



---

## **LAW ENFORCEMENT BY THE SABHARA FUNCTION AGAINST THE CRIME OF SELLING ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES WITHOUT A PERMIT IN THE JURISDICTION OF WONOGIRI POLICE**

**Irfan Maulana Putra<sup>1</sup> Hanuring Ayu<sup>2</sup> Yulian Dwi Nurwanti<sup>3</sup>**

Faculty of Law, Universitas Islam Batik Surakarta

Email: [irfanmp100@gmail.com](mailto:irfanmp100@gmail.com), [hanuringayu@gmail.com](mailto:hanuringayu@gmail.com), [yuliandwinurwanti98@gmail.com](mailto:yuliandwinurwanti98@gmail.com)

---

**Received: 02/04/2026 | Revised: 04/05/2026 | Accepted: 11/06/2026 | Published: 17/06/2026**

---

### **Abstract**

This study aims to analyze law enforcement against the crime of selling alcoholic beverages without a permit in the jurisdiction of the Wonogiri Police and to identify the obstacles faced by law enforcement officers in its implementation. This study uses a normative juridical method with descriptive-analytical research specifications. Data were obtained through literature review supported by interviews and observations of police duties, particularly the Sabhara Function of the Wonogiri Police. The results show that law enforcement against the sale of alcoholic beverages without a permit has been carried out through preventive and repressive measures, including routine patrols, public order operations, raids, inquiries, and investigations of violators. Nevertheless, the effectiveness of law enforcement still faces several obstacles, including hidden and mobile sales practices, limited personnel and supporting facilities, low public legal awareness, and difficulties in proving the administrative status of businesses that lack clear legality. Therefore, stronger synergy among the police, local government, business actors, and the community is needed to improve the effectiveness of supervision and law enforcement against the circulation of alcoholic beverages without permits in order to realize public order, security, and legal protection for the community.

**Keywords:** *Law Enforcement, Alcoholic Beverages, Licensing, Criminal Acts, Wonogiri Police*

---

### **INTRODUCTION**

Alcoholic beverages are commodities whose circulation cannot be separated from state supervision. Such restrictions are imposed because alcohol consumption has the potential to cause negative consequences, both for individual health and for public order and security. If consumption occurs without control, alcohol may become one of the triggers of social disturbances, such as fights, criminal acts, public anxiety, and increased public health risks. Therefore, the government has the authority to regulate, supervise, and restrict its distribution as part of the effort to protect the public interest. This regulatory function is reflected, among other things, in business licensing requirements, the classification of alcohol content, restrictions on sales locations, and sanctions for parties who violate the rules (Kocu, Rakia, & Marthin, 2023; Lestari, 2016).

Although a legal framework is already available, the practice of selling alcoholic beverages without a permit is still found in various regions. Illegal business actors often carry out their activities secretly, fail to meet licensing requirements, and avoid official supervision. This condition shows that the existence of regulations is not always followed by compliance among business actors. In addition, law enforcement officers also face challenges in conducting field supervision, particularly when sales activities are carried out covertly. As a result, the community continues to have access to uncontrolled alcoholic beverages, which increases the risk of public order disturbances and other criminal acts (Faqih, 2023).

The same problem is also found within the jurisdiction of the Wonogiri Police. Based on public order operations and routine raids conducted by the Sabhara Function of the Wonogiri Police, several traders were still found selling alcoholic beverages without official permits. One incident that illustrates this condition occurred in 2023, when officers secured a perpetrator with the initial S in Selogiri District, Wonogiri. The perpetrator was suspected of selling traditional alcoholic liquor, locally known as *ciu*, without a valid business permit. During the enforcement operation, officers confiscated dozens of bottles of alcoholic beverages ready for distribution. The

perpetrator was then processed in accordance with the applicable legal provisions. In addition to this case, in several periodic Pekat operations, the Wonogiri Police also found hundreds of bottles of alcoholic beverages from kiosks and stalls that did not have sales permits. These facts show that violations of the rules on the circulation of alcoholic beverages are not incidental, but continue to occur repeatedly. Illegal sales persist even though the police have conducted supervision and enforcement periodically. This condition indicates broader problems, both in terms of public compliance, the effectiveness of supervision, and the ability of officers to reach all areas that potentially become locations for the circulation of alcoholic beverages without permits. In addition to the legal violation aspect, the illegal circulation of alcoholic beverages is closely related to the social stability of the community. Several public order disturbances in Wonogiri have been triggered by alcohol consumption, such as fights among residents and other criminal actions. Thus, this issue does not only concern business licensing, but also involves security, public peace, and community protection. The role of the police is therefore important, both through preventive measures such as supervision and socialization, and through repressive measures in the form of legal proceedings against violators.

This research is important for several reasons. First, the sale of alcoholic beverages without a permit remains a real problem that continues to be found within the jurisdiction of the Wonogiri Police and therefore needs to be analyzed from an academic perspective. Second, the Sabhara Function has a strategic position as one element of the police that deals directly with public order enforcement activities, yet its role in handling the sale of alcoholic beverages without permits has not been widely studied. Third, Wonogiri is known as an area with strong social and religious values, but the practice of illegal alcoholic beverage circulation is still found. This situation shows a gap between the social norms living in the community and the behavior of some residents. Furthermore, this research is expected to provide practical benefits for law enforcement officers, especially in improving the effectiveness of supervision and enforcement against violations in the circulation of alcoholic beverages at the regional level. By understanding the forms of law enforcement and the obstacles encountered, officers and local governments can formulate more appropriate measures to control the circulation of alcoholic beverages without permits. Therefore, this study is directed at providing a comprehensive description of the implementation of law enforcement by the Sabhara Function of the Wonogiri Police, as well as identifying the obstacles that affect its effectiveness.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Law enforcement is a process of ensuring that legal norms actually operate in social life. Regulations are not sufficient merely because they have been drafted and enacted; they must also be implemented concretely so that they provide benefits to society. In this sense, law enforcement connects written norms with the concrete behavior of citizens. The success of law enforcement ultimately determines whether a legal system works effectively or remains merely a formal set of rules (Jelina, Sumanto, & Suhadi, 2024). In a state based on the rule of law, law enforcement is not only directed toward legal certainty, but must also consider justice and utility. These three elements need to be placed in balance. If officers rely only on the text of the rules without considering a sense of justice, the law may appear rigid and less responsive to social needs. Conversely, if law enforcement pursues justice without legal certainty, the application of law may become inconsistent. Therefore, law enforcement officers must be able to read the rules while also considering the social objectives of legal application.

The implementation of law enforcement involves several interrelated institutions. The police play a role at the initial stage through inquiry and investigation, the prosecutor performs the prosecution function, and the court examines and decides cases. This sequence demonstrates that law enforcement is an integrated system. If one element does not operate optimally, the entire law enforcement process may be disrupted. For this reason, inter-institutional coordination is an important aspect in creating effective law enforcement. In practice, legal implementation often faces obstacles. One common problem is the gap between the law as it ought to be and the actual situation in society. In legal studies, this condition is commonly referred to as the difference between *das sollen* and *das sein*. For example, the rules may prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages without a permit, but violations still occur because of economic reasons, weak supervision, or low legal awareness. This condition may weaken the authority of the law and reduce public trust in law enforcement officers.

Licensing for the sale of alcoholic beverages is a control mechanism used by the government to regulate the circulation of drinks containing ethanol. Alcoholic beverages are not goods that are entirely prohibited by law, but their circulation is strictly limited because they can cause social, health, and security impacts. Through permits, the government can determine who may sell, where sales may take place, and how such activities are supervised. In general, a permit can be understood as official approval granted by the government to an individual or business entity to carry out certain activities that are subject to state supervision. In the sale of alcoholic beverages, a permit serves

as proof that the business actor has fulfilled administrative and technical requirements. It also shows that the business activity is included in the government supervision system so that it can be monitored and evaluated in the event of violations. The legal basis for the control of alcoholic beverages in Indonesia includes Presidential Regulation Number 74 of 2013 concerning the Control and Supervision of Alcoholic Beverages. This regulation governs the classification of alcoholic beverages based on ethanol content, circulation provisions, and supervision mechanisms carried out by the government. Under this regulation, alcoholic beverages may only be sold in certain places and by parties that possess official permits (President of the Republic of Indonesia, 2013). More detailed provisions are also contained in the Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 20 of 2014 concerning the Control and Supervision of the Procurement, Circulation, and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages and its amendments. This regulation governs licensing mechanisms, the requirements that must be fulfilled by business actors, and restrictions on alcoholic beverage sales. Through these rules, the government seeks to ensure that the circulation of alcoholic beverages is not conducted freely, but remains controlled and accountable (Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia, 2014).

In addition to the central government, local governments also have authority to regulate the circulation of alcoholic beverages through regional regulations. This authority is important because each region has different social, cultural, and risk conditions. Regions with particular community characteristics may establish arrangements that are more appropriate to local needs, provided that they do not conflict with higher regulations. Accordingly, licensing policy may be adjusted to the circumstances of each region. A clear legal basis makes licensing an important instrument in creating legal certainty. For business actors, a permit provides a legal basis for conducting sales activities. For the government, a permit becomes an instrument for supervision. For the community, the licensing system functions as a form of protection so that the circulation of alcoholic beverages does not create social disturbances. Therefore, business actors who sell alcoholic beverages without a permit may be subject to sanctions in accordance with applicable provisions.

Alcoholic beverages may be differentiated based on the ethanol content they contain. This classification is necessary because alcohol content determines the level of risk and the form of supervision required. The higher the alcohol content in a beverage, the greater the potential impacts that may arise, so stricter regulation is required. Based on Presidential Regulation Number 74 of 2013 concerning the Control and Supervision of Alcoholic Beverages, alcoholic beverages are classified into three main groups. This classification serves as the basis for the government in determining distribution policies, sales locations, and licensing requirements that must be fulfilled by business actors (President of the Republic of Indonesia, 2013). Group A consists of alcoholic beverages with an ethanol content of up to 5%, such as beer or light fermented beverages. Group B consists of alcoholic beverages with an ethanol content of more than 5% up to 20%, such as wine or similar beverages. Group C consists of alcoholic beverages with an ethanol content of more than 20% up to 55%, such as whisky, vodka, and similar beverages.

The classification of alcoholic beverages functions not only as a distinction between types, but also as a basis for control. With a clear classification, the government can determine proportional policies according to the level of risk of each beverage. This arrangement also assists officers in conducting supervision and enforcement when sales are found to be inconsistent with permits or carried out outside legal provisions. Licensing requirements for alcoholic beverage sales are not granted freely. Every business actor who wishes to trade alcoholic beverages must meet the requirements and provisions determined by the government. These provisions are intended to ensure that the circulation of alcoholic beverages remains within boundaries that can be supervised and does not create negative consequences for society.

One of the main requirements is the possession of valid business legality. Business actors must have official documents, such as a Business Identification Number and specific permits related to alcoholic beverage sales. These documents prove that the business activity has been registered and is under government supervision. If a business actor sells alcoholic beverages without such legality, the activity may be categorized as illegal and may be subject to sanctions. The provisions on sales locations are also an important part of the licensing system. Based on Presidential Regulation Number 74 of 2013, alcoholic beverages may only be sold in certain places, such as hotels, restaurants, bars, or entertainment venues that meet the requirements. This location restriction aims to prevent uncontrolled sales and to reduce access by the general public, especially vulnerable groups, to alcoholic beverages (Merdie & Widodo, 2020). In addition to location, restrictions on consumers must also be observed. Business actors are prohibited from selling alcoholic beverages to minors or to parties who do not meet the requirements. Therefore, business actors must ensure that buyers meet the applicable age and other requirements. This provision is part of the protection of the younger generation from exposure to the negative impacts of alcohol consumption. Business actors also have an obligation to comply with supervision and reporting. The central and local governments have the authority to supervise the procurement, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages. In this regard, business actors

must be willing to be inspected and must fulfill administrative obligations, including the recording of distribution and sales. These obligations are intended to prevent irregularities and ensure that business activities are carried out transparently. In practice, violations of licensing provisions still frequently occur. Such violations may take the form of sales without permits, sales in prohibited places, or sales to consumers who do not meet the requirements. These violations may result in administrative sanctions, such as warnings, fines, or revocation of permits, and may also lead to criminal sanctions if they fulfill the elements stipulated in statutory regulations. Thus, licensing requirements and provisions have a strategic function in controlling the circulation of alcoholic beverages. Compliance by business actors not only provides legal protection for their businesses, but also represents social responsibility in maintaining public order and security. Therefore, consistent supervision and firm law enforcement are required so that the licensing system does not remain merely an administrative procedure, but becomes truly effective in practice.

## **METHOD**

The research method is a set of scientific procedures used to obtain valid, relevant, and accountable data in answering the research problems. The method functions as a working guideline for research, from the stages of collecting materials, processing information, and conducting analysis to drawing conclusions. With a clear method, research results are expected not merely to be based on the subjective views of the researcher, but to rest on facts and legal materials that can be academically tested. This research is descriptive-analytical in nature. The descriptive aspect is intended to describe systematically the implementation of law enforcement by the Sabhara Function against the crime of selling alcoholic beverages without a permit in the jurisdiction of the Wonogiri Police. The analytical aspect means that the data obtained are not only presented as factual descriptions, but are also examined by connecting them with legal norms, statutory regulations, and relevant legal theories. Through this approach, the research is expected to produce rational, scientific, and accountable conclusions.

The type of research used is normative legal research. Normative legal research is carried out by examining library materials or secondary data as the main source. This study includes analysis of legal principles, legal systematics, norm synchronization, legal history, and legal comparison when necessary. In this research, the focus of the study is directed at norms governing the police, law enforcement, licensing, and control of the circulation of alcoholic beverages without permits. Thus, the research relies on primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials that are examined systematically. The approach used is a normative juridical approach, namely an approach that emphasizes analysis of written legal materials. These materials include statutory regulations, doctrines, legal principles, and literature related to law enforcement against the sale of alcoholic beverages without a permit. This approach was chosen because the issues examined are closely related to legality, authority, licensing mechanisms, and applicable legal sanctions.

The object of this research is law enforcement against the crime of selling alcoholic beverages without a permit by the Sabhara Function of the Wonogiri Police. This object includes preventive and repressive actions taken by officers, patterns of field supervision, and obstacles that arise in the implementation of law enforcement within the jurisdiction of the Wonogiri Police. The legal materials used consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials are binding legal materials, such as Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, Presidential Regulation Number 74 of 2013 concerning the Control and Supervision of Alcoholic Beverages, and other regulations related to licensing and the sale of alcoholic beverages. Secondary legal materials include books, scientific journals, previous research results, and scholarly works that explain or strengthen primary legal materials. Tertiary legal materials include legal dictionaries, legal encyclopedias, and other supporting sources that help explain the terms or concepts used in the research.

Data collection was conducted through literature review supported by interviews and observations. The literature review was carried out by examining statutory regulations, legal literature, scientific journals, and relevant official documents. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with members of the Sabhara Function of the Wonogiri Police as the main informants in order to obtain information on forms of law enforcement, implementation obstacles, and the responses of officers to violations in the field. Observations were carried out by observing police activities related to the supervision of alcoholic beverage circulation, such as routine patrols and public order raids. The data obtained were then analyzed qualitatively by interpreting the relationship between legal provisions and law enforcement practices in the field (Moleong, 2021; Creswell, 2021).

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **A. Law Enforcement Against the Crime of Selling Alcoholic Beverages Without a Permit in the Jurisdiction of Wonogiri Police**

In handling the crime of selling alcoholic beverages without a permit in the jurisdiction of the Wonogiri Police, the Sabhara Function has an important role because it is directly connected with the maintenance of public security and order. The form of law enforcement carried out is not limited to action after violations are found, but also includes preventive measures intended to prevent violations from spreading. Preventive efforts are carried out through routine patrols, monitoring of vulnerable locations, community outreach, and public order operations. Meanwhile, repressive measures are carried out through raids, confiscation of evidence, examination of perpetrators, inquiries, and investigations in accordance with applicable legal provisions. The sale of alcoholic beverages without a permit is viewed as an act that disrupts public order because it can create further impacts. Alcoholic beverages circulating without supervision may be consumed by anyone, including minors or parties who should not have access to them. In addition, uncontrolled consumption may trigger fights, violence, accidents, and other legal violations. Therefore, police action against illegal sales is not only intended to address administrative violations, but also to prevent broader security disturbances.

Law enforcement by the Wonogiri Police must also be viewed as part of community protection. When officers conduct raids on kiosks or stalls suspected of selling alcoholic beverages without a permit, the action is intended to ensure that business activities are conducted in accordance with the law. Business actors who do not have permits are outside the government supervision system, which increases the potential for irregularities. Thus, enforcement against perpetrators is a step to uphold legal certainty while maintaining social order (Djaeni & Binaji, 2021). However, the success of law enforcement does not depend solely on officers. Public legal awareness has a very significant influence. Communities that understand the rules and realize the negative impacts of selling alcoholic beverages without a permit are more likely to cooperate in prevention. Conversely, if the community considers the violation to be ordinary, law enforcement will face resistance. Therefore, in addition to carrying out repressive measures, the police also need to strengthen educational approaches through legal counseling and cooperation with community leaders.

The development of the methods used by perpetrators to sell alcoholic beverages also requires officers to become more adaptive. Sales are not always conducted openly, but may use covert patterns, move from one location to another, or rely on informal information networks. This situation requires officers to develop more dynamic supervision strategies. Law enforcement activities cannot rely solely on occasional raids, but must be supported by the mapping of vulnerable locations, information gathering, cross-agency coordination, and community participation. Accordingly, law enforcement against the sale of alcoholic beverages without a permit is a complex process. Its success is influenced by the quality of regulations, the integrity of officers, the adequacy of resources, support from local government, and public compliance. If all of these elements work together, the law can function as an instrument for creating justice, public order, and security within the jurisdiction of the Wonogiri Police.

### **B. Obstacles to Law Enforcement and the Optimization of Supervision**

This study shows that law enforcement in the jurisdiction of the Wonogiri Police still faces complex obstacles. Internally, the limited number of personnel, facilities, and infrastructure becomes an obstacle to conducting supervision evenly throughout the region. The wide territorial coverage of the Wonogiri Police makes patrols and raids difficult to carry out continuously. In addition, officers also face difficulties in administrative proof, particularly with regard to informal businesses that do not have clear legality documents. Externally, low public legal awareness also affects the effectiveness of law enforcement. Some members of society still view the sale of alcoholic beverages without a permit as an ordinary economic activity and do not yet understand its legal consequences. In several cases, raids or enforcement actions may also encounter resistance. This shows that the success of law enforcement is not determined only by officers, but also by public compliance and participation.

Furthermore, sales practices that are hidden and mobile make it difficult for officers to detect perpetrators and gather evidence. The factor of economic profit is often the reason why violations continue to recur even after enforcement has been carried out. Therefore, law enforcement against the sale of alcoholic beverages without a permit in the jurisdiction of the Wonogiri Police has basically been implemented in accordance with police authority, but its effectiveness still needs to be improved through stronger synergy among law enforcement officers, local government, business actors, and the community. The Wonogiri Police need to increase the intensity of supervision over the circulation of alcoholic beverages without permits through routine patrols, public order operations, and raids based on the mapping of vulnerable locations. In addition, the use of information technology and community reports

should be strengthened to detect locations suspected of being illegal sales points. Increasing personnel capacity and improving supporting facilities and infrastructure also need to be prioritized so that police duties can be performed more effectively. Local governments also need to strengthen coordination with the police and relevant agencies in supervising the circulation of alcoholic beverages. Periodic evaluation of regional regulations and the licensing system is necessary to prevent the misuse of permits and the practice of sales without permits. Local governments can also improve the database of businesses that may sell alcoholic beverages so that officers have a more accurate information basis for supervision. The community needs continuous legal education regarding licensing provisions and the negative impacts of the circulation of alcoholic beverages without permits. Socialization, legal counseling, and the involvement of community leaders can be used to improve public understanding. Community participation in providing information to officers is also highly necessary so that illegal sales can be identified and addressed quickly.

Business actors must comply with all statutory regulations governing the sale of alcoholic beverages. The possession of a valid permit not only provides legal protection for business actors, but also demonstrates social responsibility toward the surrounding environment. Business actors who do not fulfill the requirements should not conduct sales activities because they may harm society and create legal consequences (Lisanda & Setiyanto, 2015). Future researchers may develop this study with broader approaches, for example from the perspectives of criminology, sociology of law, public policy, or the effectiveness of regional regulations. Further studies may also compare law enforcement practices in several regions to identify the most effective strategies for controlling the circulation of alcoholic beverages without permits. With more in-depth research, the formulation of policies and law enforcement strategies is expected to become more targeted.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the discussion of law enforcement against the crime of selling alcoholic beverages without a permit in the jurisdiction of the Wonogiri Police, it can be concluded that law enforcement is part of the state effort to maintain public order, security, and community protection. Enforcement against the sale of alcoholic beverages without a permit is not only intended to provide legal certainty for violators, but also to create a deterrent effect and prevent broader negative impacts. In its implementation, the Wonogiri Police, through the authorized police functions, have carried out various preventive and repressive measures, such as patrols, raids, public order operations, inquiries, investigations, and coordination with local government. The regulation of alcoholic beverage sales licensing in Indonesia already has a sufficiently clear legal basis. Presidential Regulation Number 74 of 2013, related ministerial regulations, and regional regulations serve as control instruments governing the classification of alcoholic beverages, circulation procedures, sales locations, licensing requirements, and sanctions for violators. With these legal instruments, the government has provided an adequate basis for controlling the circulation of alcoholic beverages legally and responsibly.

Licensing has an important function as an instrument of supervision. Through permits, the government can ensure that alcoholic beverage sales are conducted only by business actors who meet administrative and technical requirements. The licensing system also provides legal certainty for compliant business actors and protects society from the potential misuse of alcohol, especially by vulnerable groups such as children and adolescents. Therefore, the sale of alcoholic beverages without a permit is an act contrary to law and has the potential to create social harm. The effectiveness of law enforcement still needs to be strengthened through better cooperation among law enforcement officers, local government, business actors, and the community. Such synergy is important so that the legal objectives of public order, security, and community protection can be achieved in practice. Strengthening supervision, improving public legal education, optimizing regional licensing databases, and increasing the capacity of police personnel are necessary steps to make the control of unlicensed alcoholic beverage circulation more effective.

## **REFERENCES**

- Adianse, Nanang Dwi. "Tinjauan Terhadap Larangan Minuman Beralkohol Berdasarkan Peraturan Daerah Nomor 6 Tahun 2013 Tentang Larangan, Pengawasan, Penertiban Dan Penjualan Minuman Beralkohol Dalam Wilayah Kota Samarinda." *Jurnal of Law* 7, no. 1 (2021). <http://ejournal.untagsmd.ac.id/index.php/DD/article/view/5298>.

# LAW ENFORCEMENT BY THE SABHARA FUNCTION AGAINST UNLICENSED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE SALES

Irfan Maulana Putra *et al*

- Agustina, Ismaya Dwi, and Dicha Ayu Cheria Wardani. "Kajian Yuridis Pidana Denda Terhadap Pelaku Yang Memperdagangkan." *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 5, no. 1 (2021): 11-23. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.53027/jp.v5i1.252>.
- Arisanti, Avinda Putri, Bunga Hazeriana Nadila, Farah Nahdah Salsabila, and Titha Nazwa Adelia. "Analisis Yuridis Terhadap Pelanggaran Perizinan Penjualan Minuman Beralkohol Oleh Cafe Di Kota Banjarmasin." *Jurnal Hukum Dan Kewarganegaraan* 14, no. 3 (2025). <https://doi.org/10.8734/CAUSA.v1i2.3>.
- Ayu, Ida, Putu Widiati, Luh Putu Suryani, Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Warmadewa, and Minuman Beralkohol. "Pemberian Izin Peredaran Minuman Beralkohol Berdasarkan Peraturan Gubernur Bali Nomor 1 Tahun 2020." *Journal of Law Justice* 1, no. 1 (2020): 120-27. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.33506/jlj.v1i2.2678>.
- Creswell, J. W. *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications, 2021.
- Djaeni, Ahmat, and Sigit Herman Binaji. "Kewenangan Satuan Samapta Bhayangkara Dalam Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Peredaran Minuman Keras Di Kota Yogyakarta." *Jurnal Kajian Hasil Penelitian Hukum* 5, no. 2 (2021). <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.37159/jmih.v5i2.1729>.
- Faqih, Ahmad Masbuhin. "Pengendalian Dan Pengawasan Peredaran Minuman Beralkohol Serta Minuman Tuak Tradisional." *Journal of Islamic Business Law* 7, no. 1 (2023): 1-13. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.18860/jibl.v7i1.2150>.
- Jelina, Sherly, Septina Vebianty Sumanto, and Suhadi. "LAW ENFORCEMENT AGAINST MSMEs SELLING ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES WITHOUT A LICENSE IN THE." *Jurnal Lex Suprema* 6, no. September (2024): 105-17. <https://doi.org/10.12345/lexsuprema.v6i2.910>.
- Kementerian Perdagangan Republik Indonesia. *Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 20 Tahun 2014 tentang Pengendalian dan Pengawasan terhadap Pengadaan, Peredaran, dan Penjualan Minuman Beralkohol* (2014).
- Kocu, Jefry, A. Sakti R. S. Rakia, and Sahertian Marthin. "Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Perdagangan Minuman Keras (Beralkohol) Tanpa Izin Di Wilayah Aifat Kabupaten Maybrat." *Journal of Law Justice* 1 (2023): 109-18.
- Lestari, Tri Rini Puji. "MENYOAL PENGATURAN KONSUMSI MINUMAN BERALKOHOL DI INDONESIA." *Jurnal Masalah-Masalah Sosial* 7, no. 86 (2016): 127-41. <https://vs-dprexternal3.dpr.go.id/index.php/aspirasi/article/view/1285/707>.
- Lisanda, Norri Tisa, and Budi Setiyanto. "IMPLEMENTASI SANKSI PIDANA TERHADAP PENJUALAN MINUMAN BERALKOHOL TANPA IZIN DI KABUPATEN BANTUL." *Jurnal Hukum Pidana Dan Penanggulangan Kejahatan* 4, no. 2 (2015): 219-25. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.20961/recidive.v4i2.40638>.
- Luffita Alfianti. "Upaya Pemerintah Daerah Dalam Pengendalian Produksi Minuman Beralkohol Tradisional." *Jurnal UNAIR* 33, no. 1 (2018): 93-117. <https://doi.org/10.20473/ydk.v33i1.5671>.
- Merdie, Elok Ratnasari Van, and Hananto Widodo. "PENGAWASAN TERKAIT IZIN PENJUALAN MINUMAN BERALKOHOL OLEH KIOS DI KOTA SURABAYA." *JURNAL HUKUM* 7, no. 25 (2020): 30-38. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.2674/novum.v7i2.31463>.
- Moleong, L. J. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2021.
- Nuryati, Tutut, Hananto Widodo, Hezron Sabar, and Rotua Tinambunan. "PENJUAL MINUMAN BERALKOHOL TANPA IZIN DI KABUPATEN MOJOKERTO Tutut Nuryati." *Jurnal Hukum* 4, no. 3 (2017). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.2674/novum.v4i3.23338>.
- Oja, Hubertus. "Implementasi Kebijakan Retribusi Izin Minuman Beralkohol." *Jurnal Administrasi Karya Dharma* 2, no. 1 (2023). <https://www.jurnal.stiakdmerauke.ac.id/index.php/jakd/article/view/20/20>.
- Presiden Republik Indonesia. *Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 74 Tahun 2013 tentang Pengendalian dan Pengawasan Minuman Beralkohol* (2013).
- Purwanto, Arizal Rahman, Ayatulloh Noor Muhammad, Hidayatul Ayu Safitri, Aurillia Reva, and Violita Dewi. "PENEGAKAN HUKUM PEREDARAN MINUMAN BERALKOHOL TANPA IZIN: STUDI IMPLEMENTASI PERDA NOMOR 6 TAHUN 2017 DI KABUPATEN KEDIRI." *Jurnal Hukum Dan Perubahan Sosial* 5, no. November (2025). <https://jurnalpps.uinsa.ac.id/index.php/sosioyustisia/article/view/815/479>.
- Republik Indonesia. *Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 2 Tahun 2002 tentang Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia* (2002).

**LAW ENFORCEMENT BY THE SABHARA FUNCTION AGAINST UNLICENSED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE SALES**

Irfan Maulana Putra **et al**

---

Sibuea, Harris Y P. "Penegakan Hukum Pengaturan Minuman Beralkohol." *Negara Hukum: Membangun Hukum Untuk Keadilan Dan Kesejahteraan* 7, no. 1 (2016). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.22212/jnh.v7i1.926>.