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# The Role of the Civil Service Police Unit of Bogor City in Controlling and Supervising the Distribution and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages

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## ABSTRACT

*The illegal distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages remain prevalent in Bogor City. This condition indicates the necessity of the Civil Service Police Unit's role in the supervision and control of alcoholic beverage distribution, as outlined in Article 23, Paragraph (6) of Bogor Mayor Regulation Number 121 of 2022. The research problem in this study investigates the role of the Civil Service Police Unit in controlling and supervising the distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages, and the challenges encountered in performing these tasks. The research method used is empirical juridical, with a qualitative descriptive-analytical specification. Data collection was conducted through interviews, and the data was analyzed using qualitative juridical analysis. The research findings reveal the processes of supervision and control, as well as the challenges faced in regulating the distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages in Bogor City. The findings show that the Civil Service Police Unit exercises control and supervision over the distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages based on its attributive authority. The forms of control and supervision conducted by the Civil Service Police Unit include both preventive and repressive measures. The Civil Service Police Unit faces several challenges in performing supervision and control, particularly in direct supervision, which has not been fully optimized. Direct supervision, as part of the internal control mechanism, is hindered by issues such as leaks of raid information, difficulties in identifying illegal sale locations, and the misuse of permits by certain hotels and restaurants. External supervision, particularly through community oversight, also plays an important role. However, this form of supervision remains ineffective due to the continued purchase of alcoholic beverages without proper permits and the non-compliance of business owners with applicable regulations.*

**Keywords:** Civil Service Police Unit, alcoholic beverages, supervision, enforcement.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages in Indonesia remains a significant issue that draws the attention of both the public and the government. Alcoholic beverages are often associated with negative impacts such as crime, public disorder, and public health concerns. As a state governed by law, the government must take all necessary measures, including the supervision and control of the distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages, in accordance with the prevailing legal framework.

Article 8 of Bogor Mayor Regulation Number 121 of 2022 concerning the Control, Supervision, and Enforcement of Alcoholic Beverage Distribution stipulates that alcoholic beverages may only be sold to consumers aged 21 years or older. However, in reality, underage consumption still frequently occurs, causing public unrest—particularly when students consume alcohol and engage in violent acts such as brawls in Bogor City. Alcoholic beverages not only pose physical health risks to their consumers but also lead to addiction. Consequently, alcohol consumption can damage both individuals' psychological conditions and disturb public order when social norms are violated.<sup>4</sup>

The distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages in Bogor City is relatively high.<sup>5</sup> This is evident from the number of establishments that freely or illegally sell alcohol. The widespread presence of alcohol vendors in Bogor City makes it easier for people from various backgrounds to access alcoholic beverages. According to Detik News, in early July 2024, the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) of Bogor City conducted a raid on convenience stores in the Warung Jambu area, known for selling alcoholic beverages. A total of 582 bottles of alcoholic drinks of various types were confiscated from two stores located near Jambu Dua toward Jalan A. Yani and Tanahsareal. These bottles included alcoholic beverages from categories A and B, all of which were unlicensed.<sup>6</sup> This reflects the urgent need for the government to give greater attention to issues related to the illegal and unregulated distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages, which continue to occur in Bogor City. There is a growing need for the government to play a stronger role in fostering an environment free from alcohol abuse.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Erly Pangestuti, "Minuman Keras yang Berpengaruh Terhadap Timbulnya Kejahatan", *Yustitiabelen*, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Tulungagung, 2019, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36563/yustitiabelen.v5i1.210>, hlm. 22.

<sup>5</sup> Ratih Oemiaty, "Karakteristik Peminum Alkohol di Bogor Tengah, Kota Bogor", *Majalah Kedokteran UKI*, Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Kristen Indonesia, 2016, hlm. 16.

<sup>6</sup> Muhammad Sholihin, "Satpol PP Razia Warung Kelontong di Bogor, 582 Botol Minuman Disita", <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-7427426/satpol-pp-razia-warung-kelontong-di-bogor-582-botol-minuman-disita>, accessed September 27, 2024, at 14:29 Western Indonesian Time (WIB).

<sup>7</sup> Marnan A. T. Mokorimban, "Proses Penegakan Penyalahgunaan Miras Serta Ancaman Hukuman Bagi Penjual

Article 1 point 22 of Bogor Mayor Regulation Number 121 of 2022 defines the “sale of alcoholic beverages” as business activities that involve selling alcoholic beverages for consumption. The distribution and sale of alcohol must not be carried out arbitrarily but must comply with specific requirements and regulations. However, many vendors continue to sell alcoholic beverages freely and illegally.<sup>8</sup> Article 12 of the same regulation requires sellers to possess SKPL-A, SKPL-B, or SKPL-C licenses (permits for the direct sale of alcoholic beverages in categories A, B, and C), which are issued through the OSS (Online Single Submission) system. In practice, many people ignore these licensing requirements and continue to sell alcoholic beverages freely, without regard for alcohol content or compliance with licensing procedures.

The Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) is assigned the responsibility of controlling and supervising the sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages in Bogor City. This role is elaborated in Article 23 paragraph (6) of Bogor Mayor Regulation Number 121 of 2022, which mandates that control and supervision cover:

- a. licensing;
- b. business activities involving all classifications and categories of alcoholic beverages;
- c. distribution areas and locations;
- d. distribution mechanisms;
- e. storage facilities;
- f. business feasibility and sales volume.

Although the Civil Service Police Unit plays a vital role in the control and supervision of alcoholic beverage distribution and sales, community violations still frequently occur. This condition highlights the need for the orderly regulation of alcoholic beverage distribution and sale in Bogor City in order to ensure that vendors comply with the provisions outlined in Bogor Mayor Regulation Number 121 of 2022.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The type of research used in this journal is empirical juridical research, also known as field research, which examines the applicable legal provisions and how they are implemented in

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Tanpa Ijin”, *Jurnal LPPM Bidang EkoSosBudKum (Ekonomi, Sosial, Budaya, dan Hukum)*, Universitas Sam Ratulangi, Manado, 2018.

<sup>8</sup> Mikhael Richard M. S., “Penertiban Penjualan Minuman Beralkohol Oleh Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja di Kota Jambi Provinsi Jambi”, Doctoral dissertation Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri, 2024.

society (das sollen and das sein).<sup>9</sup> This research is qualitative, descriptive, and analytical in nature, focusing on real-world issues as they exist during the time of the study, which are then processed and analyzed to draw conclusions.<sup>10</sup> The data were obtained through field research conducted via interviews, as well as library research by analyzing relevant legislation, academic literature, and other reference materials.

## II. DATA ANALYSIS

### A. The Role of the Civil Service Police Unit of Bogor City in the Control and Supervision of Alcoholic Beverage Distribution and Sales

The legal regulations issued by the Bogor City Government, such as Mayor Regulation No. 121 of 2022 concerning the Control, Supervision, and Enforcement of Alcoholic Beverage Distribution, serve as a legal basis binding all parties involved in the distribution, sale, and consumption of alcoholic beverages. This regulation grants authority to the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) to supervise licensing, distribution locations, distribution mechanisms, and the enforcement of violations. Thus, the Civil Service Police Unit of Bogor City plays a vital role in ensuring that the entire process of alcoholic beverage distribution and sales complies with the regulations, while simultaneously protecting the public from the negative impacts of alcohol consumption.

The Civil Service Police Unit of Bogor City conducts two types of supervision: preventive and repressive. Preventive supervision is based on Article 23 paragraph (6) of Mayor Regulation No. 121 of 2022, which includes:

#### 1. Licensing

Licensing is an essential aspect of the control and supervision process conducted by the Civil Service Police Unit. It has been found that alcoholic beverages from Groups A, B, and C are sold without proper licensing, including sales at two hotels, two cafés, and two kiosks in Bogor City that lacked SKPL-A, SKPL-B, and SKPL-C permits. Supervision also extends to licensed business operators, with periodic inspection of business license documents. As a form of implementing this supervision, the Civil Service Police Unit of Bogor City has inspected the licenses of four hotels and one restaurant registered as alcoholic beverage vendors.

#### 2. Business Activities Involving the Sale of All Classifications and Categories of Alcoholic Beverages

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<sup>9</sup> Sutrusno Hadi, *Metode Penelitian*, UGM Press, Yogyakarta, 1997.

<sup>10</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R & D*, Alfabeta, Bandung, 2009.

Alcoholic beverage sales in Bogor City are strictly regulated according to type and sales venue to maintain public order. Group A beverages may only be sold in hotels, restaurants, or bars as stipulated in Article 7 of the Mayor Regulation. However, violations still occur, with hotels and restaurants selling Group B and C alcoholic beverages without permits.

### 3. Distribution Areas and Locations

Alcoholic beverages may not be sold indiscriminately. This is regulated in Article 22 letter (d) of the Mayor Regulation. Nevertheless, illegal sales are still found in kiosks or small shops, particularly in the Warung Jambu and Tanah Sareal areas, where alcoholic beverages are sold without permits in locations explicitly prohibited by law.

### 4. Distribution Mechanisms

The distribution mechanisms for alcoholic beverages are strictly regulated to minimize negative social impacts. Alcohol may only be sold to consumers aged 21 and above who present a valid ID. In practice, many vendors fail to request ID, allowing underage individuals—especially students—to access alcohol easily.

### 5. Storage Facilities

Storage of alcoholic beverages must comply with safety standards and be located in authorized areas, as stipulated in Article 8 paragraph (2) of the Mayor Regulation. Proper storage helps prevent misuse and illegal distribution.

### 6. Business Eligibility

Sales of Group B and C alcoholic beverages are only permitted in hotels or restaurants with at least a three-star rating and classified as medium-high or high risk, based on operational complexity, number of employees, building size, capacity, and provided facilities. However, in two hotels and two cafés investigated in Bogor City for illegal sales, these establishments were deemed ineligible due to limited facilities and low-risk classifications.

### 7. Sales Volume

Although there is no specific regulation regarding the maximum volume of alcoholic beverage sales in Bogor City, all sales must still comply with applicable licensing, location, and business requirements as stipulated by law.

In addition to preventive measures, the Civil Service Police Unit also performs repressive supervision through enforcement actions such as raids, confiscation, and/or securing evidence, as well as the closure of establishments, as regulated in Article 26 of the Mayor Regulation. However, illegal sales continue. During a July 2024 raid, approximately 582 bottles of illegal

alcoholic beverages were confiscated from kiosks in the Warung Jambu area. Therefore, the Civil Service Police Unit must continue to carry out control and supervision as mandated by the regulation. It is also necessary to enhance both preventive and repressive efforts, improve coordination with relevant agencies, and increase public education regarding the legal consequences of illegal alcohol distribution and sales.

### **B. Obstacles in the Role of the Civil Service Police Unit of Bogor City in the Control and Supervision of Alcoholic Beverage Distribution and Sales**

In implementing its role in the control and supervision of alcoholic beverage distribution and sales in Bogor City, the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) faces several obstacles, including the following:

#### **1. Information Leaks during Alcohol Beverage**

Raids conducted by the Civil Service Police Unit are often anticipated by unlicensed business operators. Information regarding planned raids allows illegal alcohol sellers to take precautionary measures, such as hiding prohibited goods, relocating stock to safer locations, or temporarily halting sales activities. This hampers the effectiveness of technical duties carried out by the Enforcement Division of the Civil Service Police Unit, particularly those outlined in Article 14 paragraph (3) letter b item 19 of Bogor Mayor Regulation No. 169 of 2021 concerning the Duties, Functions, Job Descriptions, and Work Procedures within the Civil Service Police Unit of Bogor City, which mandates "coordinating the implementation of raids against prostitution, alcoholic beverages, firecrackers, pornographic magazines, and pornographic VCDs/DVDs." The persistence of information leaks indicates that raids are not yet being executed effectively, allowing illegal alcohol vendors to evade enforcement.

#### **2. Low Public Awareness and Compliance**

Article 14 paragraph (3) letter b item 23 of the same regulation assigns the Civil Service Police Unit the technical duty to "carry out guidance and supervision of the public, civil servants, or legal entities to ensure order and compliance with regional regulations and mayoral regulations." In practice, however, public compliance remains low, with many community members indifferent or unaware of the applicable rules. This reflects a lack of adequate public outreach and education by Satpol PP. The permissive attitude and noncompliance contribute to the difficulty of controlling and supervising alcohol circulation. Even after enforcement actions, such as demolishing premises or confiscating alcoholic beverages, some vendors continue illegal operations by adopting methods to evade future raids.

### 3. Difficulty in Identifying Locations of Illegal Alcohol Sales

Illegal alcohol vendors often change locations or operate clandestinely to avoid detection and enforcement. They use hard-to-reach areas or move operations immediately after raids, making it difficult for routine enforcement to be effective. Additionally, many illegal alcoholic beverages are sold in small retail shops (warung kelontong) that are officially intended to sell only daily necessities.

### 4. Misuse of Licenses by Certain Hotels or Restaurants

According to Article 14 paragraph (3) letter b item 19 of Bogor Mayor Regulation No. 169 of 2021, Satpol PP is tasked with coordinating monitoring and enforcement, as well as checking the completeness of business permits. However, there have been frequent cases of permit misuse by establishments operating outside the permitted scope. This indicates that the technical tasks of Satpol PP regarding permit checks and monitoring are not yet being carried out efficiently. The continued occurrence of unaddressed violations suggests inadequacies in resource management, enforcement precision, and the surveillance systems in place to prevent and respond to such infractions comprehensively.

## III. CONCLUSION

Bogor City still faces issues regarding the circulation and illegal sales of alcoholic beverages in the community. Therefore, the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) of Bogor City is granted authority and plays a significant role in controlling and supervising the distribution and sales of alcoholic beverages. The role of Satpol PP is carried out through two forms of supervision: preventive and repressive. However, in practice, the supervision conducted by Satpol PP has not been fully optimal. There are two hotels, two cafes, and two kiosks in Bogor City involved in the illegal sale of alcoholic beverages without proper permits (SKPL-A, SKPL-B, and SKPL-C). Satpol PP Bogor City also faces several obstacles in its supervision and control efforts regarding the distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages. This indicates that the supervision conducted by Satpol PP has not yet been effective.

## IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Civil Service Police Unit of Bogor City should carry out raids with unpredictable schedules and ensure the confidentiality of information is maintained, shared only with involved members. Regular briefings and evaluations should be conducted to ensure members understand the importance of operational confidentiality. Additionally, Civil Service Police Unit should increase public outreach to business operators through seminars or social media



campaigns, educating them on the regulations surrounding the distribution of alcoholic beverages.

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