

ABSTRACT

PRACTICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ON CASE CRIME OF LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS 2014 (Study on the State Attorney Bandar Lampung)

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Law enforcement against criminal acts of legislative elections in 2014 should be implemented optimally, but the fact of the 41 reports come in, only 5 cases meet the elements of the crime of elections and have been tried. This indicates the presence of obstacles in the practice of law enforcement criminal offense elections. The problem of this research are: (1) How does the practice of law enforcement criminal assault legislative elections by the State Attorney Bandar Lampung? (2) Why the obstacles in the practice of law enforcement criminal assault legislative elections by the State Attorney Bandar Lampung?

This study uses normative juridical and empirical jurisdiction. This type of data consists of primary data and secondary data. Data were collected through library research and field study, then analyzed qualitatively.

Research results and discussion indicate: (1) The practice of law enforcement against criminal acts carried out by the legislative elections by the police, judiciary and the Election Supervisory Committee incorporated in the Integrated Law Enforcement Center 2014 election, by adjusting the criminal justice system as set forth in general in the Criminal Code , covering investigation by police, prosecution by the Attorney and criminal decisions by the Court. Arrangements and specific exemptions legal proceedings to resolve crimes governed by the Election Act No. 8 of 2012 on the Election of Members of Parliament, Council and Parliament. By their very nature are fast, then the process of settlement of a criminal offense Election longest 67 days of the offense up to the implementation of the decision by the prosecutor. (2) Barriers in law enforcement practices criminal assault legislative elections are: a) the legal substance of factors, namely the provisions of Law No. 8 of 2012, which provides time-limited to law enforcement officials to complete treatment to follow legislative elections, b) Factor law enforcement officers, namely the Public Prosecutor who have difficulty in bringing the accused or a witness to the court hearing and the lack of coordination between the criminal justice subsystems with relevant institutions such as the Commission and Monitoring Council. c) Factors Infrastructures, namely the lack of allocation of funds specialized in handling criminal cases Elections and handling of time constraints case

Suggestions put forward in this study were: (1) To the Election Supervisory Committee, the Commission, police, prosecutors and the judges as well as all interested parties in the elections need to improve cooperation and socialization. (2) Efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of law enforcement General Election crime can be reached by organizing regular inspection program for the category of election violations and rapid investigation for criminal election.

Keywords: Law Enforcement, Crime, Legislative Election