

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS KRIMINOLOGIS TERHADAP RESIDIVIS KEJAHATAN NARKOTIKA DI KABUPATEN TULANG BAWANG (Studi pada Rumah Tahanan Kelas IIB Menggala)

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Residivis kejahatan narkotika saat ini menjadi permasalahan yang masih sering terjadi dan menjadi perhatian dalam penegakan hukum di Indonesia, khususnya di Kabupaten Tulang Bawang. Pengulangan tindak pidana narkotika merupakan bentuk penyimpangan perilaku yang sangat disayangkan karena menunjukkan belum efektifnya upaya penanggulangan yang telah dilakukan, baik melalui pencegahan, penegakan hukum, maupun rehabilitasi. Adapun permasalahan dalam penelitian ini adalah apakah faktor penyebab terjadinya residivis kejahatan narkotika dan bagaimana upaya penanggulangan terhadap residivis kejahatan narkotika di Rutan Kelas IIB Menggala.

Metode penelitian ini dilakukan menggunakan pendekatan masalah yuridis empiris dan yuridis normatif dengan data primer dan data sekunder, dimana masing-masing data diperoleh melalui studi kepustakaan dan studi lapangan. Narasumber dalam penelitian ini terdiri dari Kepala Pengamanan Rutan, Kasi Pelayanan Tahanan, Residivis Narkotika, Sekretaris Desa dan Dosen Bagian Hukum Pidana Fakultas Hukum Universitas Lampung. Prosedur pengolahan data menggunakan langkah-langkah identifikasi data, klasifikasi data dan sistematisasi data. Analisis data dideskripsikan dalam bentuk uraian kalimat dan dianalisis secara kualitatif, yang kemudian ditarik suatu kesimpulan.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, dapat disimpulkan bahwa residivis kejahatan narkotika dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor yang saling berkaitan, dengan faktor paling dominan yaitu faktor ekonomi dan lingkungan sosial. Faktor ekonomi muncul karena kesulitan memenuhi kebutuhan hidup setelah bebas, keterbatasan pekerjaan, dan stigma sosial, sedangkan lingkungan sosial berperan melalui pergaulan dengan pengguna narkotika dan akses terhadap jaringan narkotika yang memicu pengulangan tindak pidana. Sementara itu, faktor agama, bacaan, dan media tidak berpengaruh dominan. Upaya penanggulangan dilakukan melalui pendekatan preventif dan represif yang saling melengkapi, yaitu pencegahan melalui rehabilitasi, pembinaan, penyuluhan, dan pengawasan, serta penegakan hukum yang disertai pembinaan untuk memberikan efek jera.

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Saran dalam penelitian ini adalah perlu peningkatan pembinaan melalui penguatan kontrol diri, rehabilitasi, pendampingan psikologis, serta pelatihan keterampilan kerja guna mencegah pengulangan tindak pidana. Selain itu, diperlukan sinergi antara pemerintah, aparat penegak hukum, keluarga, dan masyarakat dalam mendukung proses reintegrasi sosial mantan narapidana.

Kata Kunci : Kriminologi, Residivis, Narkotika

ABSTRACT

CRIMINOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF NARCOTIC CRIME RECIDIVISM IN TULANG BAWANG REGENCY (Study at Class IIB Detention Center Menggala)

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Recidivism in narcotics crimes is currently a problem that still frequently occurs and is a concern in law enforcement in Indonesia, particularly in Tulang Bawang Regency. The repetition of narcotics offenses is a form of behavioral deviation that is very regrettable because it indicates the ineffectiveness of the countermeasures that have been implemented, whether thru prevention, law enforcement, or rehabilitation. The problem in this research is to identify the factors causing the occurrence of narcotics crime recidivism and to examine the efforts to address narcotics crime recidivism at the Class IIB Menggala Detention Center.

The research method used in this study employs an empirical juridical and normative juridical approach with primary and secondary data, where each type of data is obtained thru literature study and field study. The sources in this research consist of the Head of Prison Security, Head of Inmate Services, Narcotics Recidivist, Village Secretary, and Lecturers from the Criminal Law Department at the Faculty of Law, University of Lampung. The data processing procedure uses steps of data identification, data classification, and data systematization. Data analysis is described in the form of narrative sentences and analyzed qualitatively, which is then drawn into a conclusion.

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that recidivists of narcotics crimes are influenced by various interconnected factors, with the most dominant factors being economic and social environment factors. The economic factor arises due to difficulties in meeting living needs after release, limited job opportunities, and social stigma, while the social environment factor plays a role thru interactions with narcotics users and access to narcotics networks that trigger the repetition of criminal acts. Meanwhile, the factors of religion, reading materials, and media do not have a dominant influence. Mitigation efforts are carried out thru a complementary preventive and repressive approach, namely

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prevention thru rehabilitation, guidance, counseling, and supervision, as well as law enforcement accompanied by guidance to provide a deterrent effect.

The recommendation in this study is the need for improved guidance thru strengthening self-control, rehabilitation, psychological support, and job skills training to prevent recidivism. In addition, synergy between the government, law enforcement, families, and the community is needed to support the social reintegration process of former convicts.

Keywords: *Criminology, Recidivist, Crime*