

## Prevention and Countermeasures of Wild Levies on Behalf of Indigenous Villages

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### ABSTRACT

This research is about the prevention and countermeasures of wild levies on behalf of Indigenous Villages. The purpose of this research is to find out the Prevention and Countermeasure of Wild levies on behalf of indigenous village. The type of research used in this research is empirical research. Empirical research is research that examines and analyzes the legal workers in society (*law in action*) the main data used is data sourced from the Prevention and Countermeasure of wild levies on behalf of indigenous village. The results indicate that the prevention and countermeasures of Wild levies on behalf of Indigenous Villages. The goals of community welfare and community protection, prevention and countermeasures of crime must be carried out with integral of the means of reasoning penal and non-penal. Viewed from the political point of the most strategic policy law through preventive, preventive and countermeasures of crime by means of reasoning and non-precision whose functionalization or operationalization through several stages, namely, the legislative policy stage, the judicial policy stage and the executive policy stage. Repressive efforts are a last resort in overcoming illegal levies efforts made to suppress the magnitude of the number of Hungarian criminal acts in order to have a deterrent effect and fear for perpetrators or communities who are later in wanting to commit criminal offenses will undo the intentions of the repressive legal remedies.

**Keywords:** Prevention, Countermeasures, Law, Illegal charges

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

On modern times increasingly add to the burden on the government to advance the economy of society. One obstacle that is often found is action abuse of authority among officials, both from the center to the regions, even to the village level.

The next pungli is called levies can be interpreted as wild levies carried out by person - certain person for personal gain that illegally or break the rules. Wild levies are one form abuse of authority that has the purpose of facilitating affairs or fulfill the interests of the payer. Wild levies are a form of crime that is already very common in the ears of the people. Basically a wild levies is the same act where both deeds are use power for the purpose of enriching yourself by fighting law. So that

we can implicitly find inside Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 87 Year 2016 concerning the alleged Clean Sweep Task Force criminal offense of corruption in levies in the form of money (Mansar, 2017).

On reality wild levies there is and is being a case of wild levies ones on behalf of customs deemed inappropriate with Article 20 paragraph (2) Karangasem Regency Regulation Number 4 of 2010 about Public Order as amended by Karangasem District Regulation Number 4 of 2013 concerning Amendments to Karangasem District Regulation Number 4 of 2010 concerning Public Order and Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia No. 87 of 2016 concerning the Clean Sweep Task Force on Wild Levy alleged criminal

acts of corruption in levies in the form of money. From Perda and Express This is a problem because money yield from the portal's fees not enter fully into the traditional village but partly for personal interests.

Revealed the wild levies by enforcing the law so that certainty and order and legal protection can be guaranteed and implemented in this era of modernization and globalization, if various dimensions of legal life always maintain harmony, balance and harmony between civil morality based on actual values in the lives of civilized societies (Arief, 2007) This research is agreed to know about law enforcement follow criminal levies (Illegal charges) in the name of the of indigenous village based on Article 20 paragraph (2) Karangasem Regency Regulation Number 4 of 2010 about Public Order as amended by Karangasem District Regulation Number 4 of 2013 concerning Amendments to Karangasem District Regulation Number 4 of 2010 concerning Public Order and Regulations of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 87 of 2016 concerning the Clean Sweep Task Force on Wild Fees Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Eradication of Corrupt Crimes.

## 2. METHODS

### 2.1 Types of Research

The type of research that the authors use in this research is law science research with empirical aspects. Remembering to prevention and countermeasures of Wild levies on behalf of Indigenous Villages, This needs to get the priority attention so far these cases are always resolved.

### 2.2 Data and Data Sources

The data studied in this research are two types, primary data and data

secondary. Primary data from this research are sourced from field research obtained directly through interviews and observation by respondents and informants. Secondary data is obtained from library research, literature-literature and Invitation-Invitation regulations about .

### 2.3 Data Collection Techniques

#### Document Research Techniques

Document research is the initial technique used in every legal science research, which is always the opposite of the normative premise. The initial document used in this research is about Effort Prevention and Countermeasure of Wild levies On behalf Of indigenous village,.

### 2.4. Interview Technique

The interview technique in this research is carried out by compiling questions that are relevant and related to about Effort Prevention and Countermeasure of Wild levies On behalf Of indigenous village, respondents and informants who have the capacity and are related to the research conducted.

### 2.5 Observation / Observation Techniques

Observation techniques are needed in this research with the aim of collecting data by making direct observations of legal events Effort Prevention and Countermeasure of Wild levies on behalf of indigenous village.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As for the results of research on prevention and countermeasure of Wild levies on behalf of indigenous village. Article 20 paragraph (2) Karangasem District Regulation Number 4 of 2010 concerning Public Order as amended in Karangasem District

Regulation Number 4 of 2013 concerning Amendments to Karangasem District Regulation Number 4 of 2010 concerning Public Order Jo Article 55 paragraph (1) Criminal Code

The general criminal charges of illegal levies as stated in Article 13 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia, state that the main duties of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia are:

1. Provide community security and order
2. Enforce the law ,
3. Provide protection, bombing and service to the community.

Law and order enforcement is a condition of effort creating a safe, peaceful and prosperous life (Indradewi, 2020). Enforce the law in an effort to bring order very closely with the institution-institution A country that has authority and holds an important role in the legal justice system in the State of Indonesia (Fuady, 2013).

Law enforcement should eradicate acts or actions criminal levies according to applicable rules. As well effort to prevention and countermeasure of wild levies on behalf of indigenous village,.Should given strict sanctions to good actors, they are sanctions for office as well as legal sanctions. Actions done by person that, is clearly an unlawful act.

This research was carried out for prevention and countermeasure of wild levies on behalf of indigenous village. Following up on illegal levies that occur in the Karangasem District area to obtain information and information in exposing criminal acts of illegal levies (Sri Mahendra Dewi, 2020).

The police in carrying out their personal duties investigators or auxiliary investigators require the ability -

professional technical abilities typical of the police to form a fast and efficient task force . That the success of a reserse task always depends on the technical grazing readiness needed and the effectiveness of the task force member himself . To anticipate and shake the development of such crimes above, The court of law, the general investigator, seeks to improve the technical capabilities of the police force which must certainly be supported by the presence of means and facilities that are adequate and effective Police personnel , thus according to the authors' frugality that without efficient means and and adequate infrastructure it is impossible for the Police to be able to play a role as a good investigator and become a hope of the public in law enforcement efforts.

Based on the description above shows that there are still groups of people who are right - right lay with the law and the group of people who already know the law will but are not obedient to the law, in the sense that the level of legal awareness of society is still low (Putu Sutarja, 2021). Against sub-groups of society as the authors have described above are certainly a limiting factor in law enforcement in carrying out criminal investigation duties (Soekanto, 2008).

Prevention and Countermeasures of Wild levies on behalf of Indigenous Villages said not to know, to be indifferent to officers, because they were afraid and worried if asked things. relating to the portal truck so that it causes us as investigators sometimes - sometimes it is difficult to obtain information, but there are still some people who are aware of the portal truck fees and they choose to remain silent .

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Villages with legal remedies in exposing the criminal acts of illegal levies by forming a Clean on Wild Levy abbreviated as officer unit remove force levies through the issuance of President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 87 of 2016 Concerning the Clean Leap Task Force (Kumendong, 2017). The prevention function of the officer unit to remove levies together with the Karangasem Resort Police Criminal Reserse Unit made the first attempt as a form of prevention was to make intensive socialization about the existence of the officer unit remove levies or even socialize through publication media in this case existing social media.

Karangasem Regency itself already has Karangasem District Government Regulation Number Number 4 of 2010 concerning Public Order In this case, Criminal law will play a role as the trust portal ticket collector officer does the levy by force or force. It is at the time that the truck driver objected to paying the levy, and was still forced by the portal postman so that a crime occurred (Soerjono Soekanto : 1983).

The efforts to expose the criminal acts of the illegal levies. The first is done by prevetif measures namely socialization or community counseling about Efforts Prevention and countermeasure of wild levies on behalf of indigenous village which was agreed upon and already received an permit from the indigenous village area. In addition, the Karangasem Police Criminal Reserse Unit should prioritize prevention efforts in its handling.

Legal efforts implemented or implemented by the police aim at the common interests of the community, carry out police duties as controlling social conditions in the community to have a moral burden on the law enforcement

efforts such as maintaining security, monitoring and services carried out continuously and intense.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

Efforts made in the prevention and countermeasure of wild levies can be concluded briefly that crime prevention and control must support the goals of community welfare and community protection, prevention and countermeasure of crime an must be done with an integral pedal of the means of reasoning and non-penalty. Repressive efforts are a last resort in overcoming illegal levies efforts made to suppress the magnitude of the number of Hungarian criminal acts in order to have a deterrent effect and fear for perpetrators or communities who are later in wanting to commit criminal offenses will undo the intentions of the repressive legal remedies. It is recommended that the Indigenous Village think more about the impact of the implementation of the solemn illegal levies of the people who carry out tickets to truck drivers who are in the name of the indigenous village. Regional Regulations related to Indigenous Villages or levies indirectly restrict the indigenous Village must be reviewed in its formation, because the regulations currently applied cannot be a sufficient legal basis for the statement that the levies are legally carried out by the Indigenous Village or for other income, although it is followed by manufacturing *awig-awig*, because *awig-awig* it must not conflict with religion, Pancasila, the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945.

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