

## Application of The Law to Criminal Acts of Collective Destruction of Goods in The Students

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### Abstract

The aim of this research is to determine the application of the law to criminal acts of property damage in Case number 1237/PID.B/2020/PNBGR. And obstacles in implementing the law against perpetrators acting in the name of students in demonstrations. This research method includes surveys, direct interviews, documentation studies. Data collection techniques include primary data, secondary and tertiary data. Describes a detailed description of the Application of Law to the Criminal Act of Damaging Property by Provocateurs in the Name of Students in Bogor. Case Number 1237/Pid.B/2020/Pn Bgr. The respondents in this research were Bogor District Court Judges, Bogor District Court Registrars, Students. Conclusion in the application of criminal law by the Panel of Judges at the Bogor District Court in Case number 1237/PID.B/2020/PNBGR which stated that the defendant was legally and convincingly proven guilty of committing a criminal act with joint force in public. Obstacles in implementing the law against perpetrators who act in the name of students in case number 1237/PID.B/2020/PNBGR do not understand the law in depth, so that the way of conveying these aspirations goes off track which results in being caught in the law, having a critical social environment for students, not having permanent job, so they have free time so they can take part in demonstrations.

**Keywords:** Application of Law, Crime, Damage to Property

### 1. Introduction

Law is a set of rules or regulations arranged in a system, which determines what humans as citizens can do and what they cannot do in their social life. Sourced either from the community itself or from other sources, which are recognized as valid by the highest authority in that community, and are actually enforced by the citizens of that community as a whole in their lives, and if these rules are violated, it will give the highest authority the authority to impose appropriate sanctions. external in nature

Indonesian society, which has various cultures and customs, certainly has various rules regarding ethnicity, culture, language, race, religion and customs, creating diversity within the unity of the Republic of Indonesia. It can be seen that the Indonesian state has rules that regulate all the behavior of every citizen which is contained in article 1 paragraph 3 of the Constitution (UUD 1945) which confirms that "the Indonesian state is a state of law". It can be interpreted that every legal rule itself regulates all aspects of life. humans are no exception to the rules regarding goods. This is also regulated therein.<sup>2</sup> As explained in Law no. 7 of 2014 article 1 paragraph 5 concerning trade. Goods are any objects, whether tangible or intangible, whether

movable or immovable, whether expendable or non-expendable, and can be traded, used, used or exploited by consumers or business actors.

The party has ownership of the goods if the goods are damaged by another person, this is an act that is very detrimental to the owner of the goods, whether the goods are damaged only in part or in full, the act can be categorized as a crime. Every crime or violation that occurs is not only seen from the perspective of the person who committed it. crime, but in certain cases it can also be seen from the perspective of the victim as the person who was harmed in the crime.

It is a crime if the act fulfills the elements of a criminal act. Moeljatno is of the opinion regarding the elements of a criminal act, namely as follows: 1). Actions consisting of behavior and consequences 2). Things or circumstances that accompany the action 3). Additional circumstances that aggravate the crime. 4). Elements of objective unlawfulness 5). Subjective elements of unlawfulness. Collaborative destruction of other people's property is a crime, because it fulfills the elements of a criminal offense mentioned above. Damage to goods is one of the criminal acts contained in Book II of the Criminal Code.

Criminal law is codified in the criminal code or what is commonly referred to as the Criminal Code, including Law No. 4 of 1976. According to the Criminal Code, criminal acts of destruction and damage are divided into 5 categories, namely: 1). Destruction or damage in the form of principal (Article 406) 2). Destruction or light damage (Article 407) 3). Destruction or damage to railroad buildings, telegraphs, telephones and electricity, things used for public purposes (Article 408) 4). Destruction or destruction is not intentional (Article 409). 5). Destruction or damage to buildings and shipping equipment (Article 410).

In the Criminal Code (KUHP) there is also a prohibition explaining the destruction of goods as regulated in Book Two: Crimes (Misdrijven) Chapter XXVII (Destroying or Damaging Goods) which includes Article 170 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code which reads: "Goods Whoever openly and with concerted force uses violence against people or property, is threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of five years and six months.

The Defendant's actions are as regulated and punishable by crime in Article 406 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code, which states that anyone who intentionally and unlawfully destroys, damages, renders unusable or loses something, wholly or partly belonging to another person, is threatened with imprisonment. a maximum of two years and eight months or a maximum fine of four thousand five hundred rupiah). And the defendant is legally and convincingly guilty of committing the crime of committing violence against property in public as charged in the First Alternative Indictment above in violation of article 170 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code.

## **2. Research methods**

This research uses observation by visiting the research location directly, interviewing respondents directly. Meanwhile, the nature of this research is descriptive qualitative, namely the author tries to provide a detailed description of the implementation of the law against the criminal act of destroying property jointly by perpetrators acting on behalf of students during the demonstration in Bogor in case number 1237/PID.B/2020/PNBGR .

### **2.1. Data source**

The data sources that the author used in the research are

- a. Primary data is data obtained directly from respondents using interviews

- b. Secondary data is data obtained through literature that supports primary data in the form of statutory regulations, theories, expert opinions, journals used to support the data.
- c. Tertiary data is data used to support primary and secondary data, in the form of dictionaries and encyclopedias.

## 2.2. Data Collection Techniques

The technique used by the author in collecting the data required in the research is as follows: interviews, namely by holding a question and answer session with the judge, the clerk of the Bogor District Court, and students regarding the application of the law to criminal acts of destroying property jointly by perpetrators acting on behalf of students in Bogor in cases number 1237/PID.B/2020/PN BGR. The subject of the research is the application of the law to criminal acts of joint destruction of property by perpetrators acting on behalf of students in Bogor in case number 1237/PID.B/2020/PN BGR

## 2.3. Data analysis

The data obtained from interviews was then collected by the author and classified according to its form and nature.<sup>30</sup> Once collected, it was then processed. After processing, it is then presented in the form of a sentence description. Next, it is analyzed and connected to theories, expert opinions and regulations. Drawing final conclusions deductively, namely from general circumstances to specific matters. <sup>31</sup> What is included in general conclusions is analysis that can be linked to theories and expert opinions contained in the literature review, while in specific conclusions are statutory regulations.

## 3. Results and Discussion

Implementation of the application of the law against criminal acts of property damage by perpetrators acting in the name of students

Based on an interview with the Bogor District Court Judge, he explained that the Judge, in examining criminal cases, seeks and proves material legal truths based on the facts revealed in the trial, as well as upholding the indictment formulated by the Public Prosecutor (JPU). To explain whether or not the application of criminal law is appropriate to acts of property damage in Decision Number 1237/PID.B/2020/PN BGR, it is necessary to first know the position of the case, the Prosecutor's indictment, the Public Prosecutor's demands, and the Verdict.

### 3.1. Case Position

Defendant Gondrong Susanto Alias Gogon Bin Bin Yendi, together with DONGER ROJIE Als. ROJIE Bin NARDIN ROJIE (gesplit) and approximately 20 (twenty) other people; Protesters who reject the Omnibus Law (Job Creation Law) whose identities are not yet known, some of whom are wearing dark blue (dongker), light blue, red, yellow college alma mater jackets and some are wearing t-shirts, t-shirts. and some wore hats, helmets and masks; on Thursday, October 8 2020, or at least at some time in October 2020, or at least at other times, still in 2020, located in the parking lot of the Tjokro Hotel Jl. General Sudirman, Bogor City, or at least in certain places, which are still included in the jurisdiction of the Bogor District Court, who publicly commit violence against people or property.

### 3.2. Indictment by the Public Prosecutor (JPU)

- a. First Indictment: Defendant Gondrong Susanto Alias Gogon Bin Bin Yendi, together with Dpnger Rojie Als Hendi Bin Khairudin (gesplit) and approximately 20 (twenty) other people; Protesters who reject the Omnibus Law (Job Creation Law) whose identities are not yet known, some of whom are wearing dark blue (dongker), light blue, red, yellow college alma mater jackets and some are wearing t-shirts, t-shirts. and some wore hats, helmets and masks; on Thursday, October 8 2020 at approximately 15.20 WIB, or at least at some time in October 2020, or at least at other times, still in 2020, located in the parking lot of the Tjokro Hotel Jl. General Sudirman, Bogor City, or at least in certain places, which are still included in the jurisdiction of the Bogor District Court, who publicly commit violence against people or property. The Defendant carried out these actions in the following ways: That it started on Wednesday, October 7 2020 at approximately 21.00 WIB. when Gondrong Susanto, alias Gogon Bin Bin Yendi, was gathering in Bogor City with Witness Karno Martak, Witnesses Hendri, Rrudi, Harun, Waluyo, Witnesses Badry, Rudi, Harun Waluyo, Witnesses Hudi Fariz Yosep, Heri and Deny.. At that time, Heri informed us that tomorrow, October 8 2020, there would be a student demonstration against the enactment of the Job Creation Law in front of the Riau Province DPRD Office. Then the Defendant invited his friends to join.
- b. The Second Indictment of the Defendant Gondrong Susanto Alias Gogon Bin Bin Yendi, on Thursday, October 8 2020 at approximately 15.20 WIB., or at least at some time in October 2020, or at least at other times, within the year 2020, located in the parking lot of the Tjokro Hotel Jl. General Sudirman, Bogor City, or at least in certain places, which are still included in the jurisdiction of the Bogor District Court, intentionally and against the right to destroy, damage, render unusable or eliminate an item completely or in part. belongs to someone else. The Defendant carried out these actions in various ways that began on Wednesday, October 7 2020 at approximately 21.00 WIB. when the Defendant Gondrong Susanto Alias Gogon Bin Bin Yendi, was hanging out at the Bogor City patrol post with Witnesses Badry, Rudi, Harun Waluyo, Witnesses Hudi Fariz Yosep, Heri and Deny.
- c. Third Indictment Defendant Gondrong Susanto Alias Gogon Bin Bin Yendi, together with several protesters who rejected the Omnibus Law (Job Creation Law) whose identities are not yet known, one of whom was wearing a dark blue college alma mater jacket (dongker), light blue, red, yellow and some are dressed in t-shirts, shirts and some are wearing hats, helmets and masks; on Thursday, October 8 2020 or at least at a certain time in October 2020, or at least at other times, still in 2020, located at Jln. General Sudirman Bogor, starting in front of the hospital. Awal Bros, under Jalan Fly Over Sudirman, in front of the Hospital. Syafira and in front of the red light at Simpang Tiga Jl. General Sudirman Bogor City, or at least in certain places, which are still included in the jurisdiction of the Bogor District Court, with violence or threats of violence against a civil servant who is carrying out his legitimate work or against someone who is "helping" the employee the state because of its obligations according to law or because of the request of the civil servant, which is carried out by two or more people together.

### 3.3. Public Prosecutor's Demands

The Public Prosecutor's demand is the Public Prosecutor's request to the Panel of Judges when they want to try a case. As for the Public Prosecutor's demands in Case Registration

Number 1237/PID.B/2020/PN BGR, which basically asks the Panel of Judges at the Bogor City District Court to examine and try this case to decide:

- a. Declaring the Defendant Gondrong Susanto Alias Gogon Bin Bin Yendi, legally and convincingly guilty of committing the Public Crime of Violence against Property; as alleged in the First Alternative Indictment above; violates article 170 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code.
- b. Sentenced the Defendant Gondrong Susanto Alias Gogon Bin Bin Yendi to prison for 3 (three) years and 6 (six) months, reduced by the time the Defendant was in temporary detention, with the order that the Defendant remain in detention.
- c. Deciding that the Defendant Gondrong Susanto Alias Gogon Bin Bin Yendi, be burdened with paying court costs, amounting to Rp. 3,000.- (three thousand rupiah).

### 3.4. Announcement of Decision

In case Number 1237/PID.B/2020/PN BGR the Panel of Judges decided: To adjudicate namely:

- a. Declare that the Defendant Gondrong Susanto Alias Gogon Bin Bin Yendi mentioned above, has been legally and convincingly proven guilty of committing the criminal act of "committing violence against people or property" as in the Alternative indictment to the Public Prosecutor;
- b. Sentence the Defendant to imprisonment for 1 (one) year;
- c. Determining that the period of arrest and detention that the Defendant has served shall be deducted entirely from the sentence imposed;
- d. Determining that the Defendant remains detained; evidence in the form of: 1 (one) wooden beam with a length of approximately 1.5 meters; 1 (one) broken broti wood stick with a length of approximately 60 cm; 1 (one) piece of board with a length of approximately 40 cm. ; Seized to be destroyed; 1 (one) unit of Mitsubishi Lancer sedan (Kijang 6501) Sat PJR Polda Riau Police Number 122516-IV Engine Number AG93AA1244 and Chassis Number 5AGF004048 in damaged condition; 6 (six) boulders; 1 (one) 16 GB Sandisk brand flash disk containing recordings of the incident in the Tjokro hotel parking lot on Thursday, October 8 2020 at approximately 15.20 WIB; Returned to the Public Prosecutor to be used as evidence in the case. Defendant Donger Rojie Als Hendi Bin Khairudin, 2 (two) orange traffic kuns.

### 3.5. Researcher Analysis

In case Number: 1237/PID.B/2020/PN BGR, the prosecutor's indictment was prepared alternatively, so it is the authority and discretion of the panel of judges to choose one of the charges that is most appropriate to apply to the defendant's actions in relation to the legal facts revealed at trial. In the consideration of the panel of judges, it was stated that Article 170 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code, Jo Article 64 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code as the first indictment and Article 406 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code, Jo. Article 55 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code, Jo. Article 64 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code as the second indictment was then linked to the legal facts revealed in the trial, so the panel of judges, because of their authority, chose to consider the first indictment of Article 170 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code, which is the core part of the offense, which is "overtly and with joint force to commit violence against goods." This means that the panel of judges preferred Article 170 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code because Article 170 paragraph (1) was the most appropriate to the defendant's actions and was deemed to be most appropriate to the evidence and facts revealed at trial.

To state whether the defendant can be declared to have committed a criminal act or unlawful act, the defendant's actions must fulfill the elements of the criminal act for which he is charged. In this case Article 170 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code Jo. Article 64 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code.

### **3.6. Obstacles in implementing the law against perpetrators acting in the name of students**

Based on an interview with the Bogor District Court Judge, he explained that, from the results of the court's decision against the defendant Gondrong Susanto Alias Gogon Bin Bin Yendi, he was legally and convincingly proven guilty of committing the crime of "committing violence against people or property" as in the Alternative indictment to a Public Prosecutor. Then Gondrong Susanto alias Gogon Bin Bin Yendi, who pretended to be a student, revealed that his action was based on an invitation from a friend who was a student. Gondrong Susanto's friend, alias Gogon Bin Bin Yendi, then looked for a loan from his alma mater to use.

In this case, several obstacles made it difficult to apply the law against perpetrators acting in the name of students in Bogor.

- a. Brother Gondrong Susanto alias Gogon Bin Bin Yendi is noted to like actions related to conveying aspirations, but he does not understand the law in depth, so the way of conveying these aspirations goes out of line, resulting in being caught in the law.
- b. Brother Gondrong Susanto alias Gogon Bin Bin Yendi is noted to have a critical student social environment. Where every effort to convey aspirations at demonstrations is always marked by clashes. The perpetrator, who was not a student, carried out a demonstration using the alma mater of Lancang Kuning University, so this tarnished the good name of Lancang Kuning University. Based on existing legal facts, defamation can only be prosecuted if the act attacks the honor or good name of a person, not a legal entity, in accordance with Article 310 of the Criminal Code, so that Lancang Kuning University cannot prosecute on the basis of defamation. It was concluded that Brother Gondrong Susanto Alias Gogon Bin Bin Yendi cannot be charged under the law for defamation and the application of the law is only based on the fault of destroying public goods in accordance with Article 170 of the Criminal Code.
- c. Brother Gondrong Susanto Alias Gogon Bin Bin Yendi Benadi is recorded as not having a permanent job so economic problems have resulted in his desire to seek additional income, namely taking part in demonstrations in the hope of getting funds from the results of the demonstration at the Bogor City DPRD office.

Based on an interview with the Bogor District Court Judge, he explained that. The information we received from the defendants was that one of them was a Unilak student and the other was unemployed. In his explanation, defendant 2 explained that he invited defendant 1 to take part in the omnibus law demonstration by lending defendant 1 his alma mater which was prepared by defendant 2. So he received information that the defendant did not have a job so he agreed to take part in the demonstration to fill his time. However, here defendant 1 did not explain that he paid defendant 2 to take part in the demonstration.

## **4. Conclusion and Suggestion**

### **4.1. Conclusion**

Based on the research results and discussion described above, the author can draw the following conclusions:

- a. The application of criminal law by the Panel of Judges at the Bogor District Court in CASE NUMBER 1237/PID.B/2020/PN BGR which stated that the defendant was legally and convincingly proven guilty of committing a criminal act with his joint forces in public committing violence against goods which resulted in damage as regulated in Article 170 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code, Jo. Article 64 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code is correct, it is appropriate and is based on the facts revealed at trial, valid evidence in the form of witness statements, evidence and the defendant's statement.
- b. The obstacle in implementing the law against perpetrators acting in the name of students in Bogor in case number 1237/PID.B/2020/PN BGR is that they do not understand the law in depth so that the way of conveying these aspirations goes out of line, resulting in being caught in the law, the defendant cannot be charged with defamation law. good and the application of the law is only based on the error of destroying public goods in accordance with Article 170 of the Criminal Code, the defendant does not have a permanent job so economic problems result in the desire to seek additional income, namely participating in demonstrations in the hope of getting funds from the results of demonstrations at the Bogor City DPRD office.

#### 4.2. Suggestion

Based on the results of the discussion regarding the problems mentioned above, several recommendations can be provided in the form of suggestions, namely as follows:

- a. For judges, before deciding on a case, they should always carry out the mandate of Article 5 paragraph (1) of Law Number 48 of 2009 concerning Judicial Power which states that judges and constitutional justices are obliged to explore, follow and understand legal values and a sense of justice. live in society. Because judges are not only enforcers of the law, but also enforcers of justice.
- b. For a, the campus monitors existing student organizations so that demonstrations can be minimized by people outside the campus, let alone using almameters when holding demonstrations. The campus must be able to act firmly to maintain the good name of the campus and maintain the behavior of its students. This aims to minimize demonstrations outside the law such as destruction of public property, fistfights with security forces, and so on.

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