of alcoholic beverages in the Indramayu Regency area.

The lack of dissemination of legal information shows that the policy communication process has not run optimally, so that the level of public understanding of the content and objectives of regional regulations is still relatively low. This situation ultimately affects public compliance, because some parties are not fully aware of the restrictions and legal consequences inherent in activities related to alcoholic beverages.

Thus, the limitation of socialization can be an obstacle in the law enforcement process in the field. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen socialization activities that are carried out more intensively, directed, and continuously so that the public can understand the applicable provisions more clearly and comprehensively.

In addition to internal constraints, the implementation of alcoholic beverage control and supervision in Indramayu Regency also faces external factors that also affect the effectiveness of policy enforcement in the field.

These external constraints come from community factors, namely the existence of social behaviors and conditions that affect the effectiveness of alcoholic beverage control in the field. This can be seen from the high public demand for alcoholic beverages and the existence of social tolerance in some neighborhoods that cause the circulation of these drinks to continue. This condition is one of the challenges in the effort to enforce Indramayu Regency Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2006 so that it can be implemented optimally:

1. The rejection or resistance of the community to regulations related to alcoholic beverages in Indramayu Regency is one of the external factors that can hinder law enforcement efforts against the Indramayu Regency Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2006 in the field. Some community groups have different views on the policy which are influenced by cultural values, social norms, and religious beliefs adhered to. This difference of views can cause resistance to the implementation of Indramayu Regency Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2006 so that it has the potential to hinder the effectiveness of its implementation in the field. This condition is reflected in the form of non-compliance with the rules, refusal to change alcohol consumption behavior, or even the emergence of rejection of the

implementation of regulations. To overcome this, a communicative approach, more intensive education on the negative effects of alcohol, and active involvement in dialogue with various community groups are needed to achieve a common understanding and support the implementation of the policy.

2. The economic condition of the community can affect the pattern of demand and supply of alcoholic beverages in Indramayu Regency, so that it is one of the external factors that also affect the effectiveness of the enforcement of Indramayu Regency Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2006. These economic conditions also have the potential to affect people's behavior in carrying out trading activities in the field, both from the side of business actors and consumers, which can ultimately encourage an increase in the circulation of alcoholic beverages so that it also affects the dynamics of supervision and enforcement of regional regulations in the field. Difficult economic conditions can also trigger illegal sales or illicit trade. The level of income of the community has a significant influence on the dynamics of the circulation of alcoholic beverages. When people are in poor economic conditions, there is a tendency to increase the practice of illegal sales or illicit trade in alcoholic beverages. Limited purchasing power can encourage consumers to look for more affordable alternatives, while on the other hand business actors have the potential to meet this demand through the offer of illegal products.
3. The ease of public access to alcoholic beverages, including from stalls or grocery stores that are not under strict supervision, can affect the effectiveness of enforcement of regulations related to alcoholic beverages in Indramayu Regency, especially in the implementation of Indramayu Regency Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2006. This condition shows that too easy access has the potential to weaken control efforts and enforcement of local regulations in the field. The availability of alcoholic beverages in such places, especially those without official permits, poses challenges in terms of supervision and law enforcement. People can easily obtain alcoholic beverages without adequate control, thereby increasing the risk of uncontrolled consumption and potential abuse. This condition can occur due to the lack of supervision and monitoring of the sale of alcoholic beverages in the informal sector. Therefore, strengthening supervision and enforcement of regulations at the local level, along with increasing public awareness about the negative impact of uncontrolled consumption of alcoholic beverages, is an important strategy to overcome these problems and maintain public health and safety.

4. Juvenile delinquency can basically happen to anyone, both in teenagers who are still students and those who are no longer in school. This condition makes the adolescent age group relatively more vulnerable to various forms of behavior that deviate from the social norms that apply in society, so that it has the potential to cause various social problems in the surrounding environment. Not only at a certain level of education, behavioral deviations can also be found at various levels of education, both high and low, which shows that this problem is quite broad and not limited to one group.

Based on the results of observations and the use of data collection instruments in the field, the author found that most of the consumers of alcoholic beverages actually come from minors who still need attention, direction, and guidance from parents. These findings indicate that closer supervision is needed, while underscoring the importance of the role of the family in preventing children's involvement in alcohol abuse in the community.

Based on the description of the factors that are obstacles in the implementation of Indramayu Regency Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2006, it can be understood that there are two main groups of factors that affect the effectiveness of its implementation, namely internal factors and external factors.

Internal factors are generally related to conditions within the implementing institution, such as limited human resources, non-optimal socialization activities to the community, and lack of support for facilities and infrastructure that support the implementation of tasks in the field. Meanwhile, external factors are more influenced by conditions outside the institution, including social dynamics of the community, economic factors, the resistance of some people to the rules, easy access to alcoholic beverages, and the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency which complicates control in the field.

V. CONCLUSION

The issue of controlling the circulation of alcoholic beverages is not only related to law enforcement aspects, but also closely related to the social and economic conditions of the community. Therefore, a more comprehensive and integrated approach is needed through increased supervision, strengthening legal education for the community, and cross-sector collaboration so that the implementation of regional regulations can run more effectively and achieve the expected goals.

The efforts of the Indramayu Regency Government in controlling and supervising the circulation of alcoholic beverages, including through community disease operations activities, still face a number of obstacles in their implementation. Although in practice the operation often succeeded in securing a number of alcoholic beverages as evidence, there are still various challenges faced, both from internal and external factors.

Suggestions

This study formulated a number of recommendations as an effort to suppress the circulation of alcoholic beverages in Indramayu Regency. The recommended steps include strengthening socialization activities to the community in a sustainable and more intensive manner, increasing supervision of stalls and grocery stores that are suspected of still selling alcoholic beverages illegally, and the implementation of participatory dialogue with the community to deepen understanding of the provisions of Indramayu Regency Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2006 concerning Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Beverages. Periodic policy evaluations are also needed to ensure that the implementation of regulations continues to run effectively and is able to adjust to the dynamics of conditions in the field. All of these recommendations are basically directed to increase public awareness, especially parents, regarding the impact and legal provisions regarding alcoholic beverages. In addition, these efforts also aim to narrow the space for the circulation of illegal alcoholic beverages and ensure that the policies implemented remain relevant, effective, and in line with the control objectives that have been set.

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