

ABSTRAK

Pangan merupakan suatu hal yang esensial. Pangan diatur di dalam Undang - Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2012 Tentang Pangan serta beberapa ketentuan lainnya. Standar keamanan dan mutu pangan merupakan suatu aturan mengenai adanya penerapan standar dan keamanan pangan di Indonesia. Kondisi yang terjadi di masyarakat saat ini adalah adanya pangan yang tidak memenuhi standar keamanan dan mutu pangan salah satunya kegiatan produksi arak di Kabupaten Tuban. Penelitian dilaksanakan dengan metode empiris yang mana menitikberatkan pada bekerjanya hukum dilapangan atau *law in action*. Fokus dari penelitian ini adalah mencari faktor apa saja yang mendasari produsen pangan tidak memenuhi standar keamanan dan mutu pangan, serta penanggulangan tindak pidana yang dilakukan oleh kepolisian terkait permasalahan tersebut.

Untuk melaksanakan penanggulangan tindak pidana haruslah diketahui dulu faktor apa saja yang melatarbelakangi terjadinya tindak pidana, apabila faktor sudah di ketahui maka Pelaksanaan penanggulangan tindak pidana dapat dilakukan dengan cara represif dan preventif, serta dengan penerapan sarana penal, non penal, serta integral.

Hasil yang diperoleh adalah ada berbagai faktor yang melatarbelakangi kegiatan produksi arak. Faktor tersebut adalah Faktor Individunya sendiri, Faktor Lingkungan, Faktor Ekonomi, Faktor Penegakan Hukum, Dan Faktor Pendidikan. Pelaksanaan Penanggulangan tindak pidana dilakukan oleh kepolisian bersama dengan masyarakat melalui berbagai upaya seperti represif dan preventif, serta dilakukan dengan berbagai sarana seperti sarana penal ,sarana non penal, dan sarana integral dapat dikatakan berhasil, hal tersebut dikarenakan produsen arak di Kabupaten Tuban sudah mengalami penurunan yakni pada angka 10 produsen.

Kata kunci : Pangan , Kepolisian, Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana , Arak.

ABSTRACT

Food is an essential aspect of life. It is regulated under Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food and several other provisions. Food safety and quality standards are rules aimed at implementing food standards and ensuring food safety in Indonesia. However, the current situation in society shows that there are foods that do not meet the required safety and quality standards, as seen in the case of arak production activities in Tuban Regency.

The research was conducted using an empirical method, focusing on observing the actual application of the law, or law in action. The main objective of this study was to identify the factors that lead food producers to not meet food safety and quality standards. Additionally, the research aimed to address the criminal activities related to this issue, particularly those carried out by the police.

To effectively counteract criminal activities, it is crucial to first understand the underlying factors that lead to such actions. Once these factors are identified, the implementation of criminal countermeasures can be carried out through repressive and preventive approaches, as well as the application of penal, non-penal, and integral means.

The results obtained from the research showed various factors underlying arak production activities. These factors include individual factors, environmental factors, economic factors, law enforcement factors, and educational factors. The implementation of criminal countermeasures carried out by the police in collaboration with the community through various efforts, such as repressive and preventive approaches, and utilizing penal, non-penal, and integral means, has shown success. This is evident by the decrease in the number of arak producers in Tuban Regency, which has reached 10 producers.

Keywords : *Food, Police, Crime Prevention, Traditional Liquor (arak)*