

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS PENEGAKAN HUKUM PIDANA TERHADAP KEJAHATAN PERJUDIAN SABUNG AYAM

(Studi Pada Wilayah Hukum Polda Lampung)

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Perjudian sabung ayam di Provinsi Lampung dalam penegakan hukumnya masih dikatakan belum maksimal, baik dalam penerapan maupun pelaksanaannya. Data kasus perjudian di wilayah hukum Polda Lampung menunjukkan bahwa pada tahun 2021 tercatat 146 kasus dengan nilai aset Rp72.000.000, pada tahun 2022 sebanyak 96 kasus dengan nilai aset Rp35.081.820, dan pada tahun 2024 sebanyak 111 kasus dengan nilai aset Rp8.977.000. Namun hanya sebagian kecil kasus yang sampai pada tahap pemidanaan, salah satunya perkara sabung ayam di Kabupaten Way Kanan pada Maret 2025 yang menimbulkan korban jiwa dan berakhir dengan vonis 3 tahun 6 bulan penjara bagi pelaku berdasarkan Pasal 303 KUHP. Kondisi ini memperlihatkan bahwa penegakan hukum belum sepenuhnya mampu menekan praktik sabung ayam ilegal.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah pendekatan yuridis normatif dan yuridis empiris. Data primer diperoleh melalui wawancara dengan aparat kepolisian Polda Lampung, sedangkan data sekunder diperoleh dari studi kepustakaan. Penelitian dilakukan di Polda Lampung, khususnya Direktorat Reserse Kriminal Umum, dengan prosedur pengumpulan data melalui studi lapangan dan analisis kualitatif.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, penegakan hukum pidana terhadap perjudian sabung ayam dilakukan melalui tahapan preventif, pre-emptif, hingga represif, termasuk penyelidikan, penyidikan, penuntutan, sampai pemidanaan. Namun implementasinya terhambat oleh faktor substansi hukum yang belum memberi efek jera, keterbatasan jumlah aparat dan sarana pendukung, rendahnya kesadaran hukum masyarakat, serta adanya budaya permisif yang masih menganggap sabung ayam sebagai tradisi. Hambatan ini membuat efektivitas penerapan Pasal 303 dan 303 bis KUHP tidak optimal, sehingga residivisme perjudian tetap terjadi.

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Saran dari penelitian ini adalah agar penegakan hukum pidana dapat ditingkatkan melalui penerapan sanksi yang lebih tegas sesuai Pasal 303 dan 303 bis KUHP, peningkatan kapasitas aparat melalui dukungan sarana dan anggaran, serta mendorong partisipasi masyarakat dalam pengawasan. Koordinasi lintas sektor dengan pemerintah daerah dan tokoh masyarakat juga diperlukan untuk mengubah pola budaya permisif terhadap sabung ayam, sehingga penegakan hukum dapat berjalan lebih efektif dan memberikan efek jera.

Kata Kunci: Penegakan Hukum Pidana, Tindak Pidana, Perjudian Sabung Ayam

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGAINST COCKFIGHTING GAMBLING CRIMES

(A Study in the Jurisdiction of the Lampung Regional Police)

By

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Cockfighting gambling in Lampung Province has not yet been optimally enforced, either in its implementation or execution. Data on gambling cases within the jurisdiction of the Lampung Regional Police show that in 2021 there were 146 recorded cases with asset values amounting to Rp72,000,000 in 2022 there were 96 cases with assets valued at Rp35,081,820 and in 2024, 111 cases with asset values of Rp8,977,000. However, only a small number of these cases proceeded to prosecution, one of which was the cockfighting case in Way Kanan Regency in March 2025, which resulted in casualties and ended with a sentence of three years and six months imprisonment for the main perpetrator under Article 303 KUHP. This condition illustrates that law enforcement has not been fully effective in curbing illegal cockfighting practices.

The research method employed combines normative juridical and empirical juridical approaches. Primary data were obtained through interviews with officers of the Lampung Regional Police, while secondary data were gathered from literature studies. The research was conducted at the Directorate of General Criminal Investigation of the Lampung Regional Police, with data collection procedures carried out through field studies and analyzed qualitatively.

Based on the findings, criminal law enforcement against cockfighting gambling is carried out through preventive, pre-emptive, and repressive measures, including investigation, inquiry, prosecution, and adjudication. However, its implementation faces obstacles such as substantive legal weaknesses that fail to provide deterrence, limited personnel and supporting facilities, low public legal awareness, and a permissive cultural context in which cockfighting is still perceived as a tradition. These impediments hinder the effectiveness of Article 303 and 303 bis of the Indonesian Penal Code, resulting in persistent recidivism in gambling activities.

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This study suggests that criminal law enforcement should be strengthened through stricter sanctions in accordance with Articles 303 and 303 bis KUHP, enhancement of police capacity through sufficient resources and budget, and increased community participation in monitoring. Cross-sectoral coordination with local governments and community leaders is also essential to transform permissive cultural patterns towards cockfighting, so that law enforcement may operate more effectively and generate a genuine deterrent effect.

Keywords: Criminal Law Enforcement, Criminal Act, Cockfighting Gambling.