**Abstract**

*The death penalty is the most severe form of criminal sanction in the Indonesian criminal justice system and is applied to crimes deemed highly detrimental to society and the state, such as narcotics, terrorism, and premeditated murder. However, the effectiveness of the death penalty as a deterrent to serious crimes remains a matter of debate, both from a legal, moral, and human rights perspective. This study aims to analyse the effectiveness of the death penalty in preventing serious crimes and to assess whether its implementation in the Indonesian criminal justice system is able to guarantee social justice and respect for human rights.*

*This study uses a qualitative approach with a normative legal approach focused on the analysis of relevant laws and regulations, scientific literature, and case studies of the implementation of the death penalty in Indonesia, particularly for narcotics and terrorism crimes. Secondary data was obtained through a literature review of relevant books, journals, legal doctrine, and court decisions. The results show that the death penalty has not been consistently proven to reduce the number of serious crimes, even though death sentences continue to be imposed annually. The disparity between the number of sentences and the number of executions has given rise to the phenomenon of death row, which has the potential to violate human rights. Furthermore, many perpetrators sentenced to death come from economically disadvantaged groups with limited access to legal aid, raising social justice issues. Therefore, the effectiveness of the death penalty in the Indonesian criminal justice system remains questionable, and an in-depth evaluation is needed to create a more humane, proportional, and just sentencing policy.*

***Keywords:*** *Death Penalty, Criminal Justice System, Human Rights, Criminal Effectiveness, Social Justice.*

**Abstrak**

Hukuman mati merupakan bentuk sanksi pidana paling berat dalam sistem peradilan pidana Indonesia dan diterapkan untuk tindak pidana yang dianggap sangat merugikan masyarakat dan negara, seperti narkotika, terorisme, dan pembunuhan berencana. Namun demikian, efektivitas hukuman mati sebagai upaya pencegahan kejahatan berat masih menjadi perdebatan, baik dari sudut pandang hukum, moral, maupun hak asasi manusia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis efektivitas hukuman mati dalam mencegah kejahatan berat serta menilai apakah penerapannya dalam sistem peradilan pidana Indonesia mampu menjamin keadilan sosial dan penghormatan terhadap hak asasi manusia. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan jenis penelitian hukum normatif yang berfokus pada analisis peraturan perundang-undangan terkait, literatur ilmiah, serta studi kasus penerapan hukuman mati di Indonesia, khususnya pada tindak pidana narkotika dan terorisme. Data sekunder diperoleh melalui studi pustaka terhadap buku, jurnal, doktrin hukum, serta putusan pengadilan yang relevan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa hukuman mati tidak terbukti secara konsisten menurunkan angka kejahatan berat, meskipun vonis mati terus dijatuhkan setiap tahun. Ketimpangan antara jumlah vonis dan pelaksanaan eksekusi menimbulkan fenomena *death row* yang berpotensi melanggar hak asasi manusia. Selain itu, banyak pelaku yang divonis mati berasal dari kelompok ekonomi lemah yang memiliki keterbatasan akses bantuan hukum, sehingga menimbulkan persoalan keadilan sosial. Oleh sebab itu, efektivitas hukuman mati dalam sistem peradilan pidana Indonesia masih diragukan, dan diperlukan evaluasi mendalam untuk menghadirkan kebijakan pemidanaan yang lebih manusiawi, proporsional, dan berkeadilan.

***Kata kunci:*** Hukuman Mati, Sistem Peradilan Pidana, Hak Asasi Manusia, Efektivitas Pidana, Keadilan Sosial.