

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS KRIMINOLOGIS TERHADAP PEREMPUAN SEBAGAI PELAKU KEJAHATAN PENGEDARAN NARKOTIKA GOLONGAN I (Studi Putusan Nomor: 337/Pid.Sus/2025/PN Tjk)

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Keterlibatan perempuan dalam jaringan peredaran gelap narkoba di Indonesia saat ini telah mengalami pergeseran peran, dari sebatas penyalah guna menjadi pelaku aktif dalam distribusi. Fenomena ini tidak terjadi secara instan, melainkan dipengaruhi oleh dinamika sosial, ekonomi, dan psikologis yang kompleks. Salah satu contoh nyata terdapat dalam Putusan Nomor 337/Pid.Sus/2025/PN Tjk, yang melibatkan seorang perempuan dalam permufakatan jahat penguasaan narkoba jenis sabu dan pil ekstasi di Bandar Lampung. Perkara dalam penelitian ini, yaitu Bagaimanakah faktor penyebab yang melatarbelakangi keterlibatan perempuan sebagai pelaku tindak pidana pengedaran narkoba golongan I dalam Putusan Nomor 337/Pid.Sus/2025/PN Tjk dan Bagaimanakah upaya penanggulangan kejahatan pengedaran narkoba golongan I dalam Putusan Nomor 337/Pid.Sus/2025/PN Tjk.

Metode penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan yuridis normatif dan yuridis empiris. Data primer diperoleh melalui wawancara dengan narasumber relevan, meliputi Hakim Pengadilan Negeri Tanjung Karang serta akademisi Hukum Pidana Universitas Lampung. Data sekunder bersumber dari peraturan perundang-undangan, literatur hukum, dan dokumen putusan pengadilan. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui studi kepustakaan dan penelitian lapangan, yang selanjutnya dianalisis menggunakan metode analisis kualitatif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan: Faktor penyebab keterlibatan perempuan dalam Putusan Nomor 337/Pid.Sus/2025/PN Tjk dipengaruhi oleh sinergi antara faktor internal dan eksternal. Secara internal, rendahnya tingkat pendidikan dan lemahnya kontrol diri menyebabkan terdakwa mudah tergiur gaya hidup hedonis sebagai pelarian beban psikologis. Secara eksternal, tekanan ekonomi sebagai tulang punggung keluarga serta pengaruh lingkungan pergaulan yang menyimpang di ekosistem hiburan malam menjadi pemicu dominan yang meruntuhkan integritas moral terdakwa. Upaya penanggulangan dilakukan melalui integrasi kebijakan penal dan non-penal. Secara penal, hakim menjatuhkan vonis penjara dan denda yang tegas untuk memutus rantai peredaran dengan tetap mempertimbangkan aspek kemanusiaan terkait status sosial terdakwa. Secara non-penal, diperlukan penguatan kontrol sosial dan perbaikan kondisi ekonomi untuk mengatasi akar masalah kerentanan perempuan agar tidak dieksploitasi oleh jaringan narkoba.

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Saran dari penelitian ini adalah: Pemerintah dan aparat penegak hukum diharapkan memperkuat literasi hukum serta pembinaan mental bagi perempuan di kelompok rentan guna meningkatkan ketahanan diri menghadapi godaan aktivitas ilegal. Diperlukan program pemberdayaan ekonomi yang inklusif bagi perempuan kepala keluarga agar tidak terjebak dalam ekosistem kriminal sebagai solusi bertahan hidup. Selain itu, pengawasan terhadap lingkungan hunian dan tempat hiburan malam perlu diperketat untuk mempersempit ruang gerak jaringan narkoba. Terakhir, lembaga pemasyarakatan diharapkan mengoptimalkan program rehabilitasi berbasis keterampilan ekonomi guna mencegah residivisme setelah pelaku menyelesaikan masa hukumannya.

Kata Kunci: Kriminologi, Perempuan, Narkoba

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS CRIMINOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF WOMEN AS PERPETRATORS OF CLASS I NARCOTICS DISTRIBUTION CRIMES

(Study of Decision Number: 337/Pid.Sus/2025/PN Tjk)

By

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The involvement of women in illegal narcotics distribution networks in Indonesia has currently undergone a shift in role, from merely being drug users to becoming active perpetrators in narcotics distribution. This phenomenon does not occur instantly, but is influenced by complex social, economic, and psychological dynamics. One concrete example can be found in Decision Number 337/Pid.Sus/2025/PN Tjk, which involved a woman in a criminal conspiracy related to the possession of methamphetamine and ecstasy pills in Bandar Lampung. This background gave rise to the formulation of the research problems in this study, namely: What are the factors underlying the involvement of women as perpetrators of Class I narcotics distribution crimes in Decision Number 337/Pid.Sus/2025/PN Tjk, and What are the crime prevention efforts against Class I narcotics distribution crimes in Decision Number 337/Pid.Sus/2025/PN Tjk.

This research applied normative juridical and empirical juridical approaches. Primary data were obtained through interviews with relevant sources, including judges of the Tanjung Karang District Court and criminal law academics from the University of Lampung. Secondary data were derived from statutory regulations, legal literature, and court decision documents. Data collection was conducted through library research and field research, which were subsequently analyzed using qualitative analysis methods.

The results of the study indicate that the factors causing women's involvement in Decision Number 337/Pid.Sus/2025/PN Tjk were influenced by the synergy between internal and external factors. Internally, low educational background and weak self-control made the defendant easily tempted by a hedonistic lifestyle as an escape from psychological burdens. Externally, economic pressure as the family breadwinner, along with the influence of deviant social environments within the nightlife entertainment ecosystem, became dominant triggers that weakened the defendant's moral integrity. Crime prevention efforts were carried out through the integration of penal and non-penal policies. From the penal perspective, the judge imposed firm imprisonment and fines to break the chain of narcotics distribution while still

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considering humanitarian aspects related to the defendant's social status. From the non-penal perspective, strengthening social control and improving economic conditions are necessary to address the root causes of women's vulnerability so they are not exploited by narcotics networks.

The recommendations of this study are as follows: The government and law enforcement agencies are expected to strengthen legal literacy and mental development programs for women in vulnerable groups in order to enhance their resilience against the temptation of illegal activities. Inclusive economic empowerment programs are needed for women who serve as heads of households so that they do not become trapped in criminal ecosystems as a means of survival. In addition, supervision of residential environments and nightlife entertainment venues should be tightened to limit the movement of narcotics networks. Finally, correctional institutions are expected to optimize rehabilitation programs based on economic skills in order to prevent recidivism after offenders complete their prison sentences.

Keywords: Criminology, Women, Narcotics