

SKRIPSI
**PELAKSANAAN ATURAN KERJASAMA INDONESIA-
INDIA DALAM MENGATASI KEJAHATAN
TRANSNASIONAL NARKOTIKA**

Diajukan Untuk Memenuhi Syarat Memperoleh Gelar Sarjana Hukum

Oleh:

RIJAL ASRAF

2010112023

PROGRAM KEKHUSUSAN: HUKUM INTERNASIONAL (PK VI)



Pembimbing:

Dr. Syofirman Syofyan, S.H., M.H.

Zimtya Zora, S.H., M.H.

**FAKULTAS HUKUM
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
PADANG**

2026

No.Reg: 12/PK VI/I/2026



No. Alumni Universitas	Nama Mahasiswa: Rijal Asraf	No. Alumni Fakultas
a. Tempat/Tgl Lahir: Batusangkar/ 6 Juli 2001 b. Nama Orang tua : Asril dan Desy Fatiah Sari c. Fakultas : Hukum d. PK : Hukum Internasional e. No. BP : 2010112023	f. Tanggal Lulus : 28 Januari 2026 g. Predikat Lulus : Sangat Memuaskan h. Lama Studi : 5 Tahun 5 Bulan i. IPK : 3,68 j. Alamat : Sungayang, Kabupaten Tanah Datar	

PELAKSANAAN ATURAN KERJASAMA INDONESIA-INDIA DALAM MENGATASI KEJAHATAN TRANSNASIONAL PENGEDARAN NARKOTIKA

(Rijal Asraf, 2010112023, Program Kekhususan Hukum Internasional (PK VI),
Fakultas Hukum Universitas Andalas, 83 halaman + vii halaman, 2026)

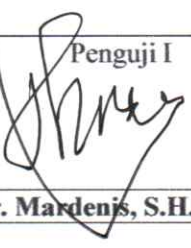
ABSTRAK

Pengedaran narkotika merupakan kejahatan transnasional yang menjadi ancaman serius bagi keamanan nasional, termasuk Indonesia dan India. Letak Indonesia yang strategis sebagai jalur perdagangan internasional menjadikannya rentan sebagai transit dan pasar peredaran narkotika, sementara India menghadapi permasalahan serupa akibat posisinya yang berdekatan dengan kawasan *Golden Crescent* dan *Golden Triangle* yang dikenal sebagai pusat produksi narkotika dunia. Sehingga memerlukan kerjasama yang intensif dalam penanggulangannya. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini berfokus pada dua hal. Pertama, bagaimana pengaturan kerjasama Indonesia dan India mengatasi kejahatan narkotika berdasarkan hukum internasional dan hukum nasional? Kedua, bagaimana pelaksanaan aturan kerjasama Indonesia dan India dalam mengatasi kejahatan narkotika di kedua negara? Untuk menjawab fokus kajian, penelitian ini menggunakan metode yuridis normatif, yaitu meneliti dengan menganalisis bahan hukum primer. Hasil penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa Pengaturan kejahatan narkotika berdasarkan hukum internasional terdapat pada *The United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961*, *United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1988*, dan *United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized (UNTOC)*. Hukum nasional Indonesia tentang narkotika terdapat pada Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2009 Tentang Narkotika, dan Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) Nomor 40 Tahun 2013. Sedangkan hukum nasional di India *Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985*. Indonesia mengatur peredaran narkotika berdasarkan penggolongan jenis narkotika dengan sanksi berat hingga pidana mati, sedangkan India melalui NDPS Act 1985, menerapkan klasifikasi berdasarkan jumlah narkotika (*small hingga commercial quantity*) sebagai dasar penentuan pidana. Kerjasama Indonesia dan India dalam mengatasi kejahatan narkotika melalui kerjasama bilateral dengan membuat MoU Badan Narkotika Nasional (BNN) Indonesia dan *Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)*. Sedangkan regional, dan multilateral melalui organisasi UNODC dengan program yang tujuannya memberantas pengedaran narkotika di Asia.

Kata Kunci: *Kerjasama Internasional, Kejahatan Transnasional, Pelaksanaan Kerjasama, Pengedaran Narkotika, Indonesia-India*

Skripsi ini telah dipertahankan di depan Tim Penguji dan dinyatakan lulus pada 28 Januari 2026.

Penguji,

Tanda Tangan	Penguji I	Penguji II
Rijal Asraf	 Dr. Mardenis, S.H., M.Si.	Dewi Enggriyeni, SH., M.H.

Mengetahui,

Ketua Departemen Hukum Internasional: Dr. Delfiyanti, S.H., M.H.

Tanda Tangan

Alumnus telah mendaftar ke Fakultas/Universitas dan mendapat nomor alumnus:

	Petugas Fakultas/Universitas
No. Alumni Fakultas:	Nama: Tanda Tangan:
No. Alumni Universitas:	Nama: Tanda Tangan:



No. University Alumni	Student Name: Rijal Asraf	No. Faculty Alumni
a. Place/Date of Birth : Batusangkar/ July 6 th 2001 b. Parents Name : Asril dan Desy Fatiah Sari c. Faculty : Law d. Concentration : International Law e. No. BP : 2010112023	f. Graduation Date : January, 28 th 2026 g. Predicate : Very Satisfactory h. Length of Study : 5 Years 5 Month i. GPA : 3,68 j. Address : Sunagayang, Tanah Datar	

**IMPLEMENTATION OF INDONESIA-INDIA COOPERATION RULES IN OVERCOMING
TRANSNATIONAL CRIME IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTICS**

*(Rijal Asraf, 2010112023, Concentration Program International Law (CP VI),
Faculty of Law, Andalas University, 83 pages + vii pages, 2026)*

ABSTRACT

Drug trafficking is a transnational crime that poses a serious threat to national security in Indonesia and India. Indonesia's strategic location as an international trade route makes it vulnerable as a transit and market for narcotics trafficking, while. At the same time, faces similar problems due to its proximity to the Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle regions, known as the world's narcotics production centers. Therefore, intensive cooperation is needed to address this issue. Therefore, this study focuses on two issues. First, how are Indonesia and India's cooperation arrangements in addressing narcotics crimes based on international and national law? Second, how are the regulations on cooperation between Indonesia and India in addressing narcotics crimes implemented in both countries? To address the study's focus, this study employs normative juridical method, which involves examining and analyzing primary legal materials. The results of this study conclude that the regulation of narcotics crimes under international law is contained in the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961, the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1988, and the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crimes (UNTOC). Indonesia's national law on narcotics is contained in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, and Government Regulation (PP) Number 40 of 2013. While the national law in India is the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985. Indonesia regulates the distribution of narcotics based on the classification of narcotic types, with severe sanctions up to the death penalty, while India, through the NDPS Act 1985, applies classification based on the amount of narcotics (small to commercial quantity) as the basis for determining the sentence. Cooperation between Indonesia and India in overcoming narcotics crimes through bilateral cooperation by creating an MoU with the Indonesian National Narcotics Agency (BNN) and the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB). While regionally, and multilaterally through the UNODC organization with a program whose goal is to eradicate narcotics distribution in Asia.

Keywords: *International Cooperation, Transnational Crime, Implementation of Cooperation, Narcotics Trafficking, Indonesia-India*

This Minor Thesis has been successfully defended and regarded to graduate by July, 28th 2026

Examiner,

Signature	Examiner I	Examiner II
Rijal Asraf	Dr. Mardenis, S.H., M.Si.	Dewi Enggriyeni, SH., M.H.

Acquainted,

Head of the Departement of Administrative Law : **Dr. Delfiyanti, S.H., M.H.**

Signature

Alumni has been registered in the Faculty/University Under the number:

	Faculty/University	
No. Faculty Alumni:	Name:	Signature :
No. University Alumni:	Name:	Signature :