

## Research Article

## Criminology Study on the Circulation of the Sopi Traditional Liquor in the Villages of Zeith, Asilulu, and Kaitetu during the Covid-19 Pandemic

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## ABSTRACT

The case of "sopi" traditional drink when consumed in a group gathering and party celebrations tends to cause chaos and commotion that disrupts activities or community harmony, especially in the villages of Zeith, Asilulu and Kaitetu during the covid-19 pandemic. The purpose of this paper was to examine and discuss the factors that cause the circulation of liquor in the villages of Zeith, Asilulu and Kaitetu (Kalauli sub-village) during this pandemic. The research method used was the empirical juridical method with an emphasis on legal theories and rules related to the problems studied and to the existing reality regarding what factors affect the society. This study showed that social control is an effort to prevent the circulation of traditional liquor in the form of sopi in the villages of Zeith, Asilulu and Kaitetu (Kalauli Sub-Village). Liquor is not only circulated among adults but has reached teenagers, and the factors that cause the circulation of this liquor during the covid-19 pandemic are economic, supervisory, and environmental factors. The most important of these three factors is economic factors. The efforts made in the distribution of traditional liquor in the villages of Zeith, Asilulu and Kaitetu during the pandemic are Pre-emptive and Preventive efforts.

Keywords: Criminology; Traditional Liquor Circulation; The Covid-19 pandemic

## A. INTRODUCTION

Society is always related to the law while crime is an act that violates the rules, a group of people in a semi-closed or semi-open system in which most of the interactions are between individuals who are in the group (Royani, 2021). Indonesia is a country based on law, so that every community activity which is an activity of community life must be based on existing regulations and norms that apply in society (Lasmadi et al, 2020). Law cannot be separated from human life, because law is a rule to regulate human behavior. Legal norms that apply in today's society are often not obeyed, so that many violations of the law are committed (Sibuea, 2016)

At the beginning of 2020, the world was shocked by the incidence of severe infections with unknown causes (Del Pozo, & Beletsky, 2020) , which started from a report from China to the World Health Organization (WHO) that there were many severe pneumonia patients in an area, namely Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China, precisely on the last day of 2019 China (Disemadi, & Salih, 2020). The initial suspicion was that this was related to a wet market selling fish, marine animals and various other animals. On January 10, 2020, the cause began to be identified and the genetic code was obtained, namely the new corona virus (Handayani et al, 2020)

The discussion of norms did not only cross the philosophical aspects of the ontology that underlies the normal description of norms, but also through the use of formal logic (Gulati et al, 2012). The author did not involve the use of formal logic. The author chooses to use the normal description of the norm, because this description is widely accepted by experts. The existence of norms is generally defined based on the acceptance of the notion of norms as a standard of behavior (Sopacua, 2019) (Kang, & Disemadi, 2021).

The process of forming legal rules, namely the ability to distinguish right and wrong, good and bad, fair and unfair, human and inhuman, which causes it to arise in human consciousness the belief that in certain concrete situations people should behave in certain ways because it is fair (Hodgkinson, & Andresen, 2020). The realization that in certain situations one should behave or not behave in a certain way because of the demands of justice is called legal awareness (Sidharta, 2013)

One issue of particular concern and should receive serious attention from the government is the problem of liquor or alcoholic beverage consumed by many people large. Consuming excessive alcoholic beverages has a very large influence on the attitudes and actions of perpetrators that lead to deviations, such as speeding on the highway which can disrupt traffic, create commotion and chaos, and disturb the peace of other people. This is due to reduced self-control due to excessive consumption of liquor (Adi, Novianto, & Supanto, 2019)

Traditional liquor in the form of *sopi* in Zeith,, Asilulu, and Kaitetu villages (Kalauli sub-village)

during the covid 19 pandemic greatly affected economy (Law, Leung & Xu, 2020). The circulation of this traditional *sopi* liquor is not only found and circulated among adults but also among teenagers today. Life social People in society always want a change that can provide positive value in order to create harmony and peace in a social environment. Whether or not a social environment is good depends on how the circumstances, conditions, commitment and depend on each individual in a social environment. One of the problems faced in social life in which humans are social beings Of course they want harmony and peace in social life in order to create a social life between people that is safe, harmonious, and peaceful. Historically, the use of this drink in several areas in Maluku society is often used in a banquet of a traditional or cultural tradition that contains certain meanings depending on a rural area or village. However, lately the traditional *Sopi* drink when consumed, there is a group gathering and party celebrations which in the end tend to cause chaos and commotion that disrupts activities or social harmony, especially in the Leihitu village, so there is a need for efforts to control the circulation of *Sopi* traditional liquor (Lalihun, Supesepa, & Sopacua, 2021)

Crimes caused by the influence of alcohol have occurred in many places and resulted in community members experiencing material losses and loss of life (Ilham, 2020). Criminology is a collection of science of crime that aims to gain knowledge and understanding on the symptoms of crime by studying and scientifically analyzing information, uniformities, patterns and causal factors

related to crime, perpetrators of crime and public reactions. against both (Abrams, 2021). Viewed from its nature and object, it discusses criminology in a narrow sense and in a broad sense. Criminology in a narrow sense is the study of crime. Meanwhile, in a broad sense, criminology studies penology and methods related to crime and the problem of crime prevention with non-punitive actions (Andrisman, 2011).

Criminology is the science that studies crime. The term of criminology invented by P. Tonipard (1830-1911) a French anthropologist, literally comes from the word "crimen" which means crime or criminals and "logos" which means science, so criminology can mean the science of crime or criminals (Santoso, & Zulfa, 2010).

The behavior of a person who is good or bad depends entirely on the surrounding community. Everyone who is weak or about to break with social ties will tend to do bad behavior (Hewitt et al, 2018). This also happens if social control institutions experience a decline in authority, both formal and informal control institutions (Jang et al, 2018). The laws and regulations made by the state in writing with the function to regulate people's lives are called formal control institutions. Informal social control institutions include unwritten laws whose validity is recognized by the community (Haeranah et al, 2020). However, informal means of control are sometimes more binding than means of control in the form of written law (Djanggih, & Qamar, 2018).

The definition of control theory refers to any perspective that discusses controlling human behavior. Meanwhile, the discussion of or social

control theory refers to the discussion of delinquency and crime associated with sociological variables: including family structure, education and domain groups. Thus, this approach to social control theory is different from other control theories (Atmasasmita, 2013).

The opinion regarding social control was put forward by Reiss who said that there are three components of social control, namely the lack of reasonable internal control during childhood, loss of control and loss of control. the absence of social norms or conflicts of norms in question (school, parents, or close environment). There are two kinds of control, namely personal control and social control. Personal control (internal control) is a person's ability to restrain him so that someone does not achieve his needs by violating the norms that apply in society. Then, social Control (external control) is an ability of social groups or institutions in society to implement norms or regulations to be effective (Atmasasmita, 2013).

The most reliable and very popular version of social control theory has been proposed by Travis Hirschi (1969). With his expertise in revising previous theories of social control, he has provided a clear picture of the concept of social bonds. Hirschi agrees with Durkheim and believes that a person's behavior reflects various views of morality. Hirschi argues that a person is free to commit crimes or deviations in his behavior. In addition to using a neutralization technique to explain the behavior in question, Hirschi emphasized that the behavioral deviation was caused by the lack of attachment or lack of (moral)

attachment of the perpetrator to the community (Huda, Suhadi, & Rizqia, 2020)

Efforts to anticipate the possibility of things happening which is not directly related to the existence of alcoholic beverages, the government has made regulations to monitor and control its circulation, such as: Presidential Decree Number 3 of 1997 concerning Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Beverages, Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 45/M-DAG/PER/12/ 2010, in conjunction with the Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 20/M-DAG/PER/7/2011, in conjunction with the Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 11/MDAG/PER/3/2012, in conjunction with the Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 53/M-DAG/PER/12/2012 concerning Provisions Procurement, Distribution, Sales, Supervision, and Control of Alcoholic Drinks and Regulation of the Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 15/M-DAG/PER/3/2006 concerning Supervision and Control of Imports, Distribution and Sales, and Licensing of Alcoholic Drinks. Overall, some of the above legal regulations are actually quite adequate in order to regulate the circulation of alcoholic beverages in Indonesia. However, in July 2013 Presidential Decree (Keppres) No. 3 of 1997 which has been the master regulation for the supervision and control of alcoholic beverages in Indonesia was canceled and declared no longer valid by the Supreme Court through a judicial review application submitted by the Islamic Defenders Front (FPI). Consequently, according to the theory of laws and regulations, all subordinate regulations whose formation is based on the Presidential Decree (such

as the Regulation of the Minister of Trade) automatically also do not have binding legal force (Huda, Ghafur, & Ridho, 2015).

Based on the regulations that have been mentioned, the handling of the problem of liquor classified as alcoholic beverages in a number of areas in the city of Ambon has been regulated through local regulations. However, in the city of Ambon until now the regulation of alcoholic beverages is based on Regional Regulation (hereinafter referred to as PERDA) Number 13 of 2012 concerning Retribution for Permits for Selling Alcoholic Drinks. Various rules governing the distribution of traditional liquor have been promulgated, but in reality there is still the circulation of traditional liquor, especially Sopi in Zeith, Asilulu and Kaitetu villages (Kalauli village) during the covid 19 pandemic.

This study had the differences with several previous studies both national and international. Some of the studies were conducted by Diah Handayani, Dwi Renda Hadi, Fathiyah Isbaniah, Erlina Burhan., And Heidy Agustin who discussed the infection of COVID-19 as the pandemics with the quick spread among humans (Handayani et al, 2020). The subsequent research was by Samsul Huda, Suhadi, & Galuh Praharafi Rizqia discusses on the factors that cause commercial sex workers to use the MiChat application as a means of prostitution in Balikpapan City (Huda, Suhadi, & Rizqia, 2020). Furthermore, the research by Senka Navierda Hidra Muhammad Putra, Purwoto, AM Endah Sri Astuti which discusses law enforcement against violations of Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2009 concerning

the supervision and control of alcoholic beverages in the city of Semarang as well as the obstacles faced in the supervision and control of alcoholic beverages (Putra, Purwoto, & Astuti, 2016).

There are differences with several studies in International Journals as follows: the research by Syahrul Syam, Zakaria, Andi Haris, Rahmat Muhammad which discusses about The weakening of social control is caused by several obstacles and obstacles faced by the community in carrying out social control (Syam et al, 2019) and the research of Margie G. Sopacua, Elsa R. M Toule, Leonie Lokollo, Yonna B. Salamor, & Astuti Nur Fadillah which discusses regarding parole for prisoners during the covid-19 pandemic (Sopacua et al, 2020).

## B. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used was the empirical juridical method, with a sociological approach. The data used are primary and secondary data, in which primary data is obtained directly, while secondary data is data obtained indirectly such as legal materials, in the form of regulations, previous research and other legal materials that can be accounted for. This study uses a descriptive analysis technique, which emphasizes legal theories and rules related to the problem being studied and then connected to the existing reality regarding what factors affect society (Putra, Purwoto & Astuti, 2016)

## C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Factors -Factors Affecting the Circulation of Liquor in Zeith, Asilulu and Kaitetu Villages During the Covid-19 Pandemic

Setiadi & Kolip said that whether social control is effective or not against teenagers who behave deviantly is determined by how effective social control is, among others, namely (1) attractive or not community groups for other community members, (2) whether or not community groups are autonomous, (3) whether or not there are various norms that apply within the group, (4) the size and nature of the anomie of the community group concerned, and (5) tolerant or not the attitude of the officers. social control of violations that occur (Setiadi, & Kolip, 2015). Social control can create a procedure for efforts to prevent social deviations as well as invite and direct people to behave and behave according to social norms and values contained in a society. Then with good social control, the community is expected to be able to straighten out members of the community who behave deviantly.

Humans have a desire to interact with each other and get to know something, making technology increasingly interested in finding information (Daud, & Awaluddin, 2021). The more modern and the development of technology in a country can have an impact on life in that country, both directly and indirectly (Anakotta, Ubrwarin & Gukguk, 2021). As a result of this, it can certainly provide benefits to the community when viewed from a positive perspective or a negative impact when viewed from a negative perspective (Putra, Yuliantini & Mangku, 2021)

Alcohol has been the cause of various crimes in this country. Therefore, it is undeniable that consuming alcoholic beverages is prohibited from various perspectives, namely from the perspective of religious, social, ethical and even legal norms. However, if alcoholic beverages are absolutely prohibited, there are still many conflicts, such as the assumption that there has been discrimination against foreign tourists who visit and against the prevailing customs (Noorhidayah, 2018)

Based on the medical, it is also the same, and even excessive alcohol consumption can cause death. The government has issued regulations regarding the circulation of liquor. In Article 204 paragraph (2) of the Criminal Code it is stated that someone who sells something that is dangerous and causes death will be sentenced to imprisonment of up to 20 years (Nasrudin, 2017).

The circulation of illegal liquor is happening now because after conducting raids and finding illegal liquor circulation, only confiscation is carried out, while sellers are categorized as minor criminal acts (tipiring). What is still weak here is law enforcement for the perpetrators, both for distributors and producers. So far, sellers have only been given guidance, given fines. So according to the police, it does not have a deterrent effect because they assume that if you repeat it, you will only be subject to a fine (Nasrudin, 2017).

Consumption of alcoholic beverages has become a problem that we want to tackle together. The behavior of consuming alcohol has been rooted for a long time, both in rural communities and in urban communities. For people in rural areas, the

habit of consuming alcohol is seen as a local custom. This view has implications for efforts to maintain behaviors that actually endanger health as a habit of the local community. Alcohol is consumed both in traditional activities, religious ceremonies, as well as daily in stalls and poskamling. These activities are generally carried out in the evening. The habit of consuming alcoholic beverages for urban communities is seen as a lifestyle. For people who live or work in the tourism sector, alcoholic beverages are certainly very easy to find. The culture of consuming alcoholic beverages does not only occur in Indonesia, but also in almost all parts of the world (Bunga, 2015).

WHO (2003) states that there are four factors that can lead to alcohol abuse. These four factors are interrelated and influence each other (Lestari, 2016), namely; 1. Cultural Factors, Based on the point of view of culture and belief, the problem of alcohol abuse is very complex. This is because, in Indonesia, there are still many local alcoholic beverage products whose alcohol content is not controlled and is a traditional heritage, but in fact it is consumed by many people for traditional reasons. However, on the other hand, if these cultural traditions are related to the religious aspect, in which the majority of Indonesian people are Muslims who forbid the consumption of alcoholic beverages, then it is quite the opposite; 2. Social factors, Consumption of alcoholic beverages is often based on social motives such as to increase prestige or the influence of association and lifestyle changes. In addition, the system of norms and values in the family and society is also a key in the problem of alcohol abuse; 3.

Economic factors, From an economic perspective, if there is an increase in the number of alcoholic drink users in Indonesia, it can be associated with the affordability of alcoholic beverages prices (both imported and local) with the purchasing power or economic strength of the community. In addition, if from a macroeconomic perspective, the alcoholic beverage industry at the production, distribution and advertising levels is actually able to contribute a large portion of the state's financial income (from tax, revenue, and excise); 4. Environmental factors, The role of the state in creating a clean environment from alcohol abuse in this case becomes very vital. Policies and laws and regulations regarding alcoholic beverages as well as strict implementation are the determining factors in handling the problem of alcohol abuse. In addition, no less important is the role of health actors/activists in promoting health related to the problem of consuming alcoholic beverages, both socialization at the community level and advocacy at the decision maker level.

Hawari stated that from a clinical perspective, the causes of alcohol abuse are (a) predisposing or internal factors of the individual concerned, namely depression, anxiety, fear and helplessness (b) contributing or external factors, namely unfavorable family conditions, disturbed interpersonal relationships, pattern of wrong parenting and lack of communication (c) trigger factors, namely drinking peers, the availability of liquor or alcohol is easy and cheap (Ra'uf, 2002).

The problem of alcohol abuse is a mental health maintenance problem. Nowadays, alcohol abuse in adolescents is increasingly influenced by

several factors, for example: environment, stress, trial and error and others (Sukiman, Syarifuddin, & Willem, 2019). The results of research in the villages of Zeith, Asilulu and Kaitetu, Lehitu District, with the Head of the Lehitu Police, Mr. Iptu Kaisupy, that community behavior about alcohol is related to environmental conditions, which include socio-cultural environmental conditions, including economic factors, supervisory factors and environmental factors as a result of wrong association and not controlled by parents (Kaisupy, 2021).

Juvenile delinquency is not a new problem, but it has been a problem for a long time, almost all countries experience it, one of them is in Indonesia. Juvenile delinquency is an act that violates the norms, rules and laws in life (Rori, 2016). This behavior will harm themselves and those around them. Along with the development of technology in today's era, many problems about teenagers starting to feel the name puberty and feeling curious about things that shouldn't be done such as smoking, drugs, online gambling, liquor to free sex (Pratama, 2013) .

There were also three (3) most dominant factors in Zeith Village , Asilulu Village and Kaitetu Village during the covid-19 pandemic which caused the circulation of traditional liquor during the Covid-19 pandemic, including the following; First; Economic Factors. The villages of Zeith, Asilulu and Kaitetu (Kalauli sub-village). Lehitu village is one of the villages or sub-villages that is still developing, and members of the community still earn an average income. Most of the people in Lehitu district work to support their families by marketing cloves, nutmeg

and other agricultural products, especially those produced in large quantities, in addition to working as fishermen and farmers, there are also residents of Leihitu District who work as civil servants, and make a living. others, such as entrepreneurs and public transport drivers, and self-employed, but the percentage of this group is small compared to the number who work as farmers and fishermen. before the law. That is by distributing traditional liquor or ballo. Second; Monitoring Factor. Supervision can be defined as a process to ensure that organizational and management objectives are achieved. This relates to how to make activities as planned with the instructions that have been given and with the principles that have been outlined (Satrio, 2021) The circulation of traditional liquor in the land of zeith, the land of asilulu and the village or village of Kaitetu (Kalauli sub-village) District Moreover, during the COVID-19 pandemic, this occurred due to weak supervision of alcohol by the local government, resulting in alcohol being circulated everyin which and could be found easily. There are several types of traditional liquor circulating there, such as Sopi and Sageru, the number of enthusiasts or traditional liquor drinkers is very large and is in every village in Leihitu District. The lack of good and controlled supervision from the Lehitu Police in collaboration with the three state or village apparatuses, namely the villages of Zeith, Asilulu, and Kaitetu (the sub-village of Kalauli) in Lehitu District has led to an increase in the circulation of traditional liquor. The traditional liquor that is sold and even circulated is not the result of its own production, but is the result of smuggling from outside the Peninsula of Lehitu

District such as Seram, Alang, Liang, as well as from Ambon City itself. Third; Environmental factor. The social environment in which we live is the environment in which we live and have a relationship or correlation between people with one another around the environment. In this environmental factor, the role of parents is very important in controlling the child's association, so that the child's behavior does not deviate. The function of controlling the behavior of parents towards children is to supervise or determine the limits of behavior towards children, in this social environment it is called association. Environmental factors have a big influence on the rise of adults and teenagers who consume traditional liquor during this COVID-19 pandemic. This is because someone who lives or lives in an environment that encourages a deviant act to be carried out, then at one time that person can also commit the deviant act, for example, for the sake of respect and a sense of reluctance in friendship can cause someone to help circulate or selling the traditional drink.

The three factors above influence each other, but the most important thing is the circulation of traditional sopi liquor in the villages of Zeith, Asilulu and Lehitu villages (Kalauli sub-village) during the Covid-19 pandemic, namely economic factors. In other areas, the circulation of alcoholic beverages (alcohol) in Purwakarta Regency, West Java, during the Covid-19 pandemic was still quite high. The reason is that for 11 days of fasting, the Purwakarta Police Narcotics Satres have confiscated at least 1,700 alcohol (Mulyana, 2020). So, indirectly it can be said that the current pandemic can be one of the



factors supporting the circulation of alcohol in several regions in Indonesia.

## 2. Efforts to Prevent Liquor Circulation in Zeith, Ailulu and Kaitetu Villages during the Covid-19 Pandemic

There are three social controls carried out by the community to create social order, namely preventive, repressive and curative control. First, preventive control is all forms of social control in the form of prevention of deviant behavior (deviation) so that social life remains conducive (conformist). Second, repressive control is a form of social control that aims to restore social chaos or return the deviation situation to a conducive state again (conformist). Third, curative control. Curative action is taken after the occurrence of social deviations. Deviant behavior among teenagers includes brawls, use of illegal drugs, drinking alcohol, free sex, and other destructive behaviors (Syam et al, 2019). The object (target) of social control is the behavior of the community itself. The purpose of supervision is so that people's lives can take place according to mutually agreed patterns and principles (Yani, 2015). During the Covid-19 Pandemic Period, social control is also expected to be able to control efforts to prevent the circulation of traditional liquor in the form of *sopi* in Zeith, Ailulu and Kaitetu Villages.

In the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, state obligations include ensuring that preventive measures, equipment, services and information are available and accessible to everyone. In this right to health, medical equipment, facilities and services must be available in sufficient quantities, accessible to all without discrimination, respecting medical

ethics, and scientifically and medically appropriate and of good quality. Health tools and services must be accessible to all, especially to the most vulnerable or marginalized groups in society, within safe physical reach for all communities without exception, and affordable to all while taking into account the special needs due to gender, age, disability. This right also includes the accessibility of health-related information (Sopacua et al, 2020).

The widespread consumption of alcoholic beverages in Indonesia has reached an alarming point. Now, the consumption of alcoholic beverages is not only among adults, but has also begun to target teenagers who are at a fairly productive age. It seems that the presence of alcoholic beverages is not something foreign to people in Indonesia (Rizal, 2018). Liquor is rampant and has damaged the behavior of teenagers and adults, should not be allowed to drag on. There are several forms of countermeasures that can be taken (Taufikin, 2015), namely; 1. Preventive, Preventive actions are carried out in various ways, including: 1) Religious education from an early age is further improved, considering the increasingly free association and the influence of increasingly sophisticated technology and communication. If the child cannot fortify himself properly, it is feared that he will be dragged into the negative impact. 2). The fostering of domestic life, the essence of a civilized and insightful society, begins with families who are successful in coaching. Therefore, the importance of continuous socialization and understanding in order to better understand their role in fostering a more optimal household, establish constructive communication with children, set good

examples, provide understanding in particular about the dangers of alcohol; 2. Legal Action, Legal action with the aim of regulating the circulation of liquor, but paying attention to the legal instruments to regulate it and then enforcing the regulations. Distributors and dealers must have a license, as well as the seller. Certain places such as hotels, discotheques, karaoke and specialty liquor stores must be regulated by local regulations. Permission to become a distributor, dealer and collector of alcohol must be strict. This means that they are not too easy to do alcohol business regardless of the age of the consumer. And an understanding of the applicable laws is required.; and 3. Rehabilitation, Rehabilitation is needed when a person has experienced an addiction to alcohol. Not a few teenagers to adults who are addicted to alcohol, therefore it is necessary to have a bold identification by the government and related parties and then take steps to rehabilitate alcoholics.

The results of the interview with Bripka Ibrahim Ningkeula stated that the efforts made to prevent the crime of circulating traditional liquor in the Leihitu sub-district by the competent authorities in this case were the Leihitu District Police Sector (Polsek) assisted by the Regional Government and community or religious leaders and all the people who participate in it are through two efforts, namely as follows (Ningkeula, 2021): 1. Pre-Emptive Efforts, Pre-emptively Efforts are made in an effort to prevent the circulation of traditional liquor in Zeith, Asilulu and Kaitetu villages (the sub-village of Kalauli), Leihitu District, is to instill good values or norms in society so that these values can be carried out in community life. Efforts made by the police in preventing the

circulation of traditional liquor in Zeith, Asilulu and Kaitetu villages in Leihitu District through pre-emptive efforts include the following; (a) Provide legal counseling in schools, both at the junior high and high school levels regarding the dangers of alcohol. Especially in the community, police officers usually provide counseling after Friday prayers at the mosque regarding alcohol; (b) Cooperate with schools, parents, religious leaders, community leaders and youth leaders as well as local communities involved in preventing the circulation of liquor by providing direction or advice on the impact of liquor itself; and (c) Placing Posters or Pamphlets in strategic places that can be seen by many people about the dangers of alcohol; and 2. Preventive Efforts. These preventive efforts emphasize more on eliminating opportunities to commit crimes. Even if there is an evil intention from someone who wants to commit an act of deviation but the opportunity to commit the deviation will be eliminated, then the crime will not occur. Preventive efforts carried out by the Leihitu District police are: (a) Conducting investigation operations in places suspected of being places of sale or production of traditional liquor, as well as places that are often occupied for drinking traditional liquor; (b) Cooperating with the public to report in case of circulation of liquor, whether it is people who sell, produce, or consume liquor; and (c) Supervising properly, periodically and fairly by means of routine patrols in every place that is considered prone to the circulation of traditional liquor in Zeith, Asilulu, and Kaitetu villages through public security and order (kamtibmas).

#### D. CONCLUSION

The cause of the circulation of traditional liquor in Zeith, Asilulu, and Kaitetu Villages (Kalauli sub-village) of Lehitu District during the Covid-19 Pandemic was influenced by several factors including economic factors, monitoring factors for traditional liquor circulation, and environmental factors. The prevention efforts that can be done are: Pre-emptive efforts include; (a) Providing legal counseling in schools, both at the junior high and high school levels regarding the dangers of alcohol. Especially in the community, police officers usually provide counseling after Friday prayers at the mosque regarding alcohol; (b) Cooperating with schools, parents, religious leaders, community leaders and youth leaders as well as local communities involved in preventing the circulation of liquor by providing direction or advice on the impact of liquor itself; and (c) Installing billboards and flyers in strategic places that can be seen by many people regarding the dangers of alcohol. The preventive Efforts are as follows; (a) Conducting investigative operations in places suspected of being places of sale or production of traditional liquor, as well as places frequently occupied for drinking traditional liquor; (b) Cooperating with the public to report in case of circulation of liquor, whether it is people who sell, produce, or consume liquor; and (c) Providing reasonable supervision by means of routine patrols in every place that is considered prone to the circulation of traditional liquor in Leihitu District through kamtibmas.

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