

Children as Perpetrators of Narcotics Abuse In Criminology Perspective (North Morowali Police Study)

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the factors that influence children to commit narcotics crimes and to identify and analyze the efforts of the North Morowali Police in dealing with narcotics crimes committed by children. This type of research is empirical research, namely research with field data as the main data source, such as the results of interviews and observations. In terms of its nature, this research is a descriptive research. Descriptive research is a form of research aimed at describing existing phenomena, both natural phenomena and man-made phenomena.

The results of the study found that the factors that cause children to abuse narcotics are internal factors and external factors. Internal factors are factors that come from within oneself, while external factors are factors that come from outside themselves and the efforts of the North Morowali Resort police in overcoming Narcotics crimes committed by children, namely using 3 (three) efforts, namely pre-emptive efforts (coaching), preventive efforts (prevention), and repressive efforts (actions).

The research suggestion is that the existing law be revised again and make it clearer about children involved in narcotics abuse and efforts to overcome juvenile delinquency who use narcotics must prioritize preventive actions where these efforts must be emphasized from the age of children to their teens.

Keywords: *Criminology, Child Narcotics Perpetrators*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi anak melakukan tindak pidana narkoba serta untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis upaya Polres Morowali Utara dalam penanggulangan tindak pidana narkoba yang dilakukan oleh anak. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian empiris yaitu penelitian dengan adanya data-data lapangan sebagai sumber data utama, seperti hasil wawancara dan observasi. Dilihat dari segi sifatnya, penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif. Penelitian deskriptif adalah suatu bentuk penelitian yang ditujukan untuk mendeskripsikan fenomena-fenomena yang ada, baik fenomena alamiah maupun fenomena buatan manusia.

Hasil penelitian menemukan bahwa faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan anak melakukan penyalahgunaan narkoba adalah adanya faktor internal dan faktor eksternal. Faktor internal merupakan faktor yang berasal dari dalam diri sendiri, sedangkan faktor eksternal adalah faktor yang berasal dari luar dirinya dan upaya kepolisian Resort Morowali Utara dalam penanggulangan tindak pidana Narkoba yang dilakukan oleh anak yaitu menggunakan 3 (tiga) upaya yaitu upaya pre-emptif (pembinaan), upaya preventif (pencegahan), dan upaya represif (tindakan).

Saran Penelitian yaitu agar Undang-Undang yang sudah ada untuk direvisi kembali dan lebih memperjelas tentang anak yang terlibat dalam penyalahgunaan Narkoba dan upaya penanggulangan kenakalan remaja pengguna narkoba harus mengedepankan tindakan preventif dimana upaya tersebut harus ditekankan dari usia anak-anak hingga usia remaja.

Kata Kunci : *Kriminologi; Anak Pelaku Narkoba*

1. INTRODUCTION

Narcotics are a type of substance that can cause certain effects for people who use them, namely by inserting them into the body. At first, narcotic substances were discovered by people whose use was intended for the benefit of mankind, especially in the field of medicine. (M. Taufik Makaro 2003). The world of health functions to use narcotics in things such as eliminating consciousness, pain, and causing dependence. This substance is also commonly used by some doctors as a drug during surgery or surgery. These substances have an effect because they move in almost all body systems, especially the nerves of the brain and spinal cord. In addition, because consuming narcotics will cause weak endurance and loss of consciousness in users. The dangerous effects caused by these narcotics are very feared to infect the wider community, especially children.

The narcotics problem has now penetrated all elements of the nation, from children to adults, from the lower classes to officials, even politicians and law enforcement are also not sterile from narcotics abuse, so that efforts to eradicate it are not enough to be handled only by the government and law enforcement officials. only the law but it is necessary to involve the whole community to play a role and actively participate in the prevention and eradication of narcotics abuse and trafficking. the entire territory of Indonesia and is often used as a transit area by perpetrators before arriving at their destination (other countries).

However, what is even more ironic is that at this time the perpetrators of narcotics abuse are underage children, who should be able to become the nation's next generation and become hope for parents to be able to excel in positive fields, but in reality there are a lot of children under the age of five. the age of the consumption of the illicit goods. Environmental factors are also very influential on children who abuse narcotics, even in their daily life, narcotics trafficking is carried out openly, this makes it easier for children to recognize narcotics. Drug abuse by children not only occurs in big cities in Indonesia but has also been widely circulated in rural areas, including in North Morowali Regency, Central Sulawesi Province. Deputy for Drug Eradication of the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Inspector General of Police Drs Arman Depari said that Central Sulawesi was a drug emergency city, because Central Sulawesi was still ranked fourth with the most narcotics abuse in Indonesia. From 2018 data, narcotics abuse in Central Sulawesi is dominated by students, 216 people are students and 52 people are PNS/POLRI/TNI in 2019, 61,857 narcotics users, 155 people consumed by children. (BNN Central Sulawesi 2020).

An example of a narcotics abuse case committed by a child is on Thursday, December 16, 2021 at around 03.30 WITA located in the village of Gandaganda, Petasia District, North Morowali Regency, with a malicious conspiracy having unlawfully or unlawfully owned, kept, controlled, and or providing

non-plant Category I Narcotics in the form of 19 clear plastic sachets containing clear crystals with a total net weight of 2.06 grams containing methamphetamine and registered Group I in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics.

The development of narcotics abuse is increasing day by day, and the government has issued rules governing the handling of children who are perpetrators of criminal acts of narcotics abuse, namely the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. -Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, while children as victims are regulated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2014 concerning amendments to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. Therefore, every criminal act committed by a child is resolved through the courts where the settlement process uses a different mechanism from the courts in general.

Crimes are indeed not only committed by adults but children also take part in committing a crime that is not inferior to acts committed by adults, but according to Wagiaty Soetedjo it is too extreme if a crime committed by children is called a crime, because in Basically, children have unstable mental conditions, the process of psychological stability produces a critical, aggressive attitude and shows behavior that tends to disrupt public order.

This cannot be said to be a crime, but a delinquency caused by an unbalanced psychological condition and the perpetrator is not aware and understands the actions he has committed. It is unfortunate that criminal behavior is carried out by children, because childhood is where children should play and study, but in fact today's children are no less competitive with adults to commit crimes, but the State distinguishes between criminal acts committed by adults and those who do not. carried out by children, the State will lessen criminal acts committed by children because children are the nation's offspring and the nation's next generation so that every child who commits a crime who enters the criminal justice system must be treated humanely as contained in Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning the UUPA. (Law on Child Protection), namely non-discrimination, the best interests of children, the right to life, survival and development, as well as respect for children's opinions. (Wagiaty Soetedjo 2013).

To examine criminal acts of crime or delinquency committed by children as perpetrators of narcotics abuse, special attention is needed among law enforcement authorities, especially law enforcement officers and the community so that they can try hard with all their capabilities to overcome child delinquency in narcotics abuse.

Based on the description of the background above, the authors formulate the main research issue (Legal Issue) because children become perpetrators of narcotics abuse in North Morowali Regency which focuses on how the criminological perspective on the factors that influence children in committing narcotics crimes and the efforts of the North Morowali Police in tackling narcotics crimes committed by children.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1. Legal System Theory

The term system is adopted from the Greek language, namely the system which can be interpreted as a whole consisting of various parts. The word "system" in the Indonesian Dictionary means a set of elements that are regularly interrelated to form a unified whole. While the definition of the word "law" in essence there is difficulty in its definition because something is abstract even though in its manifestation it can be concrete. Therefore, the definition varies, depending on the angle from which they look at it. (Lawrence M. Friedman 2018).

John Austin, asserts that law is a set of orders, either directly or indirectly from the ruling party to the citizens of the community which is an independent political society, where the authority (the ruling party) is the highest authority. For positivists, the law is nothing but a sanctioned state order. Law is only what the state produces, namely positive law.

Another legal expert, namely Gustav Radbruch, explained that positive law is the science of the law that applies in a particular country or society. So, the legal system is a system that includes the substance, structure and legal culture.

Lawrence Meir Friedman in the theory of legal systems suggests that there are 3 (three) elements of the legal system. The three elements of each legal system are:

- a. The structure is the entire existing legal institutions and their apparatus, including among others the police and their police officers, the prosecutor's office with their prosecutors, the courts with their judges, and so on.
- b. Substance, namely the entire rule of law, legal norms and legal principles, both written and unwritten, including court decisions.
- c. Legal culture, namely opinions, beliefs (beliefs), habits, ways of thinking and ways of acting, both from law enforcers and from citizens, about the law and various phenomena related to the law . The operation of a law in society is very influential on the elements in the legal system. This means that enforcement will run optimally if the rules of law enforcement institutions and the legal culture are good.

2. Legal Effectiveness Theory

Effectiveness is a condition that contains an understanding of the occurrence of a desired effect or result, if a person performs an action with a certain intended purpose. Then the person is said to be effective if it creates or has the intended purpose.

Something is said to be effective if it is in accordance with what is desired. That is, the achievement of the thing in question is the achievement of the goal of taking actions to achieve this. Effectiveness can be defined as a process of achieving a predetermined goal. A business or activity can be said to be effective if a business or activity has achieved its objectives. The term theory of legal effectiveness comes from the English translation, namely effectiveness of the legal theory, in Dutch it is called *effectiviteit van de juridische theorie*, in German, namely *wirksamkeit der rechtlichen theorie*. Hans Kelsen. (Erlies Septiana Nurbani 2013). As for when we look at the effectiveness in the field of law, according to Achmad Ali. argues that when we want to know the extent of the effectiveness of the law, then we must first be able to measure "the extent to which the rule of law is obeyed or not obeyed". Furthermore, Achmad Ali also stated that in general the factors that greatly affect the effectiveness of a legislation are professional and optimal implementation of the roles, authorities and functions of law enforcers, both in explaining the tasks assigned to them and in enforcing the legislation (Achmad Ali 2010).

Soerjono Soekanto, (Soerjono Soekanto 2008) argues that the effectiveness of a law is determined by 5 (five) factors, namely:

- a. Law enforcement factors, namely the parties that form and apply the law.
- b. Factors of facilities or facilities that support enforcement law.
- c. Community factors, namely the environment in which the law applies or is applied.
- d. Cultural factors, namely as a result of work, creativity and taste based on human initiative in social life.

3. Criminological views on children who commit crimes

The relationship between criminology and criminal law is very close, meaning that the results of criminological investigations can assist law enforcement officers in dealing with crime problems, nowadays people generally assume that with the existence of criminology in addition to criminal law, knowledge about crime is broad. Because then people then get a good understanding of the use of the law against crime and about its eradication, thus facilitating the determination of the existence of crime and how to deal with it for the good of society and the criminals themselves. (Moeljatno 2008). Child delinquency in the perspective of criminology is seen that child delinquency in the study of social problems can be categorized into deviant behavior. In the perspective of deviant behavior, social problems occur because there are behavioral deviations from various social rules or from prevailing social values and norms. Deviant behavior can be considered a source of problems because it can endanger the establishment of the social system. The use of the

concept of deviant behavior implicitly implies that there is a standard path that must be taken. Behavior that does not go through this path means that it has deviated.

4. Child Protection and Legal Basis for Child Protection.

The position of children as the young generation who will continue the noble ideals of the nation, future leaders of the nation and as a source of hope for the previous generation, needs to have the widest opportunity to grow and develop properly both spiritually, physically and socially. Child protection is the effort and activity of all levels of society in various positions and roles, who are fully aware of the importance of children for the homeland and nation in the future. If they have matured their physical, mental and social growth, then it is time to replace the previous generation.

Child protection is all efforts made to create conditions so that every child can carry out his rights and obligations for the development and growth of children naturally, physically, mentally and socially. Child protection is the embodiment of justice in a society, thus child protection is sought in various fields of state and social life. Child protection activities have legal consequences, multiplying in relation to written and unwritten laws (Gultom 2008).

Theory is a useful tool to help humans understand and explain the world around us. In criminology, theory will help people understand the working mechanism of the criminal justice system and the role holders in the justice system. (Hardianto Djanggih 2018). As an applied science, criminology has a theoretical foundation. These theories include:

1. **Differential Association Theory.** The pattern of evil behavior is not inherited but is learned through close association. Evil behavior is learned in groups through interaction and communication, and what is learned in groups is the techniques for committing crimes and the reasons that support evil deeds.
2. **Anomie Theory.** Emile Durkheim (1893) defines it as a state without norms (deregulation) in society. The state of deregulation or normlessness then leads to deviant behavior. The word anomie has been used for a society or group of people within a society, which is disorganized because of the absence of explicit or implicit mutually recognized rules of good behavior, or, worse, for rules that rule in increasing isolation. or even prey on each other instead of cooperating.
3. **Sub-culture Theory.** There are two sub-culture theories, namely:
 - a. The delinquent subculture theory is the theory put forward by A.K. In his research, Cohen explained that delinquent behavior was more common in lower class men and they formed gangs more. The

behavior of subculture gangs is useless, spiteful and evil. There are rational reasons for delinquent subcultures to steal (besides seeking social status) seeking pleasure by causing anxiety in others. They also try to belittle the values of the middle class.

- b. The theory of differential opportunity, namely the theory put forward by R.A. Cloward in 1959. According to Cloward there are not only legitimate means of achieving cultural goals but also illegitimate opportunities. There are three forms of delinquent subculture, namely criminal sub culture, conflict sub culture, and retreat sub culture. The three forms of delinking sub-cultures do not only show differences. In the lifestyle among its members, but also because there are different problems for the sake of social control and prevention.
4. **Label Theory.** Important figures in the development of label theory were Howard S. Becker and Edwin Lemert. This theory emerged in the early 1960s to answer questions about crime and criminals using a new perspective. According to Becker, crime is formed because of environmental rules, individual nature, and society's reaction to crime. It has been agreed by the adherents of the label theory, that the process of labeling is the cause of a person to be evil.
5. **Conflict Theory** is a theory that questions the relationship between law-making power (criminal) and crime, especially as a result of the spread and many patterns of conflict acts and public phenomena (United States society) that are pruralistic (race, ethnicity, religion, social class). Conflict theory assumes that people have different levels of power in influencing the making and working of laws. Conflict theorists are Austin T Turk, Chambliss, R.B. Seidman, Quinney, K. Marx. According to conflict theory, a society is more precisely characterized by conflict than consensus.
6. **Social Control Theory** is a theory that seeks to answer why people commit crimes. Control theory no longer questions why people commit crimes, but questions why not everyone breaks the law or why do people obey the law? Social control theory tries to explain juvenile delinquency which Steven Box says is the primary deviation.

3. METHODS

This type of research is empirical research, namely research with field data as the main data source, such as the results of interviews and observations. Empirical research is used to analyze the law that is seen as patterned community behavior in people's lives who always interact and relate to social

aspects. (Bambang Sunggono 2003). the authors conducted research directly to the location to obtain and collect data. In terms of its nature, this research is a descriptive research. Descriptive research is a form of research aimed at describing existing phenomena, both natural phenomena and man-made phenomena. The phenomena can be in the form of forms, activities, characteristics, changes, relationships, similarities, and differences between one phenomenon and another. (Sukmadinata 2005). This research is descriptive because this research merely describes an object to draw general conclusions. (Sutrisno Hadi 1986). In this study the author will describe the problems related to children as perpetrators of narcotics abuse in a criminological perspective.

This study uses a statutory approach (Statute Approach), a conceptual approach (Conceptual Approach) and a comparative approach (Comparative Approach). These three approaches are very suitable to be used to discuss legal issues (Legal Issues) by reviewing all laws and regulations related to legal issues. (Abdul Kadir Muhammad 2004). This approach is carried out by analyzing the laws and regulations related to the factors that influence children to abuse narcotics and the efforts made by the North Morowali Police in tackling narcotics crimes committed by children.

The research location that is used as a place for research is in the jurisdiction of the North Morowali Police Resort, precisely in the Narcotics Investigation Unit. The location above was chosen as the research location with the consideration that the location is considered very representative of the problem of children who commit narcotics crimes. In addition, the location of this research is the area where the author works so that it will be easier to conduct research.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1) Criminological Perspective on Factors Affecting Children in Committing Narcotics Crime

Drug abuse has recently reached an alarming situation, so it becomes a very urgent state problem because victims of narcotics abuse are not only adults but also teenagers, where teenagers are a group that is vulnerable to narcotics abuse because apart from having a dynamic nature, energetic, always want to try. They are also easily tempted and discouraged so easily fall into the problem of drug abuse.

Cases of drug abuse among teenagers that occur in the jurisdiction of the North Morowali Police are always increasing every year. This is certainly very disturbing to the community and of course makes parents have to be more vigilant and always supervise their children. The data on cases of children as perpetrators of narcotics abuse in the North Morowali Police area can be seen in table 1, as follows:

Table 1

Data on Child Cases as Perpetrators of Narcotics Abuse in the Legal Territory of North Morowali Police.

No	Year	Cases		Number
		Male	Female	
1	2019	14	0	14
2	2020	22	1	22
3	2021	30	1	30

North Morowali Police Data Source for 2019 - 2021

Based on the table above, according to the results of research conducted by researchers, it is clearly seen that the rate of narcotics abuse cases in North Morowali Regency for a period of 3 years starting from 2019 to 2021 shows an increase in the number of narcotics abuse cases. In 2019 the number of narcotics abuse cases was 14 cases, including 0 cases for girls and 14 cases for boys. Then in 2020 the number of narcotics abuse increased by 8 cases to 22 cases where girls 1 case and boys 21 cases. In 2021, the number of abuse cases has increased to 30 cases, with 1 for girls and 29 for boys.

The number of children who abuse narcotics is caused by several factors such as the influence of the surrounding environment, peers and the result of parents' busy work so that they pay less attention to their children. The results of the study that the factors that influence children in abusing narcotics in the jurisdiction of the North Morowali Police can be seen in table 2, as follows:

Table 2
Factors that influence children in committing narcotics crimes in
North Morowali Regency.

No	Variable	Number	Percentage
1	Busy Parents	3	20 %
2	Friends	5	33 %
3	Community Environment	7	47 %
Jumlah		15	100 %

Source: Primary data 2022

Based on the table above, it shows that of the 3 variable factors that influence children to abuse narcotics, the highest is the environmental factor of the community which reaches 47%, followed by the influence of peers which is 33% and the last is the busyness of parents by 20%.

a. Community Environment

Adolescents who live in a bad society are more likely to become drug users than teenagers who live in a good society. For this reason, it is strived for local community leaders to take care of the environment properly, by activating the activities of youth mosques.

b. Friends of the same age.

The feeling of loyal friends is very strong for the younger generation, if you don't get a positive distribution, these positive traits can turn into negative ones. Teenagers use narcotics because many friends use narcotics, become dealers and get pressure if they don't follow their wishes. For this reason, it is advisable to strive for continuous counseling in schools and youth organizations about the magnitude of the influence of peers in narcotics abuse and are expected to be involved in the Counseling Information Center (PIK) so that adolescents have high knowledge about narcotics abuse and have peers who behave positively.

c. Busy Parents

Parents who are busy and do not communicate with their children, make children feel that they do not get the attention and affection of their parents. Many children depend on other people who they think can give love so that children leave the house to vent their frustration and use narcotics as an escape. Teenagers think that narcotics can provide peace and can eliminate all the burdens that occur. The motivation of a child to use narcotics is a case that often occurs mostly because it comes from the family, the environment in which he lives and the association he follows, if the average family is a child from a broken home, the environment in which the neighbors are users too, and promiscuity followed by the child. (Interview with Iptu Nur Altin 2022).

2) Criminological perspective on the efforts of the North Morowali Police in tackling narcotics crimes committed by children.

Narcotics use, according to the results of the researcher's interview with Mr. Ipda Rudy Bolung as KBO (Kaur Bin Opsnal) The drug detective unit used by children is Narcotics Group I (Cannabis, shabu-shabu, cocaine, opium, heroin, etc.). (Interview with Ipda Rudy Bolung 2022). Classification of Narcotics as referred to in Law Number 35 of 2009 in Article 6 paragraph (1) concerning Narcotics. For the first time it is stipulated as contained in Appendix I and is an inseparable part of the Law.

According to the results of the interview with Mr. Ipda Rudy Bolung as KBO (Kaur Bin Opsnal) Drug detective unit, the age of children who use Narcotics according to the results of the interview is the age of 15 years to the age of 17 years or equivalent to junior high school children (SMP), the causative factor children want to try narcotics are:

- a. Invite friends who are already addicted
- b. Inharmonious family background
- c. Social media factors are the influence of bad association.
- d. Follow the trend to look stylish.
- e. Lack of supervision from parents regarding child development.

f. Curiosity towards mild drugs such as sleeping pills, sedatives that make children feel dreamy and not aware of themselves. (Interview with Ipda Rudy Bolung 2022).

Regarding the problem of overcoming narcotics crimes committed by children, the North Morowali Police Narcotics Investigation Unit carried out pre-emptive, preventive and repressive efforts.

a. Pre-emptive Effort

Pre-emptive efforts, namely early prevention actions carried out by the North Morowali Resort Police in the following ways:

- 1) Provide counseling to schools such as elementary, junior high and high school by involving parents and Bhabinkamtibmas. Counseling is carried out to provide an understanding of the meaning of narcotics, the dangers of drug abuse and the sanctions imposed for narcotics abuse. Counseling on narcotics is conducted 2 times in 1 year. (Interview with Iptu Nur Altin 2022).
- 2) Installation of banners, slogans, and distribution of pamphlets and stickers both in the homes of residents and on the roads. The installation of pamphlets and so on was carried out during the Clean Operation of Drugs, namely in 2018 with the aim of providing understanding to the public not to use drugs.
- 3) Cooperating with community members, North Morowali Regency BNN and hospitals in the context of preventing and eradicating narcotics abuse crimes.

b. Preventive Effort

Preventive effort is a control action taken to prevent or reduce the possibility of criminal acts, preventive efforts carried out by the North Morowali Police Resort include:

- 1) Carry out patrols, surveillance and raids in various places such as entertainment places, cafes, boarding houses and so on.
- 2) The North Morowali Police and their staff conduct Police Operations with the Code Operation Concentrated twice in 1 (one) year and are carried out for 14 days in North Morowali Regency by prioritizing repressive measures in the context of eradicating narcotics abuse and illicit trafficking.

The targets for Operation Concentrated include:

- 1) Places such as tourist attractions, hotels, boarding houses and nightclubs.
- 2) Objects such as shabu-shabu, marijuana and ecstasy.

3) People such as businessmen/entrepreneurs, tourists, students/students, National Police/TNI personnel and civil servants/government officials.

c. Repressive Effort

Morowali Regency were carried out by forming a task force with the following objectives:

- a. Arrest the perpetrators for thorough processing,
- b. Arresting drug dealers and users,
- c. Reveal and take firm action against the perpetrators,
- d. Carry out investigations and investigations, and
- e. Increase community participation to prevent and overcome the negative impacts of narcotics abuse.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion that have been described, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Factors that cause children to abuse narcotics are individual, family, economic, social, cultural, and other factors. From this individual factor, it is very dominant from the personality aspect, which is related to anti-social behavior such as; personality wants to violate, rebellious nature, against anything that smells of authority, rejecting traditional values, easily disappointed and impatient, anxiety and depression, this happens a lot to people who can't solve their life's difficulties so that depression arises and will result in depression. narcotics abuse, lack of knowledge about drugs will cause people to think positively about their use, so that it will lead to narcotics abuse, from socio-cultural factors, including family conditions; Family relationships that are less harmonious, parents die and others.
2. Police efforts in dealing with narcotics crimes committed by children are using 3 (three) efforts, namely pre-emptive efforts (coaching), preventive efforts (prevention), and repressive efforts (actions). Pre-emptive efforts are carried out with crime prevention efforts in a pre-emptive manner, namely instilling good values/norms so that these norms are internalized in a person. Second, preventive efforts are carried out by conducting socialization in schools, outreach to the community, routine operations, collaborating with Babinsa, BNN, Correctional Centers, Social Workers, Social Services, and the role of the community. Third, this repressive effort is a last resort in eradicating and tackling narcotics abuse and circulation, the method

taken is by making arrests, investigations, investigations, and consideration meetings for children, which are continued at the trial stage.

Based on the description of the results of the research above, the researchers provide recommendations, namely:

1. In order for the existing Law to be revised again and make it clearer about children involved in Narcotics abuse because the Narcotics Law does not currently explain in more detail how the regulations regarding children involved in narcotics abuse are explained.
2. Efforts to overcome juvenile delinquency of narcotics users must prioritize preventive actions where these efforts must be emphasized from the age of children to adolescence, starting from elementary school to college because it needs to be realized that the younger generation will be the perpetrators of national development in the future. Because preventive efforts prioritize through prevention, deterrence, control and solicitation.

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