



Law Enforcement and the Task of Prosecution in the Covid-19 Pandemic

Sanitiar Burhanuddin

¹ Kejaksaan Agung Republik Indonesia

** Corresponding author*

Abstract. The Covid-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on people's lives. Many people were forced to lose their jobs due to the layoffs carried out by several factories. Almost all people were restricted in their movements, which made it difficult for their economy and led to difficulties in meeting their basic daily needs. It causes some people to commit crimes to make ends meet and their families. The state of the people's economy, which has not returned to its maximum as before the Covid-19 pandemic, has given rise to crime and corruption, which continue to occur daily. Therefore, there is a need for a settlement in tackling various crimes that law enforcers must uphold in dealing with criminal acts of corruption and street crimes. In this paper, the author uses the normative juridical method. The author examines matters relating to digital disruption in the law enforcement process at the judiciary during the Covid-19 pandemic. The authors conducted a literature study to support this method by analyzing secondary data from primary and secondary legal materials. From the research that the author conducted, the authors obtained several factors that motivated a person to commit crimes during the Covid-19 pandemic, including economic factors, the social environment, the scene, and the consequences of crimes in other places also triggered the perpetrators to move. In addition to these crimes, this country also has problems in law enforcement that are less than optimal due to online trials. Therefore, the government continues to regulate regulations to prevent the spread of Covid-19 and enforce the law as effectively as possible, despite several obstacles to its implementation.

Keywords: Law Enforcement, Law Enforcement Agencies, Covid-19, Indonesia



Abstrak. *Pandemi Covid-19 menimbulkan dampak signifikan terhadap kehidupan masyarakat. Banyak masyarakat yang terpaksa harus kehilangan pekerjaan akibat pemberhentian yang dilakukan oleh sejumlah pabrik, dan hampir seluruh masyarakat terbatas gerakannya sehingga menyulitkan perekonomian mereka dan berujung pada kesulitan dalam pemenuhan kebutuhan pokok sehari-hari. Hal ini menyebabkan sebagian orang melakukan tindak kejahatan untuk mencukupi kebutuhan hidupnya dan keluarga. Keadaan perekonomian masyarakat yang belum kembali maksimal sebagaimana sebelum pandemi Covid-19 menimbulkan kejahatan dan korupsi yang semakin hari terus terjadi. Maka dari itu perlunya suatu penyelesaian dalam menanggulangi berbagai kejahatan yang harus ditegakkan oleh penegak hukum dalam menghadapi tindak pidana korupsi dan kejahatan jalanan. Dalam tulisan ini penulis menggunakan metode yuridis normatif. Penulis meneliti hal-hal yang menyangkut wujud disrupsi digital dalam proses penegakan hukum di lembaga kejaksaan pada masa pandemi Covid-19. Untuk mendukung metode ini penulis melakukan studi kepustakaan dengan menganalisis data sekunder berupa bahan hukum primer dan bahan hukum sekunder. Dari telaah yang penulis lakukan penulis mendapatkan beberapa faktor yang menjadi pendorong seseorang melakukan kejahatan di masa pandemi covid-19, di antaranya: faktor ekonomi, lingkungan sosial, tempat kejadian, dan juga akibat kejahatan-kejahatan di tempat lain yang ikut memicu tergeraknya pelaku. Selain tindak kejahatan tersebut, negeri ini juga memiliki problem dalam penegakan hukum yang kurang maksimal akibat dari persidangan secara online. Maka dari itu pemerintah terus mengatur regulasi, peraturan-peraturan dalam upaya mencegah perluasan covid-19 serta tetap melakukan penegakan hukum seefektif mungkin, meskipun terdapat beberapa hambatan dalam pelaksanaannya.*

Kata kunci: *Penegakan Hukum, Lembaga Penegak Hukum, Covid-19*

1. Introduction

During the Covid-19 pandemic, in which many people have lost their jobs, many people are limited in finding sources of income, making it very difficult to meet their daily needs. In the midst of an economy that has not been able to run optimally, many people have been affected by the current pandemic. The electronic media and mass media show that there are still many criminal acts of various types, which are also based on the need to live an increasingly inadequate life. Where in the fulfillment of survival, that tends to take advantage of various things in order to meet the needs of life so that they can be fulfilled.

There are several forms of street crimes, including acts of theft by weighting as stipulated in Article 363 of the Criminal Code with threats of violence as stipulated in Article 365 of the Criminal Code, motor vehicle theft, and acts of extortion contained in Article 368 of the Criminal Code. Criminal Code, acts of rape are contained in Article 285 of the Criminal Code, acts of persecution are contained in Article 351 of the Criminal Code, and acts of murder are regulated in Article 338 of the Criminal Code.

Various kinds of acts in the form of street crimes found in people's daily lives are very troubling to people's lives, considering that in carrying out their lives, people cannot live quietly, peacefully and peacefully as the goal in everyday life that all people covet. On the other hand, there has been an increase in criminal cases since the start of the 2020 pandemic, which tends to increase over time. During the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020, the Attorney General's Office held 388,075 trials and decided 73,284 cases. The situation with the increasingly widespread Covid-19 virus requires a breakthrough so that the legal process must continue while still paying attention to the rights of suspects, defendants, victims, witnesses and the wider community.

Using a normative juridical approach, this paper will examine the forms of digital disruption in the law enforcement process at the judiciary during the Covid-19 pandemic. The author conducted a literature study by analyzing secondary data in the form of primary legal materials and secondary legal materials. This study uses a comparative approach to solve legal problems and obtain optimal findings and results.¹

¹ Peter Mahmud Marzuki. *Penelitian hukum*. Kencana, 2005.

2. Discussion

2.1. Increase in Crime During the Pandemic

In order to stem and respond to the spread of Coronavirus or Covid-19 in Indonesia in the form of large-scale social restrictions, it does not only affect formal and informal workers. Almost all aspects of life are problematic. From the perspective of existing phenomena, society faces vulnerability and social security conditions. As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic in the country, the crime rate during the application for PSBB status has increased, reaching 11%. Ironically, most of the perpetrators of criminal acts under this PSBB are former perpetrators of assimilation plans issued by the government through the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. But this is really sad because, in the PSBB conditions, convicts who had previously committed crimes were forced to commit crimes again due to financial pressure.²

The Assimilation Program in the midst of Large-Scale Social Restrictions has its own pros and cons. The Government of Indonesia has declared that the Covid-19 outbreak is a national disaster starting March 14, 2020, by the President through the Head of the National Disaster Management Agency based on Law No. 24 of 2007. Residents urged the government to immediately take strategic steps to provide protection for the Indonesian people in general and medical personnel in particular from the ferocity of the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. Until now, the government continues to work hard to provide health protection guarantees from the Covid-19 pandemic. One of the efforts made by the government to provide guarantees for the community and reduce the rate of transmission of the Covid-19 outbreak is issuing a policy in the form of granting assimilation and integration rights for convicts and children through Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 10 of 2020 and Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 19/PK/01/04/2020. This policy was taken with careful consideration that almost all prisons and detention centers in the country are overcapacity, making them vulnerable to the threat of the Covid-19 pandemic and in accordance with the Large-Scale Social Restrictions policy.

Through the authorization of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, the Indonesian government announced a policy of releasing prisoners to reduce the

² Mohamad Anwar. "Asimilasi dan peningkatan kriminalitas di tengah pembatasan sosial berskala besar pandemi corona." *Adalah* 4, no. 1 (2020): 101-106.

spread of the Covid-19. It is based on the government's concern about the spread of the Covid-19 in prisons. Overcrowding or prison overcrowding indicates that this concern is not a serious problem. The number of prisons and detention centers in Indonesia has reached 528, with a capacity of 130,512 people. At the same time, the number of prison inmates reached 269,846 people. This resulted in overcrowding of up to 107%. Even in 2014-2017, the occupancy rates of 23 countries in the Asian continent show that Indonesia is one of eight countries that have experienced overcrowding along with Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan and the Philippines.

However, this policy actually caused controversy between the academic community and the community. However, in the current situation, this policy is considered to create a sense of security and insecurity in society, and the current situation creates a sense of social vulnerability to panic and is even considered by the government as a loophole for corrupt criminals to escape. The reason is, in the 2015-2019 period, the government wants to change Government Regulation No. 99 of 2012, which is not in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 12 of 1995 so that the assimilation provisions for convicts are considered better—responding to the Covid-19 pandemic or crises used in the Covid-19 disaster response.

However, the government finally emphasized that the assimilation and integration plan does not apply to perpetrators of specific crimes such as terrorism and corruption, as stated in Government Regulation No. 99 of 2012 concerning Requirements and Procedures for the Implementation of the Rights of Correctional Families, which regulates tightening remissions. The crime rate affected by the implementation of the assimilation program has increased. To date, the total number of prisoners released as a result of the assimilation and integration rights program exceeds 35,000. However, this is a problem in the community, whether prisoners released through the assimilation and integration program have passed the behavior assessment stage correctly. Another question is whether the program actually has the potential to cause new problems. Thus, the release of these convicts has become a concern in the community, where currently, the community is being shown a series of criminal cases committed again by several convicts who have just been given freedom through this policy. This policy can actually create new problems because when convicts are released, they will find it

difficult to find work for a living during the Covid-19 pandemic, which will certainly have an impact on society., Economic and security aspects.³

In a series of cases, for example, a convict was assimilated at the Pontianak IIA prison on April 6. He and two other suspects stole their cellphones, and the assimilated inmate not only committed the act but also did it at least four times after his release. At least according to Bareskrim Polri, 27 convicts have committed crimes again⁴. Currently, people are not only worried about the spread of Covid-19, but people must also be aware of criminal behavior. Due to the current chaotic economic situation due to the Covid-19 pandemic, a large number of unemployed and difficult lives, the potential for crime is enormous. So it's no wonder that many inmates are reckless again.⁵

Apart from theft, Djayadi Hanan, Executive Director of the Indonesian Investigation Institute, said the level of corruption in the last two years was still high, especially during the pandemic. LSI conducted a survey of 2,000 informants, and the results showed that 39.6% of the population believed that the level of corruption had increased, 13.8% of the population believed that the level of corruption had decreased, and 31.9% said that corruption had not changed, with 14.8% People have no opinion. LSI also gave an example, in the last three months of 2020, public perceptions of corruption increased: 38.4% in August, 42.1% in September, and 39.6% in October. Djayadi assessed that this was influenced by the treatment of Covid-19, an assessment of the country's economic situation and whether they received social assistance. This is because the Corruption Eradication Commission named a suspect in social assistance for corruption in the Jabodetabek area in 2020 as a suspect for the Minister of Social Affairs Juliari Peter Batubara. The KPK named five suspects as recipients of JPB (Juliari Peter Batubara), MJS (Matheus Joko Santoso), AW (Adi Wahyono), AIM (Ardian IM) and HS givers (Harry Sidabuke). The corruption case started in 2020. The Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs provided social assistance in the form of food packaging to deal with

³ Laurensius Arliman. "Mewujudkan Penegakan Hukum Yang Baik Di Negara Hukum Indonesia." *Dialogia Iuridicia: Jurnal Hukum Bisnis dan Investasi* 11, no. 1 (2019).

⁴ Riri Nazriyah. *MPR RI: kajian terhadap produk hukum dan prospek di masa depan*. Jakarta: UII Press, 2007.

⁵ Mohamad Anwar. *Op.Cit.*,

COVID-19 worth around 5.9 trillion rupiahs, with a total of 272 procurement contracts which has been implemented in two periods.⁶

2.2. Factors Driving Crime during a Pandemic

Regarding the factors of crime during the COVID-19 pandemic, Susanto stated that from a criminological point of view, there were 4 (four) factors that prompted perpetrators to commit crimes.⁷

1. Economic Factors

W.A. Bonger, as a criminologist, expressed the view that what is meant by economic factors is the strongest motivating factor for someone to commit a crime, adding that what he called “Subjective Nahrungschwerung” (unemployment) also became a factor that encouraged crime during a pandemic, such as restrictions on large-scale activities to preventing the spread of the Covid-19 has an impact on decreasing people’s livelihoods. The occurrence of layoffs due to this pandemic has caused those who are victims of layoffs to have difficulty meeting their daily needs. Economic pressure sometimes makes people determined to commit crimes, such as stealing, cheating, robbing and so on. This shows that economic factors are the main and dominant motivation for perpetrators to commit crimes during a pandemic.

2. Actor’s Social Environment

M. Torttier, in his study, stated that “in crimes committed by small groups (2-4 people) is a picture of the personality of each individual even though in joint decisions it can be different if it is only faced alone, this is that groups can commit crimes, but if only one member may be able to refrain from doing so.”⁸ Several crimes during the Covid-19 pandemic were committed in groups, where each perpetrator had their own job description in carrying out their actions. Because of this, the group social environment that is formed encourages individual behavior in making decisions to commit crimes during the Covid-19 pandemic. Crimes that individual perpetrators only commit are also inseparable from the influence of the social environment. In the case of

⁶ Antara. *KPK Tetapkan Mensos Juliari Batubara Tersangka Korupsi Bansos COVID*. 2020, Available at: <https://tirto.id/kpk-tetapkan-mensos-juliari-batubara-tersangka-korupsi-bansos-covid-f7NC>.

⁷ I. S. Susanto. *Kriminologi*. Yogyakarta: Genda Publishing, 2011.

⁸ I. S. Susanto. *Op.Cit.*,

crime during the Covid-19 pandemic, the factor that pushed the perpetrators was the perpetrator himself, who was still young, so the desire to live a “hedonistic life, spree from the proceeds of crime.” Referring to this, if the perpetrator is in a good social environment, then that environment will be more able to bind the potential perpetrator not to have such a lifestyle so that the potential perpetrator does not commit a crime.⁹

3. Place

In a place that allows crime to be committed even when the victim provides the opportunity, but in a place that does not allow crime to be committed, the perpetrator can discourage his intention to commit a crime. The crime during the COVID-19 pandemic shows that several crime cases occurred in quiet areas that can be identified as crime-prone areas. However, on the other hand, several crime cases during the Covid-19 pandemic actually occurred in busy areas. This shows that the occurrence of robbery crimes does not depend on how quiet or busy a place is but rather on the places where the perpetrators can commit crimes. The phenomenon of criminals carrying out their actions in crowded areas is explained by “ecological theory, where one of them is population mobility. The mobility of the population here is intended only for horizontal mobility, which in recent times can clearly be seen increasing. It is mainly due to the increasing influence of transportation facilities. According to McKay, based on his research results, the highest crime rates were in the industrial and trade center areas, the poorest areas inhabited by emigrants and negroes. Based on this ecological theory, several cases where the crime occurred during the Covid-19 pandemic occurred in urban areas. Urban areas here are synonymous with trade centers, affecting population mobility and becoming targets for criminals.

This is also reinforced in the study of Victimology “that in business areas on the outskirts of the city, and in business areas of small towns where the valuable property is found, the crime of theft with violence predominates. Also included there is a risky tendency to become a victim of criminal acts of

⁹ Ediwarman. “Paradoks Penegakan Hukum Pidana dalam Perspektif Kriminologi di Indonesia.” *Jurnal Kriminologi Indonesia* 8, no. 1 (2012).

violence on public streets. This is due to the consideration that the perpetrators have an easier chance of escaping compared to small streets”.¹⁰

4. Copying Crime in Other Areas (Including the Role of the Media)

One theory of criminology mentions the theory of “Differential Association”, which is based on the learning process, namely that “criminal behavior is learned behavior.” It means that someone who commits a crime is caused by imitating or learning from others who have committed the crime. According to Sutherland, “if criminal behavior is learned, then what is learned includes (a) techniques of committing crimes (b) certain motives, drives, justifications and attitudes”.¹¹ Thus, one of the prepositions states “that communication that is impersonal, such as through cinemas, newspapers, relatively speaking, does not have an important role in the occurrence of criminal behavior.” This view is inversely proportional to wealth in society, one of which is the existence of imitation due to crimes such as robbery, deprivation of mini markets, hoarding masks in other areas, including the role of the mass media in intensively reporting on crime cases during the COVID19 pandemic. It is likely to have an influence from the role of the mass media, which can have a positive impact on society, but sometimes negatively for the perpetrators, namely adding information about crimes, especially for novice perpetrators.

2.3. The Role of Law Enforcement Agencies during a Pandemic

During a pandemic such as Covid-19, law enforcement agencies must cooperate with government and public health officials to control the spread of the epidemic, serve the local community and maintain public order. Given that the spread of Covid-19 can spread from person to person, law enforcement officials also have a high risk of exposure because they maintain close contact with the public.

Based on Miller and Bloomstein’s research, entitled *Crime, Justice and Covid-19” Pandemic: Toward A National Research Agenda*, published by the American Journal of Criminal Justice, states that the limit police officers’ exposure to the virus, police departments in several states have begun reducing the number of people being arrested for low-level crimes. For example, to reduce exposure to

¹⁰ Angkasa and Iswanto. *Viktimologi (Buku Ajar)*. Purwokerto: Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, 2009.

¹¹ I. S. Susanto. *Op.Cit.*,

Covid-19 in detention facilities, the Nashville Police Department has stopped arresting misdemeanors, except for domestic violence and drunk driving.

The Covid-19 has caused many responses from law enforcement agencies, courts and legal proceedings, which also marks a research opportunity.¹² To limit police officers' exposure to the virus, police departments in several states have begun reducing the number of people being arrested for low-level crimes. For example, to reduce exposure to Covid-19 in detention facilities, the Nashville Police Department has stopped arresting misdemeanors, except for domestic violence and drunk driving.

In some places, law enforcement agencies are facing shortages of personal protective equipment and testing methods, and the increasingly ironic task is that more and more viruses are creating dangerous jobs. As more and more officials sign contracts with viruses and agency budgets tighten, some departments will be forced to stop unnecessary services. The Los Angeles Police Department has closed front desks open to the public to ensure distancing and slow the spread. US Customs and Border Protection officials are imposing new restrictions on travel and trade in border areas with Canada and Mexico, and the narcotics agency must reprioritize traditional investigations to ensure its staff can use antiviral drugs. Release restrictions on telemedicine prescriptions for controlled drugs.

Until now, no one knows when this pandemic will end. At the same time, legal cases always happen without knowing the time, and there are always people filing lawsuits. In such a crisis, the role of the courts is urgently needed because legal protection and certainty are the basic rights of all citizens whose existence cannot be negotiated. Therefore, all legal institutions/courts cannot stop their operations. Even so, every legal entity and agency and its employees are required to provide health protection at work in the event of a pandemic in order to maintain legal protection during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Covid-19 is an infectious disease that can cause infectious diseases suddenly in public emergency health incidents.¹³ Therefore, precautions must be taken as soon as possible to prevent this infectious disease. Indonesia is a country regulated by law, so precautions must be taken against these infectious diseases. The urgency of

¹² J. Mitchell Miller, and Alfred Blumstein. "Crime, justice & the COVID-19 pandemic: Toward a national research agenda." *American journal of criminal justice* 45, no. 4 (2020): 515-524.

¹³ Dalinama Telaumbanua. "Urgensi pembentukan aturan terkait pencegahan Covid-19 di Indonesia." *QALAMUNA: Jurnal Pendidikan, Sosial, Dan Agama* 12, no. 1 (2020): 59-70.

forming regulations related to Covid-19 prevention must be regulated in government regulations and Minister of Health regulations because these two regulations are the implementation of the Health and Quarantine Law No. 6 of 2018. According to the author's analysis, government regulations must be formulated to take steps to overcome and prevention of the threat of infectious diseases such as Covid-19, and related Minister of Health regulations must also be formulated to predict the threat of Covid-19. Both types of regulation are very useful in anticipating health emergencies which will eventually lead to the Indonesian public health quarantine. It is hoped that these two types of regulations can be formulated in law enforcement agencies to provide legal certainty to prevent the spread of Covid-19.

2.4. Law Enforcement during a Pandemic

The existence of the Covid-19 pandemic forces everyone to be able to adapt to various restrictions and obligations in preventing the transmission of Covid-19. However, the pandemic must not become an obstacle to upholding the fairest law. Where according to Lawrence M Friedman, the effectiveness of law enforcement can be measured by 5 (five) factors, namely legal regulations, law enforcement officials, availability of facilities, social conditions of society, and culture. So to optimize law enforcement, it must fulfill and continue to strengthen these factors.¹⁴

Courts are the last law enforcement institutions to be affected by restrictive policies, such as social distancing and even lockdowns. The Hong Kong Court is one of the courts in the world that has implemented a policy of postponing the entire trial process from January 28 2020, to February 2 2020. Then the Supreme Court of Singapore also issued a policy to prevent the transmission of Covid-19 on March 27 2020, through The Singapore Judiciary's Response to Covid-19 and Registrar's Circular No. 3 of 2020. The two policies contain information and obligations to prevent the transmission of Covid-19 in court. One important thing that is regulated is the classification of cases that can be held in court via video conferencing and phone conferencing for the Court of Appeal, High Court Judge, and Singapore International Court.

¹⁴ Devie Rachmat. "Singkronisasi Penafsiran Hukum Perkawinan Tiga Sistem Hukum Perspektif KUHPerdara, Undang-Undang Perkawinan dan Kompilasi Hukum Islam." *Jurnal Hukum Respublica* 17, no. 2 (2018): 292-308.

The Attorney General's Instruction No. 5 of 2020 has regulated the policy of carrying out tasks and handling cases during the period of preventing the spread of Covid-19 within the prosecutor's office. This instruction aims to help create conditions that support, secure, and encourage refocusing of activities, budget reallocation and procurement of goods and services to accelerate the handling of Covid-19. From the prosecution aspect, several steps have been taken, including rescheduling the trial of criminal cases against cases where the accused is currently being detained and whose detention cannot be extended during the prevention period for the spread of Covid-19, and postponing the process of handling cases and trials of suspects/defendants whose law handling and detention are still reasonable to be extended or suspended. In addition, the Attorney General's Office also coordinates and pays attention to the implementation of the health protocol at the trial stage. In Indonesia, adjustments to court proceedings during the Covid-19 Pandemic were marked by the issuance of Supreme Court Regulation No. 5 of 2020 concerning Trial Protocol and Security in the Judiciary Environment. Previously, the Supreme Court had issued Supreme Court Regulation No. 3 of 2018, which regulates e-courts. Thus, the parties can register cases, estimate down-payment costs, pay summons, and attend trials online.

The use of technology for settling cases in courts is a new breakthrough during this pandemic, where Law no. 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) as a guideline for criminal procedural law in Indonesia does not regulate online trials. Furthermore, online trials have five drawbacks. First, in terms of facilities and infrastructure, online trials require adequate internet facilities. In Indonesia, there are still many areas that do not have strong internet facilities for online trials. Second, from the point of view of the strength of evidence, extracting the facts of actions by the public prosecutor and judges becomes difficult with online trials because the defendant is not presented face to face. Then the evidence presented cannot be accessed clearly and convincingly, so it is vulnerable to fakes and so on. The difficulty in obtaining the facts of the act in proving is a problem because Article 183 of the Criminal Procedure Code emphasizes that judges may not impose a sentence on someone unless, with at least two valid pieces of evidence, the judge obtains confidence that a crime has actually occurred and the defendant is guilty of committing it.

Third, there are limited courtroom facilities and infrastructure that have teleconference devices. Many correctional institutions still do not yet have teleconference facilities for online trials. Moreover, each detainee has his own trial

schedule which is prone to conflict, but minimal facilities. Fourth, is network security. Online trials require a secure network that protects the personal data of the defendant, especially women and children who are in conflict with the law. Using the zoom app in online trials carries a hacking risk. In addition, the internet connection in regions in Indonesia is not evenly distributed, causing the trial to be disrupted, even in obtaining information. Fifth, the limited ability of human resources, where human error is often an obstacle in online trials; moreover, the limited IT staff in each court or correctional institution causes the handling to drag on to the point where it takes up a lot of trial time which should be carried out optimally.

The problems above can cause law enforcement practices, including the task of prosecution in court, to be ineffective. Therefore, it is necessary to take several steps to strengthen online trials. First, increasing the number of IT technicians in each court and correctional institution. So that obstacles in the course of online trials can be immediately overcome by experts. Second, revision of the Criminal Procedure Code by including online trials and technical rules. Third, strengthen infrastructure and the availability of internet connections in Indonesian regions, especially in courts and prisons. Fourth, the addition of teleconference facilities and infrastructure in each court and correctional institution.

3. Conclusion

As the pandemic continues, the Indonesian nation is facing various crises. One of the crises becoming a phenomenon is the rise of street crimes and corruption. Factors driving crime during the Covid-19 pandemic include economic factors. The occurrence of layoffs due to this pandemic has caused those who are victims of layoffs to have difficulty meeting their daily needs. Economic pressure sometimes makes people desperate to commit crimes, such as stealing, cheating, robbing, etc. It shows that economic factors are the main and dominant motivation for perpetrators to commit crimes during a pandemic. Therefore, law enforcement agencies, including the prosecutor's office, can carry out instructions and formulate appropriate policies to provide legal certainty to prevent the spread of Covid-19. In addition, law enforcement must be carried out effectively to provide justice and legal certainty in society.

References

- Angkasa and Iswanto. *Viktimologi (Buku Ajar)*. Purwokerto: Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, 2009.
- Antara. *KPK Tetapkan Mensos Juliari Batubara Tersangka Korupsi Bansos COVID*. 2020, Available at: <https://tirto.id/kpk-tetapkan-mensos-juliari-batubara-tersangka-korupsi-bansos-covid-f7NC>.
- Anwar, Mohamad. "Asimilasi dan peningkatan kriminalitas di tengah pembatasan sosial berskala besar pandemi corona." *Adalah* 4, no. 1 (2020): 101-106.
- Arliman, Laurensius. "Mewujudkan Penegakan Hukum Yang Baik Di Negara Hukum Indonesia." *Dialogia Iuridicia: Jurnal Hukum Bisnis dan Investasi* 11, no. 1 (2019).
- Ediwarman. "Paradoks Penegakan Hukum Pidana dalam Perspektif Kriminologi di Indonesia." *Jurnal Kriminologi Indonesia* 8, no. 1 (2012).
- Marzuki, Peter Mahmud. *Penelitian hukum*. Kencana, 2005.
- Miller, J. Mitchell, and Alfred Blumstein. "Crime, justice & the COVID-19 pandemic: Toward a national research agenda." *American journal of criminal justice* 45, no. 4 (2020): 515-524.
- Nazriyah, Riri. *MPR RI: kajian terhadap produk hukum dan prospek di masa depan*. Jakarta: UII Press, 2007.
- Rachmat, Devie. "Singkronisasi Penafsiran Hukum Perkawinan Tiga Sistem Hukum Perspektif KUHPerdara, Undang-Undang Perkawinan dan Kompilasi Hukum Islam." *Jurnal Hukum Respublica* 17, no. 2 (2018): 292-308.
- Susanto, I. S. *Kriminologi*. Yogyakarta: Genda Publishing, 2011.
- Telaumbanua, Dalinama. "Urgensi pembentukan aturan terkait pencegahan Covid-19 di Indonesia." *QALAMUNA: Jurnal Pendidikan, Sosial, Dan Agama* 12, no. 1 (2020): 59-70.