EFFECTIVENESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THREAT THREATS OF NARCOTICS CRIME IN BATAM CITY

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Abstract

In an effort to overcome the problem of eradicating narcotics circulation, Law in Indonesia has been regulated in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. In combating narcotics circulation in this case the Indonesian government is very serious. Narcotics are categorized as Extraordinary Crime or extraordinary crime rates, so of course in dealing with these extraordinary crimes there is certainly Extraordinary Law or extraordinary law enforcement, one of which is the death penalty given to drug traffickers and couriers. But in this case the death penalty is not a solution that makes dealers nervous. Increased narcotics cases in Indonesia continue to occur especially in Batam City.

The research methodology used is juridical empirical. Empirical juridical research uses primary data with direct interviews with the Batam City National Narcotics Agency, and also uses primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials.

Based on the results of research that has been carried out cases of narcotics trafficking arrests occurred in Batam City in February 2018. These arrests were the largest in 2018. With a record of 7 large arrests, there were 4,600 kg Sabu and 67,296 ecstasy pills. In this arrest, he succeeded in saving 13 million people in Indonesia. The city of Batam is the place where the narcotics collapsed. After the city of Batam, the narcotics can be distributed to other big cities. In this biggest smuggling, of course there are those who make requests. There needs to be strict action for those who make requests. Law 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics should provide legal certainty in eradicating parties ordering in the sense of the party requesting it.

Keywords: Eradication, Circulation, Narcotics, Demand, Death Penalty