

ABSTRAK

Disparitas Putusan Tindak Pidana Penggelapan Dalam Putusan Nomor 117/Pid.B/2020 Pn Mll Dan Putusan Nomor 50/Pid.B/2021/Pn Jap

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Tindak pidana penggelapan masih sering terjadi salah satunya dalam perjanjian melewati kesepakatan antara dua belah pihak di lingkungan pekerjaan. Tindak pidana ini termasuk dalam penggelapan biasa yang masuk dalam pasal 372 Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana yang berisi penggelapan yang di lakukan oleh seorang karyawan dalam kesepakatan jual beli degan di ancam selama 4(empat) tahun. Dalam penelitian ini akan dibahas beberapa permasalahan mengenai pertimbangan hukum hakim dalam menjatuhkan putusan dan bagaimana analisis terhadap Putusan Nomor 117/Pid.B/2020 Pn Mll dan Putusan Nomor 50/Pid.B/ 2021/Pn Jap. Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan hukum normatif. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukann dengan studi kepustakaan. penelitian ini melakukan pengkajian terhadap sumber data primer(perundang- undangan) dan sumber data sekunder (buku - buku hukum, julnal hukum, makalah hukum serta referensi tulisan yang termuat di website, internet).

Kata kunci: penggelapan, tindak pidana

ABSTRACT

Disparity in Decisions for the Crime of Embezzlement in Decision Number 117/Pid.B/2020 Pn Mll and Decision Number 50/Pid.B/2021/Pn Jap

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The crime of embezzlement still often occurs, one of which is in agreements passed between two parties in the work environment. This criminal act is included in ordinary embezzlement which is included in article 372 of the Criminal Code which contains embezzlement committed by an employee in a sale and purchase agreement and is threatened with imprisonment for 4 (four) years. In this research, several issues will be discussed regarding the judge's legal considerations in handing down decisions and how to analyze Decision Number 117/Pid.B/2020 Pn Mll and Decision Number 50/Pid.B/2021/Pn Jap. This type of research uses normative law. Data collection techniques were carried out using library research. This research examines primary data sources (legislation) and secondary data sources (law books, legal journals, legal papers and written references contained on websites, the internet).

Key words: embezzlement, criminal act