

ABSTRAK

Nadia Windi Pramudiva. 2026. Analisis Yuridis Pelaku Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Golongan I Bukan Tanaman *Metamfetamina* (Studi Kasus Putusan Pengadilan Negeri Madiun Nomor 70/Pid.Sus/2021/PN.Mad). Skripsi. Program Studi Hukum, Fakultas Hukum, Universitas PGRI Madiun. Pembimbing (I) Dr. Sulistya Eviningrum, S.H., M.H. (II) Dr. Siska Diana Sari, S.H., M.H.

Meningkatnya prevalensi penyalahgunaan *metamfetamina* menunjukkan Indonesia telah menjadi pasar utama peredaran narkotika, bukan sekadar transit tetapi juga telah menjadi sasaran utama peredaran gelap narkotika. Penelitian yuridis normatif ini menganalisis penerapan hukum pidana dan pertimbangan hakim dalam Putusan Nomor 70/Pid.Sus/2021/PN.Mad. Menggunakan pendekatan perundang-undangan dan kasus melalui studi dokumen, hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: Pertama, UU No. 35 Tahun 2009 mengatur komprehensif penyalahgunaan metamfetamina (Narkotika Golongan I) yang penggunaannya mutlak hanya untuk ilmu pengetahuan. Sanksi pidananya diterapkan bertingkat: Pasal 112 (kepemilikan), Pasal 114 (peredaran), dan Pasal 127 (penyalahguna). Berdasarkan Pasal 64 dan 70, BNN berwenang menyinergikan tindakan represif dengan upaya preventif rehabilitatif. Kedua, Putusan PN Madiun No. 70/Pid.Sus/2021/PN.Mad tepat menerapkan Pasal 114 ayat (1) UU No. 35/2009 karena perbuatan terdakwa memenuhi kualifikasi peredaran gelap, bukan sekadar kepemilikan. Unsur *actus reus* (jual beli sabu), *mens rea* (kesengajaan), dan sifat melawan hukum terbukti sah. Melalui sistem *negatief wettelijk* (Pasal 183 KUHAP), hakim meyakini kesalahan terdakwa berdasarkan kesesuaian saksi, keterangan terdakwa, surat lab, dan barang bukti. Ketiga, *Ratio decidendi* vonis 6 tahun secara yuridis didasarkan pada bukti sah tanpa alasan pemaaf/pembenar, serta pertimbangan faktor memberatkan dan meringankan (*non yuridis*). Pemidanaan ini menggunakan teori gabungan demi mewujudkan prinsip proporsionalitas (*proportionele straf*) antara kesalahan dan sanksi.

Kata Kunci: *Narkotika Golongan I, Metamfetamina, Penegakan Hukum, Ratio Decidendi, Putusan Pengadilan Negeri Madiun*

ABSTRACT

Nadia Windi Pram udiva. 2026. *Legal Analysis of Offenders of Non-Plant Type I Narcotics Abuse, Specifically Methamphetamine (Case Study of Madiun District Court Decision Number 70/Pid.Sus/2021/PN.Mad)*. Thesis. Law Study Program, Faculty of Law, PGRI University of Madiun. Supervisors: (I) Dr. Sulistya Eviningrum, S.H., M.H. (II) Dr. Siska Diana Sari, S.H., M.H.

The increasing prevalence of methamphetamine abuse indicates that Indonesia has become a major market for narcotics distribution, not just a transit point but also a primary target for illicit drug trafficking. This normative legal research analyzes the application of criminal law and the judge's considerations in Decision Number 70/Pid.Sus/2021/PN.Mad. Using a statutory and case-based approach through document study, the research results show that: First, Law No. 35 of 2009 comprehensively regulates the abuse of methamphetamine (a Class I narcotic), whose use is strictly for scientific purposes only. The criminal sanctions are applied in stages: Article 112 (possession), Article 114 (distribution), and Article 127 (abuser). Based on Articles 64 and 70, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) is authorized to synergize repressive measures with preventive and rehabilitative efforts. Second, the Madiun District Court Decision No. 70/Pid.Sus/2021/PN.Mad correctly applied Article 114 paragraph (1) of Law No. 35/2009 because the defendant's actions met the qualifications for illicit trafficking, not just possession. The elements of actus reus (buying and selling methamphetamine), mens rea (intention), and unlawful nature were proven valid. Through the negative wettelijk system (Article 183 of the Criminal Procedure Code), the judge believed the defendant's guilt based on the conformity of witnesses, the defendant's statement, lab documents, and evidence. Third, the ratio decidendi of the 6-year sentence was legally based on valid evidence without any excuses/justifications, as well as consideration of aggravating and mitigating factors (non-legal). This sentencing uses a combined theory to realize the principle of proportionality (proportionele straf) between guilt and sanctions..

Keywords: *Schedule I Narcotics, Methamphetamine, Law Enforcement, Ratio Decidendi, Madiun District Court Decision*