

The Urgency of Regulatory Enforcement of Production and Circulation Laws Alcoholic Drinks (Oplosan Liquor)

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine how the The Urgency of Regulatory Enforcement of Production and Circulation Laws Alcoholic Drinks (Oplosan Liquor). The type of research method used in writing this thesis proposal is a normative juridical method by conducting a literature study on legal materials, both primary legal materials, namely related legislation and secondary legal materials, namely literature related to the topic of the problem. Based on the results of normative research on the enforcement of the production and distribution of alcoholic beverages (alcoholic liquor) urgent for the regulation in law enforcement. This is due to the philosophical reason that intoxicating alcoholic beverages for most religions and certain ethnicities is believed to be prohibited behavior, and requires the existence of laws that provide certainty.

Keywords

urgency; production;
law; alcoholic drink



I. Introduction

Realization of the right to work and a decent living is a constitutional obligation of the state. The main task of the state is clearly stated in the constitution (UUD 1945), which is to promote public welfare and give freedom to all people in carrying out their business to support the economy for the sake of survival. The constitution mandates the government as a state administrator to be responsible for fulfilling the civil, political and economic rights of its citizens.

The obligation to protect means that the state must establish legislation as an instrument of legal protection that relating to the fulfillment of public safety and health in general, not only benefiting certain individuals or groups, and implementing it consistently. The state must play an active role in assisting its citizens in an effort to fulfill their right to food, without reducing the right to food of their other citizens. The state must ensure that every individual within its jurisdiction has the same opportunity to fulfill their needs, if this cannot be done by them.

Faster economic development make human innovate in life to adapt to economic developments. To be able to meet the needs of life, people must be able to compete to meet their economic needs. One of them is by trading or selling. In fact, Trading is sometimes carried out in a fraudulent manner. An example is selling alcoholic beverages or often referred to as liquor.

Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 10/M-Dag/Per/1/2015 of 2015 concerning the Second 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 and the latest according to the regulation of the Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia Number 97 of 2020 regulates that if you want to carry out trading business activities in alcoholic beverages, you must have a SIUP-MB (permit to be able to carry out business activities). Special trade in alcoholic beverages

first as explained in Article 1 paragraph (16) which reads "Trade Business Permit hereinafter abbreviated as SIUP is a permit to be able to carry out trading business activities." and paragraph (17) which reads "Alcoholic Beverage Trading Business License, hereinafter abbreviated SIUP-MB is a license to be able to carry out special Alcoholic Drinks trading business activities."

One of problem in the circulation of liquor is the increasingly widespread circulation of adulterated liquor, can spur the emergence of crime in the community. This criminal act is because people who consume bootleg liquor will feel braver than usual after consuming the drink. So that people who consume these drinks will do things that can harm others such as fights, murders, traffic accidents, duping, beatings, vandalism. And this is a problem because many people consume bootleg liquor. One form of state obligation in regulating the circulation of alcoholic beverages (alcoholic liquor) which is widely circulated in the community, prohibits the production and circulation of Arak and Tuak.

Arak is a distilled alcoholic beverage, a type of liquor that is usually produced in Southeast Asian and South Asian countries. Arak is made from fermented coconut sap, sugar cane, grains (eg rice, brown rice) or fruit, depending on the country or region of origin. Arak distillate ingredients can be mixed, stored longer in wooden barrels, or repeatedly distilled and filtered depending on the taste and color the maker desires.

The term "oplosan" itself has the meaning of "mixed". Where the mixed alcohol is liquor consisting of various mixtures, including mixed with industrial alcohol (methanol) or with herbal medicines such as strong drugs or health supplements. Oplosan liquor is usually made and sold illegally.

The mixture used as mixed liquor varies, one of which is methanol. Methanol is often used as a mixed drink because of the relatively cheaper price of methanol, such a product is called denatured alcohol. Methanol, commonly used as an organic solvent, is a type of alcohol that has the simplest structure, but is the most toxic to humans. Methanol poisoning usually occurs as a result of an accidental or accidental overdose causing metabolic acidosis.

Methanol is a chemical that is not fit for consumption. In fact, the content of these substances is actually consumed by many alcoholic drink addicts. Compared to the pure ethanol (alcohol) content which is only about 0.2%; Oplosan alcohol actually contains higher methanol, which is 40-60%. Inside the body; Methanol is easily absorbed and will quickly be distributed into body fluids. Methanol poisoning can cause inebriation.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Law Enforcement Theory

Law enforcement is a process to make legal wishes come true. What is referred to as legal desires here are the thoughts of the law-making body which are formulated in the legal regulations. The definition of law enforcement can also be interpreted as the implementation of law by law enforcement officers and by everyone who has an interest in accordance with their respective authorities according to the applicable legal rules. The enforcement of criminal law is an integral part of the process, beginning with the investigation, arrest, detention, trial of the accused and ending with the prison of the convict. According to Soerjono Soekanto, law enforcement is an activity to harmonize the relationship of values that are spelled out in solid rules and attitudes of action as a series of final value translations. To create, maintain and maintain peaceful social life.

Criminal law enforcement is the concrete application of criminal law by law enforcement officers. In other words, criminal law enforcement is the implementation of criminal regulations. Thus, law enforcement is a system that involves the harmonization of values with rules and real human behavior. These rules then become guidelines or benchmarks for behavior or actions that are considered appropriate or should be. The behavior or attitude of the act aims to create, maintain, and maintain peace.

Crime as a social problem is a dynamic phenomenon that always grows and is associated with symptoms and other social structures that are very complex, it is a socio-political problem. The need to link efforts to tackle crime (which will later be formulated in a criminal policy) is reasonable because in essence the purpose of the Criminal Policy is Community welfare, criminal policy is an integral part of the policy to achieve community welfare. (Tumanggor et al, 2019)

In the law enforcement process, it is the police who are at the forefront, because the police have the most direct contact with the community, compared to other law enforcers. Therefore, the attitude and personal exemplary of the police is one of the factors whether or not they are appreciated by the community towards law enforcement, which is quite influential on their obedience. Therefore, the quality and empowerment of the Police is one of the factors that will determine the effectiveness or not of the applicable legal provisions.

2.2 Concept of Alcoholic Drinks (Oplosan Liquor)

Alcoholic Beverages are beverages containing ethyl alcohol or ethanol (C₂H₅OH) which are processed from agricultural products containing carbohydrates by means of fermentation and distillation or fermentation without distillation.

Alcoholic beverages according to Presidential Regulation No. 74 of 2013 include:

- a. Class A Alcoholic Drinks are drinks containing ethyl alcohol or ethanol (C₂H₅OH) with a content of up to 5% (five percent)
- b. Class B Alcoholic Drinks are drinks containing ethyl alcohol or ethanol (C₂H₅OH) with a concentration of more than 5% (five percent) up to 20% (twenty percent)
- c. Class C Alcoholic Beverages are drinks containing ethyl alcohol or ethanol (C₂H₅OH) with levels of more than 20% (twenty percent) to 55% (fifty five percent).

Oplos liquor is liquor made from various ingredients that contain alcohol and are mixed together, and have varying levels of alcohol. The ingredients used for oplos liquor are alcohol with energy drinks, alcohol with milk, alcohol with cola or coke, alcohol with spiritus or other types of alcohol and alcohol with drugs.

Ingredients mixed to make bootleg liquor:

- a) Alcohol with Energy Drink

To get a better taste, alcoholics often add energy drink supplements to their drinks. Oplos this is often called "sunrise" and can reduce the bitter taste of alcoholic beverages or the pungent taste of higher alcohols.

Although the alcohol content becomes slightly reduced, other side effects will appear in this mixing. A pharmacist from ITB, Joseph I Sigit, said that alcohol and energy drinks have opposite effects. Alcohol is winning, while supplements function as stimulants. When combined, the effect can trigger heart failure.

- b) Liquor with Milk

One type of Oplos that often causes death tolls is "Susu Macan" (Lapen), which is a mixture of liquor mixed with milk. This type of drink is widely sold in traditional liquor stalls

c) Alcohol with Cola or Fizzy Drinks

One of the very popular Oplos is "Mansion Cola" which consists of Vodka mixed with soft drinks. The goal is to add flavor or mask the bad taste of the liquor.

d) Alcohol with Spiritus or Other Types of Alcohol

In traditional stalls, the mixing of several types of liquor is done to get a lower price. Drinks that are usually mixed with pyrite are vodka or other types of liquor that are not clear in their alcohol content. Types of alcoholic beverages that are consumed up to a certain amount are alcohol with 2 carbon atoms or ethanol. While alcohol with one carbon atom or methanol is generally used as a solvent or fuel, so it is very toxic if drunk. Quoted from Medschl.cam.ac.uk that 10 ml of methanol is enough to cause blindness and 30 ml will cause more fatal effects including death.

e) Alcohol with Drugs

With the assumption that it will increase the effects of alcohol, some people add drugs to liquor. Starting from eye drops, headache medicine, to mosquito repellent. Because it will increase metabolic activity, the most obvious side effect of this type of Oplos is liver and kidney damage. Other effects vary widely depending on the type of drug. A person mixing drugs into liquor is usually not a connoisseur of alcohol. The goal is clearly just to get an intoxicating effect or just a show of courage aka fighting guts. Effects on the human body caused by consuming too much liquor:

- a. Depending on liver function that can lead to hepatitis.
- b. Gastric damage occurs.
- c. Can cause tissue damage.
- d. Increases the risk of breast cancer.
- e. Damaging brain function (mental, memory loss and madness), heart and kidneys.
- f. Resulting in stroke, nerve paralysis and organ failure. Resulting in defects and disturbances in fetal growth and resulting in death.

Because of the very dangerous impact / effects caused by alcohol, any religion forbids this drink to circulate and be consumed by humans. The Criminal Code states that the crime of alcohol is regulated in Article 204 and Article 300, among others: Article 204 (1) "Anyone who sells, offers, delivers or distributes goods which he knows to endanger the life or health of people, even though If the dangerous nature is not notified, it is punishable by a maximum imprisonment of fifteen years. (2) "If the act results in the death of a person, the guilty person is threatened with life imprisonment or a maximum term of twenty years imprisonment. Article 300 (1) "Threatened with a maximum imprisonment of one year or a maximum fine of four thousand five hundred" Number 1. Anyone who knowingly sells or gives intoxicating drinks to someone who is already drunk. (3) "if the act results in death, the guilty shall be punished by a maximum imprisonment of nine years". (4) "if the guilty commits the crime in carrying out his search, his right to carry out the search may be revoked". Sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of fifteen years and a maximum fine of Rp. 300,000,000.00 (three hundred million rupiah).

III. Research Methods

The type of research method used in writing this thesis proposal is a normative juridical method by conducting a literature study on legal materials, both primary legal materials, namely related legislation and secondary legal materials, namely literature related to the topic of the problem. The research method used consists of various methods and activities carried out in order to collect data from legal materials needed in order to complete the preparation of this thesis.

The writing of this thesis is done by using 2 (two) approaches to the problem, including the statute approach and the conceptual approach. The statute approach is to approach through a study of laws and regulations related to the legal issues discussed. While the conceptual approach is an approach guided by the views and doctrines of experts who develop in the science of law. To obtain accurate and authentic data, the collection of data sources in this study used 2 ways, namely field studies by means of literature studies. Literature Study The literature study in this case is an empirical legal research supported by normative legal research, so the data that is prioritized remains as primary data or field data, secondary data is as supporting or complementary.

IV. Results and Discussion

Indonesia has faced extraordinary circumstances due to problems with the circulation of alcoholic beverages (alcoholic liquor). Many people have become victims of drinking "drinking liquor". The government cannot enforce the rules because the existing rules are no longer valid. This regulation is based on Presidential Decree no. 3 of 1997 which was later annulled through Supreme Court Decree No. 42 P/HUM/2012 dated 18 June 2013. Therefore, the Government needs to issue a new regulation to prevent and punish the illegal distribution and production of alcoholic beverages (alcoholic liquor).

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) is a state of law and makes Pancasila the source of all sources of law. This means that all forms of activities and actions both individually and socially as a social order should reflect social patterns and patterns of life, behavior that is recognized by the rule of law and norms that are recognized by the philosophy and basis of the Pancasila State.

In fact, the behavior and habits of consuming alcohol today can be seen everywhere, at parties or anything that opens up opportunities for young people to gather, usually interspersed with activities by drinking alcohol, not only by teenagers. or youth and even parents participate in enlivening the liquor party so that it ends with the drunken drinker, however. Usually the end of it all, end with disputes, fights and actions that disturb others or the peace and tranquility of society.

This is very concerning, because among teenagers today, alcohol tends to have become familiar to them and of course has negative consequences. and will slowly shape the negative habits and culture of the young generation of the Indonesian nation as well. This situation is easy to happen because the flow of information and the phenomenon of globalization is so strong that it has an influence on attitudes and behavior to imitate western foreign cultures without trying to filter it.

According to Islamic law regarding the circulation of liquor (khamr) is a type of intoxicating drink and is forbidden. Drinks that are included in the khamr group are all types of drinks that have the same characteristics as khamr, namely intoxicating. So the limit of a drink is said to be khomer based on its nature not on the type and ingredients. Drinks that are grouped under khomr are haraam and are a heinous act and an act of the devil.

Rules for the prohibition of alcoholic beverages (khamr) apply to all Muslims and there are no exceptions for certain individuals. What is forbidden in Islam is the act of drinking khamr itself, regardless of whether the drinker is drunk or not. Allah says in QS Almaidah verse 90:

"O you who believe, verily (drinking) khamr, gambling, (sacrificing for) idols, drawing fate with arrows are among the actions of the devil. So stay away from these things so that you will get good luck."

Imam Bukhari when explaining the order of the prohibitions stated that because liquor is one of the most expensive ways to lose wealth, then followed by the prohibition of drinking khamr by gambling because gambling is one way that destroys property, then the destruction of property is followed by a prohibition on the glorification of idols that is the destruction of religion.

M. Quraish Shihab stated about the meaning of khamr and the scholars' dispute about the raw material. Abu Hanifah limited it to wine that was processed by cooking it until it boils and foaming, then left to clear. This one is unlawful to drink a little or a lot, intoxicating or not. As for other things, such as the juice of various fruits that have the potential to be intoxicating, then in Abu Hanifa's view, it is not called khamr and is not forbidden to drink, unless it is factually intoxicating. This opinion was rejected by other madhhab scholars. For the majority of scholars, anything that if drunk or used under normal conditions by a normal person and then intoxicates it is khamr and at that time it is haram, whether a little or a lot. This is based on the words of the Prophet SAW:

لَا كَرْمَ وَلَا كُورْمَ وَلَا حَرْمَ

"Every intoxicant is khamr, and every khamr is haram" (HR Muslim from Ibn Umar).

Also based on the words of the Prophet, which is translated:

"Everything that intoxicates when drunk in large quantities, then the slightest amount is haram" (Narrated by Ibn Majjah through Jabir Ibn Abdillah).

Islam is not ignorant of the benefits of khamr, but in the view of Islam the impact of damage to khamr in human life is far greater than the benefits that can be obtained. This is stated in the Qur'an Surah Al Baqarah verse 219 which means:

"They ask you about alcohol and gambling. Say: "In both of them there is a great sin and some benefit to mankind, but the sin of both is greater than its benefit."

The Indonesian Constitution Article 29 paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution states that the state is based on God Almighty, but in responding to developments regarding alcoholic beverages, the government cannot do anything. Meanwhile, the right to a healthy environment in human life is a human right which is guaranteed in Article 28 H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (hereinafter abbreviated as the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia) which states: "Everyone has the right to live in prosperity. physically and mentally, have a place to live, and get a good and healthy living environment and have the right to obtain health services. This basic right must not be violated by anyone and must be upheld and respected so that everyone can enjoy his life in prosperity.

The importance of regulating the circulation of alcoholic beverages (alcoholic liquor) in the form of laws (national) or regional regulations (provincial, district/city) is felt very urgent considering:

- a. Health is a human right and one of the elements of welfare that must be realized in accordance with Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution;
- b. Whereas every activity in an effort to maintain and improve the highest degree of public health is carried out based on non-discriminatory, participatory, and sustainable principles in the context of forming Indonesian human resources, as well as increasing the nation's resilience and competitiveness for national development;
- c. Whereas every thing that causes health problems to the people of Indonesia will cause huge economic losses for the country, and every effort to improve the health status of the people also means investment for the development of the country;
- d. That every development effort must be based on health insight in the sense that national development must pay attention to public health and is the responsibility of all parties, both the Government and the community;

Not only that, the negative effects of alcoholic beverages on human health include GMO (Organic Mental Disorders), memory damage, Brain Odema (swelling and damming of blood in brain tissues, Liver Cirrhosis, Heart Disorders, Gastrinitis (alcohol addiction in which causes inflammation), Paranoid (psychiatric disorders).

Based on these negative impacts, it is natural to need a (national) legislation that specifically regulates the distribution and use of alcoholic beverages in order to prevent more victims. The state in this case has the function to regulate its citizens and implement social welfare.

The absence of specific laws governing alcoholic beverages at the national level does not mean that local governments do not have the authority to regulate them in regional regulations. Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution in conjunction with Article 17 paragraph 1 of Law no. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government which states that the Region has the right to determine Regional policies to carry out Government Affairs which are the authority of the Region.

In the absence of a law that specifically regulates alcoholic beverages, it does not mean that there are no regulations under it that regulate it. Presidential Decree No. 3 of 1997 concerning the Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Beverages is the basis used in regulating the supervision and control of alcoholic beverages, including the Salatiga Regional Regulation No. 15 of 1998. However, in its development Presidential Decree no. 3 of 1997 was declared invalid and has no legal force through Supreme Court Decision No. 42 P/HUM/2012 dated 18 June 2013. Therefore, the Government deems it necessary to issue a regulation for the control and supervision of alcoholic beverages in lieu of Presidential Decree no. 3 of 1997, namely through Presidential Regulation no. 74 of 2013 concerning Control and Supervision of Alcoholic Beverages which was then followed up by the Ministry of Trade through the Minister of Trade Regulation No. 20/M-DAG/PER/4/2014 concerning Control and Supervision of the Procurement, Distribution, and Sales of Alcoholic Beverages.

Thus, this study, wants to describe the practice of the circulation of alcoholic beverages and also wants to describe the urgency of regulating alcoholic drinking based on its negative impact, it is only natural that a (national) regulation is needed that regulates the circulation and use of alcoholic beverages in order to prevent the occurrence of more victims.

The state in this case has the function to regulate its citizens and implement social welfare.

Analysis of Relevant Legislation in Law No. 36 of 2009 concerning Health, the issue of alcoholic beverages, is not explicitly regulated. In Article 113 it says:

- 1) Safeguarding the use of materials containing addictive substances is directed so as not to disturb and endanger the health of individuals, families, communities and the environment.
- 2) Addictive substances as referred to in paragraph (1) include tobacco, products containing tobacco, solids, liquids, and gases that are addictive, the use of which can cause harm to themselves and/or the surrounding community.

Production, distribution, and use of materials containing addictive substances must meet the standards and/or requirements stipulated. In his explanation (Article 113 paragraph 3) it is stated that the determination of standards is directed so that the addictive substances contained in these materials can be suppressed to prevent the circulation of counterfeit materials.

If we read carefully, the norms governing these addictive substances are less clear (implicit), because they are still regulated in general. Therefore, the Law no. 22/1997 on Narcotics (which was later replaced by Law No.35/2009) and Law no. 5/1997 on Psychotropics with various implementing regulations, while the law on the Prohibition of Alcoholic Drinks, which is no less dangerous than Narcotics and Psychotropics, has never been issued until now.

The rise of cases of adulterated alcohol is clearly a special concern for the government. The Head of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the National Police Commissioner General of Police, Ari Dono Sukmanto, said that the perpetrators of producing and distributing bootleg liquor could be subject to Article 340 of the Criminal Code (Criminal Code) about premeditated murder. Because this case has claimed many lives.

Not only Article 340 of the Criminal Code, the perpetrators will also be charged with Article 204 of the Criminal Code concerning acts against the law for selling goods that endanger life and health. In the case of the circulation of oplosan liquor so far, the police have arrested the perpetrator with a violation Law No.18 of 2012 about Food.

Criminal Code

Article 204 paragraph (1):

Whoever sells, offers, delivers or distributes goods which he knows to endanger the life or health of people, while the dangerous nature is not notified, is threatened with a maximum imprisonment of fifteen years.

Article 204 paragraph (2):

If someone dies because of that act, the guilty person is sentenced to life imprisonment or to a temporary imprisonment of twenty years.

Article 340:

Any person who intentionally and premeditated takes the life of another person, is sentenced for premeditated murder (moord), with the death penalty or life imprisonment or temporary imprisonment for a maximum of twenty years.

Meanwhile, the Food Law stipulates that:

Article 1 paragraph 19 states that: Processed food is food or drink resulting from a process in a certain way or method with or without additional ingredients

Article 138:

Everyone who produces Food for distribution, who intentionally uses any material as Food Packaging that can release contamination that endangers human health as referred to in Article 83 paragraph (1) shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years or a fine of not more than 2 (two) years. IDR 4,000,000,000.00 (four billion rupiah).

Article 146 paragraph (1) letter b:

Death of a person, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years or a maximum fine of Rp. 20,000,000,000.00 (twenty billion rupiah).

The circulation of alcohol must be minimized as quickly as possible, both through regulation and prosecution. "Law officers at the level of a police unit who function as kamtibmas partners who often go around in the community actually already know, but because they seem to be 'mutually silent', they don't care about their function as law enforcement or have a preventive function from an event in the community.

As a result of such type of apparatus or there may be other people or certain apparatus that can be a protector for the seller or the maker of the oplosan drink. "This is related to big money, eternal mafia players and law enforcement officers are sometimes vulnerable to getting the virus by getting certain compensation from the activities of selling or producing these mixed drinks.

Therefore, he said, the right step is in addition to strengthening the function of the role of the community, with maximum punishment so that the criminal justice system is optimal and synergistic so that there is the same unity of action between the police, prosecutors and judges. So that the perpetrators of selling and producing oplosan drinks are punished as high as possible so that they are deterrent

The reason is that the existence of the oplosan drink is very dangerous to national security and is related to the quality of Indonesia's human resources, so a maximum sentence is needed plus a layered and optimal indictment of threats of premeditated murder, selling without a permit, tax manipulation, snaring the food law. With this decisive action, the goal is to make sellers and producers think about carrying out these activities. "So it is necessary to make new regulations and sanctions in the form of life sanctions and maximum fines for sellers and those who produce this mixed drink because they see the impact that causes greater crime and damages the nation's generation. Moreover, many victims have to be hospitalized, some are disabled, some die, so sanctions other than criminal and fines should be imposed.

In terms of social life, alcoholic beverages are very influential on social life. Usually someone consumes a mixed drink of several chemical substances that can immediately threaten the lives of users. They are proud to drink without taking their own lives into account. Oplosan liquor has been circulated massively both at the provincial and city/district levels. Oplosan liquor is a liquor made from a variety of ingredients containing alcohol and mixed together, and has varying levels of alcohol. The ingredients used for bootleg liquor are palm wine, Balinese brew / Balinese wine, drugs, energy drinks and other hazardous materials.

Human deaths caused by adulterated alcohol do not seem to be a strange thing anymore. Although it does not happen very often, the victims of adulterated alcohol are quite a lot. Some became blind and even died. To a certain degree, alcohol can actually help maintain health. But if excessive, this drink can cause poisoning. The risk increases when alcohol or liquor is mixed with various harmful ingredients.

Our society is already aware and knows that consuming alcoholic beverages or bootleg liquor will only result in a lot of losses, for that the local government is expected to

find the best solution for cases of alcoholic beverages including oplosan drinks which are still rampant. Consumption of alcoholic beverages has become a complex problem, not only related to problems in the health sector but also related to problems related to employment and taxation, and not infrequently also problems that have a psychological impact.

In Indonesia, alcohol abuse is also a serious health problem. The frequent appearance of news about the trading system of alcoholic beverages is at least an indication that alcoholic beverages are consumed by people in this country with a Muslim majority population. It has often been revealed that alcoholic beverages will only have a negative effect (drunk) for the drinker, even in some cases it results in death, but every year the number of alcoholics is not decreasing, it is increasing. For some people, drinking alcoholic beverages is considered a means to show valor or masculinity.

WHO data in 2011 stated that the number of deaths due to alcohol in the world reached 2.5 million people, including cases of accidents and diseases they caused. This number is greater than deaths due to HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis worldwide. From the 2012 National Police Research and Development data, it was found that junior high, high school and college students occupy the highest number of drug and alcohol use, as many as 70% users. Adolescent alcohol users ranged in age from 14-16 years (47.7%), 17-20 years (51.1%), and 21-24 years (31%).

V. Conclusion

Based on the results of normative research on the enforcement of the production and distribution of alcoholic beverages (alcoholic liquor) urgent for the regulation in law enforcement. This is due to the philosophical reason that intoxicating alcoholic beverages for most religions and certain ethnicities is believed to be prohibited behavior, and requires the existence of laws that provide certainty.

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