

**EFEKTIVITAS PELAKSANAAN PENJUALAN LANGSUNG
BERDASARKAN PERATURAN KEJAKSAAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA
NOMOR 10 TAHUN 2019 (STUDI DI KEJAKSAAN NEGERI BULELENG)**

Oleh

Ni Ketut Indhira Maharani, NIM 2114101145

Program Studi Ilmu Hukum

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) Untuk mengetahui Implementasi Peraturan Kejaksaan Republik Indonesia Nomor 10 Tahun 2019 dalam Proses Penjualan Langsung Barang Rampasan Negara di Kejaksaan Negeri Buleleng, serta (2) Untuk mengetahui hambatan yang terjadi dalam Penjualan Langsung Barang Rampasan Negara di Kejaksaan Negeri Buleleng. Adapun jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian hukum empiris dengan sifat penelitian deskriptif. Lokasi Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kantor Kejaksaan Negeri Buleleng dan Kantor KPKNL Singaraja. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah teknik studi dokumen, observasi dan juga wawancara. Teknik penentuan sample yang digunakan adalah *Non Probability Sampling* dengan penentuan subjek *Purposive Sampling*. Teknik pengolahan data yang digunakan adalah analisis data secara kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan (1) prosedur pelaksanaan penjualan langsung di Kejaksaan Negeri Buleleng terlaksana sesuai dengan isi Peraturan Kejaksaan Republik Indonesia Nomor 10 Tahun 2019, meskipun terdapat beberapa hal yang menjadi hambatan dalam pelaksanaannya. (2) Hambatan yang dialami oleh Pihak Kejaksaan Negeri Buleleng dalam melaksanakan penjualan langsung adalah tingginya penilaian harga wajar yang ditetapkan oleh pihak KPKNL Singaraja. Masyarakat yang ingin membeli juga memiliki potensi terkendala jarak dan waktu, karena proses penjualan langsung di Kejaksaan Negeri Buleleng hanya dilakukan secara offline dan dalam waktu 1 (satu) hari.

Kata Kunci: Barang Rampasan Negara, Penjualan Langsung, Kejaksaan

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF IMPLEMENTATION DIRECT SALES BASED
ON REGULATION OF THE INDONESIAN PROSECUTORIAL SYSTEM
NUMBER 10 OF 2019 (STUDY AT THE BULELENG PROSECUTOR'S
OFFICE)**

By

Ni Ketut Indhira Maharani, NIM 2114101145

Law Studies Program

This research aims to (1) find out the implementation of the Republic of Indonesia Prosecutor's Regulation Number 10 of 2019 in the Direct Sales Process of State-Confiscated Goods at the Buleleng District Prosecutor's Office, and (2) find out the obstacles that occur in the Direct Sale of State-Confiscated Goods at the Buleleng District Prosecutor's Office. The type of research used is empirical legal research with descriptive research characteristics. Location: This research was conducted at the Buleleng District Prosecutor's Office and the Singaraja KPKNL Office. The data collection techniques used were documented study techniques, observation, and interviews. The sample determination technique used is Non Probability Sampling with Purposive Sampling subject determination. The data processing technique used is qualitative data analysis. The results of the research show (1) the procedures for implementing direct sales at the Buleleng District Prosecutor's Office were carried out in accordance with the contents of the Republic of Indonesia Prosecutor's Regulation Number 10 of 2019. However, there were several things that were obstacles to its implementation. (2) The obstacle experienced by the Buleleng District Prosecutor's Office in carrying out direct sales is the high assessment of the fair price set by the Singaraja KPKNL. People who want to buy also have the potential to be constrained by distance and time, because the direct sales process at the Buleleng District Prosecutor's Office is only carried out offline and within 1 (one) day.

Kata Kunci: *State-Confiscated Goods, Direct Sales, Prosecutor's Office*