

Analysis of Criminogenic Factors in Drug Abuse Behavior in Children (Case Study at Makassar Police Headquarters)

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Abstract. *This study aims to determine the factors that influence the occurrence of criminology against narcotics crimes committed by children and the efforts of investigators against narcotics abuse crimes committed by children in the city of Makassar. This study uses an empirical research method. The location of the study was at the Satres Narcotics Police Resort of South Sulawesi City. The types and sources of data are primary data and secondary data obtained from field data in the form of (interview results) and then data analysis was carried out. The results of this study indicate, What factors cause narcotics crimes committed by children in the Makassar Police area. What efforts are made by law enforcement officers in overcoming narcotics crimes committed by children in the Makassar Police area. The recommendation of this study is that it is very necessary to improve the quality of personnel in training, especially regarding narcotics abuse and it is hoped that the general public will be more careful in taking steps and being careful with their relationships.*

Keywords: *Crime, Narcotics, Children*

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INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a transitional period, often characterized by emotional and psychological instability (Halyna & Lyubov, 2021; Andaresta, 2022). During this transition, adolescents are searching for their identity. However, in this search for identity, they often engage in inappropriate behavior, leading to behaviors that deviate from societal norms. Carlson (2012) and Fedorovich & Kunts (2022) said that, this is what often leads adolescents and students to engage in deviant behavior, known as juvenile delinquency. Juvenile delinquency is a collection of socially unacceptable behaviors that can lead to criminal activity. Regarding children's issues, a number of regulations govern children's rights, including Article 28B paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution, which states:

"Every child has the right to survive, grow, and develop, and has the right to protection from violence and discrimination."

As stipulated in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning narcotics, Article 1, number 1, states that narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, whether synthetic or semi-synthetic, which can cause decreased or altered consciousness, loss of sensation, reduce or eliminate pain, and can lead to dependence. These crimes are classified into categories as outlined in this Law.

Juvenile crime is increasingly increasing in number, quality, and severity, and is carried out in groups. This phenomenon will continue to develop in line with technological developments, industrialization, and urbanization (Onwe et al., 2024; Khan et al., 2020). This strategic role is recognized by the international community to give birth to a convention whose essence is the right to receive protection for the rights they have. In 1990 the Convention on the Rights of Children was born which has been ratified by 192 countries including Indonesia.

Ratification of the convention was carried out through Presidential Decree No. 36 of 1990 concerning the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Children (Rizky et al., 2022; Rudi et al., 2021). The consequence of this is that Indonesia must advance and protect the interests of children's rights as full legal subjects. In the convention there is a general principle that must be applied to children, namely the principle of non-discrimination, namely that every human being, including children, has differences from one another. This is stated in Article 2 paragraph 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child which states:

"States Parties shall respect and ensure to each child within their jurisdiction the rights set forth in the present Convention without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or social opinion, national or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status."

The enactment of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Amendments to Law Number 22 of 1997 concerning Narcotics (the Narcotics Law) aims to increase activities to prevent and eradicate the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics, which are highly detrimental and endanger the lives of adolescents, society, the nation, and the state. Align with research from Daeng & Yusuf (2021), It also regulates the use of narcotics for medical and health purposes and makes prevention and eradication of the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotic precursors more effective. As stated in paragraph 2 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Other articles in the Convention on the Rights of the Child that are closely related to the protection of children's rights include: (1) Article 9 paragraphs (1) and (3) regulate the separation of children from their parents; (2) Article 20 regulates children who lose their family environment, either permanently or temporarily; (3) Article 40 paragraph (2) letter (b) regulates legal guarantees for children accused of violating the law. As frequently reported in both print and electronic media about various criminal incidents where the perpetrators are children. In Law No. 23 of 2022 concerning Child Protection, specifically Article 68 clearly stipulates that companies are prohibited from employing minors, in 2009 the government established Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics and established the National Narcotics Agency (BNN).

The creation of Law No. 35 of 2009 above, one of the goals is to prevent, protect, and save the Indonesian nation from narcotics abuse, and also eradicate their distribution. The judge's decision will affect the life of the child as a perpetrator of the crime. Therefore, the judge must be confident that the decision to be taken will be a strong foundation for returning and guiding the child to a better future and to develop himself as a responsible citizen for his family, nation and state. This must be considered by judges as law enforcement officers in handling criminal cases committed by children (Tuasikal & Asmuruf, 2024; Imran, 2024).

In conducting examinations of children as perpetrators of crimes, attention must be paid to the objectives of juvenile justice, namely to carry out correction and rehabilitation, so that children can return to a normal and independent life for the sake of their future potential (Zubaidah et al., 2024; Surendran & Gayathri, 2023). This will certainly affect the way children's cases are handled because the judicial officers in the juvenile justice system do not yet fully have a child's perspective. The most important thing is how to educate children in the process of resolving conflicts with the law.

The implementation of Law No. 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education for Children is expected to provide the right direction in providing guidance and protection for children as

perpetrators of criminal acts, and to become a legal framework that is more responsive to the needs of children who are convicted. The law, which essentially establishes all regulations, whether prohibitions or commands, will regulate all human actions in society to create order and security.

The law has the ability and authority to enforce compliance with regulations (Almeida et al., 2022). The law and its progress have been very faltering in keeping up with the times (het recht hinkn achter de feiten aan). Therefore, in uncovering every crime in the Indonesian jurisdiction, the legal system always requires supporting sciences to uncover each crime and the motives of the perpetrators. According to Nurzalfa (2024) and Warman et al. (2021), One of the supporting sciences frequently used in every criminal investigation process is criminology, considered a supporting science to criminal law (substantial and formal).

According to Article 28H (1) of the 1945 Constitution, "every person has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to have a home, and to enjoy a good and healthy environment, and to receive health services." Indonesian citizens certainly have the right to a place to live and an environment free from narcotics. As we know, narcotics can be addictive, damaging to the body and ruining human life. Human life must be cleaner and free from things that disrupt health.

Law Number 35 of 2009. This law regulates narcotics. Importing, exporting, producing, planting, distributing, and using narcotics actually leads to heinous and prohibited acts. Allah SWT says in the Qur'an, Surah Al-Ma'idah, Verse 90: Indonesian children under the age of 15 make up approximately one-third of the population. They are a vulnerable group, often unable to defend themselves and highly susceptible to abuse and neglect. Recently, societal trends have shown a steady increase in crimes committed by children.

Considering current trends, numerous crimes are emerging within Indonesian jurisdictions, particularly drug-related crimes. Drugs are a frightening threat to the nation. Drug abuse can be considered an extraordinary crime due to its extraordinary impact (Nur, 2024). Drug cases in Indonesia represent the tip of the iceberg, meaning there are likely more unresolved cases than those that surface. Based on various empirical cases, drug crime in Indonesia has reached a dangerous level.

A 2019 National Narcotics Agency (BNN) survey revealed that the percentage of drug abuse has increased to 24-28 percent. As a developing country, Indonesia is a potential target for drug trafficking. Hakim (2023) and Khalaf & Senjaya (2023) said that, Drug abuse is occurring rapidly and affecting all aspects of society, from adults to children, the nation's future. The perpetrators of drug abuse today tend to be children.

The effects of drug abuse in Indonesia can be likened to the destruction of the nation's younger generation. The spread of drugs targeting Indonesia's youth, or in this case, children, is a serious concern, especially since children, the foundation of the nation, are vulnerable to experimentation (Lasco & Abesamis, 2025). Furthermore, we have entered an era of globalization where information flows rapidly at our fingertips. If the government does not seriously address drug abuse by children, it is possible that in the next 10 or 20 years, our young generation will be destroyed, and Indonesia will be colonized by drugs.

The phenomenon of drug crimes in Indonesia committed by children is a highly relevant topic for our legal system (Pratama et al., 2024). The number of children committing drug crimes is particularly concerning considering that Indonesia currently has a population of 269.6 million in 2020, making it the fourth most populous country in the world. Meanwhile, according to data, the age group of children who can be convicted is approximately half the current population. Furthermore, in cases occurring in society, children who commit drug crimes are highly vulnerable to future consequences due to the potential psychological and physical damage they can cause. Therefore, this is crucial to address.

Based on vulnerable data from 2011 to 2019 alone, 11,492 children were involved in criminal cases, 2,820 of which involved health and narcotics cases. Furthermore, according to

National Narcotics Agency (BNN) data collected by the author, South Sulawesi ranked seventh nationally for drug abuse in 2019. This represents an increase from the previous year, when it ranked ninth nationally. Furthermore, the capital of South Sulawesi, Makassar, does not yet have a National Narcotics Agency (BNNK) for Regency/City, and therefore, drug enforcement in Makassar is not yet optimal.

The circulation of narcotics within the jurisdiction of the Makassar Police is highly concerning. According to data obtained by the author, in 2020 alone, the BNN successfully dismantled the circulation of 6.4 kg of marijuana, 1.6 kilograms of methamphetamine, and 3,143 ecstasy pills in Makassar. Based on the findings of the South Sulawesi National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in 2020, we can categorize Makassar City as being in a state of emergency regarding drug trafficking. Therefore, this case certainly requires greater attention and serious handling by relevant parties, both dealers and users. Next, the author will outline two approaches to handling drug crimes committed by children from two perspectives. First, I will explain the situation from the police perspective, and second, my own perspective, linked to the theory outlined in the first problem statement.

The high number of cases of minors in conflict with the law today is certainly alarming and deeply concerning, considering that children are the nation's future generation who must be protected by the state (Erdianti, 2020). The increasing trend in cases committed by minors, with their various methods, must be immediately curbed. Romli Atmasmita and Wagiati Soetodjo argue that children's problems can be categorized into two things: intrinsic and extrinsic to juvenile delinquency, as follows: (1) Factors intrinsic to juvenile delinquency include (Intelligence factors, Age factors, Gender factors, The child's position in the family; (2) Factors intrinsic to juvenile delinquency include (Household factors, Educational and school factors, Child's social circle, Mass media factors).

The factors mentioned above demonstrate the potential for a child to commit delinquency or crime, which, as a result, results in legal proceedings and the courts, which are defined by law as children in conflict with the law. In efforts to prevent and prosecute drug crimes committed by children, the role of the surrounding community is crucial in eradicating drug crimes. The obstacles to drug eradication today are not limited to the police, but rather the communities surrounding drug trafficking areas that cover up these crimes. For example, in the Sapiria area, the community contributes to drug trafficking because dealers provide economic support to the surrounding community. Consequently, the community inevitably helps hide the perpetrators and helps sell the drugs.

Based on the above description, the author recognizes the importance of discussing this issue of children. Therefore, he is interested in discussing it in more detail and wants to understand how police investigate drug abuse against children. Therefore, the author conducted a study entitled "CRIMINOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF NARCOTIC CRIMES COMMITTED BY CHILDREN IN THE MAKASSAR CITY POLICE AREA".

Based on the background of the problem above, the following problem formulation is: What factors cause drug crimes committed by children in the Makassar City Police area? And what efforts are made by law enforcement officers to address drug crimes committed by children in the Makassar City Police area. The objectives to be achieved by the researcher are as follows: To determine what factors cause drug crimes committed by children in the Makassar City Police area and To determine what efforts are made by law enforcement officers to address drug crimes committed by children in the Makassar City Police area.

The main benefits to be achieved by this research, both theoretically and practically, can be useful in developing scientific knowledge in the field of criminal law regarding law enforcement by the Soppeng Regency Election Supervisory Agency in suppressing election crimes. To increase knowledge and thinking for the public, government officials, practitioners, academics, and researchers so that it can serve as reference material in scientific studies of law

enforcement by the Soppeng Regency Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) in suppressing election crimes.

METHODS

Judging from the focus of the study, the legal research conducted is included in the empirical research type. Empirical Legal Research is legal research that seeks to observe law in a concrete sense, or can be said to observe and examine how law works in society. The approaches used to answer the problem formulation in legal research utilize several approaches. These approaches include the statutory approach, the conceptual approach, and the historical approach. The objects of research using a normative doctrinal approach are data in the form of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. This research is conducted through library research, a literature study or normative research that only involves reading or analyzing written materials. The legal material collection techniques used in this research are interviews and library research, namely the technique of collecting legal material by searching, recording, inventorying, and studying books, literature, laws and regulations, previous research results, and documentation related to the problem being studied.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

What Factors Cause Narcotics Crimes to be Committed by Children in the Makassar Police Area?

Narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, either synthetic or semi-synthetic, that can cause decreased or altered consciousness, loss of pain sensation, and can lead to dependence (Law No. 35 of 2009). Narcotics are classified into three groups as stipulated in the relevant law. The spread of narcotics is currently very worrying. Narcotics, which contain addictive substances, become dangerous when consumed continuously. Prolonged narcotic use can lead to health and mental decline. Furthermore, many crimes occur due to the effects of continuous narcotic use. Narcotics abuse is a type of crime with the potential for broad and complex social impacts, especially when children are the perpetrators.

In addition to being victims of narcotics crimes, many children have also participated as perpetrators. The social impact of drug abuse by children is not only due to the long-term physical and mental suffering and destruction it can cause, but also the complexity of its handling, especially when criminal law is the preferred means (Apriani, 2025). The spread of drugs has now touched every aspect of society, from the wealthy to the poor, men and women, and even children. This is certainly very worrying, considering the effects I have described above. According to data from the City Police over the past five years, there have been at least 50 cases of drug abuse by children.

Table 1. Data on the Number of Narcotics Crimes Committed by Children in the Jurisdiction of the Makassar Police.

Years	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Mei	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Okt	Nov	Dec	Total
2021	-	1	2	3	2	1	5	7	4	5	5	1	36
2022	2	-	3	1	1	1	-	1	2	3	1	1	16
2023	-	4	2	3	1	1	2	-	-	3	1	-	17
2024	1	1	-	3	-	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	16
Total		85 Narcotics Cases Committed by Children											

The table above shows the number of drug abuse cases committed by children from 2020 to 2024. Criminologists generally believe that the causes of crime are influenced by many factors, including external factors, such as the environment, family, and education. This information was obtained from research conducted on child respondents serving sentences for drug offenses. External factors are highly influential, as children naturally learn from their environment, and they cannot be isolated; several supporting conditions can influence their causes.

Robert K. Merton's anomie theory describes the correlation between delinquent behavior and specific stages in the social structure, creating, fostering, and fostering a condition that violates societal norms, which is a normal reaction. In the author's research, several factors contribute to children committing drug crimes in Makassar City, including environmental factors, education, and parental supervision. Based on the results of the research data that the author obtained in the Makassar Police area, there were 3 investigators that the researcher collected and the author can conclude from the theoretical perspective that the author raised, namely the theory that causes a child to commit narcotics crimes as follows:

Environmental Factors

From the perspective of differential association theory, criminal behavior is learned within the environment. This means that behavior can be learned in various ways. Therefore, the difference between conformist and criminal behavior is a measure of what and how something is learned. Furthermore, from the perspective of anomie theory, in every society, certain goals are instilled in all its citizens to achieve these goals. There are available means, but in reality, not everyone can utilize these available means. This leads to the use of illegitimate means to achieve goals, thus leading to deviations in achieving those goals.

As social beings, individuals are inherently interconnected with one another. Humans cannot separate themselves from their social environment, so their development is naturally influenced and shaped by the surrounding community (Fitri, 2021). Similarly, children who commit drug crimes live and interact in an environment that ignores regulations and norms related to the dangers of drugs, leading to children's interest in and lack of understanding of drugs and disregard for applicable laws. As stated by one of the investigators named Aipda Nasruddin in an interview that took place at the Makassar Police Headquarters on February 4, 2025 at 11:13 WITA, he said that he committed a narcotics crime because he followed his friends who had previously used crystal methamphetamine for their own needs. In short, based on the results of the research above, the author is of the view that the factor of a child's association with the community environment will greatly influence the child to commit acts that violate norms or obey the applicable norms.

Family Factors

The family, as the smallest group in society, plays a crucial role in a child's growth and development until they reach adulthood and become independent. The family is a fundamental forum for shaping a person's personality and fostering affection among family members (Yuhana, 2022). The era of rapid globalization has had a variety of positive and negative effects. Modern society is filled with diverse activities, consuming time that should be devoted to caring for children. Furthermore, rapid access to information makes it difficult for parents to control and filter what is good or bad for their children.

When this occurs, it becomes difficult for children to express and report problems. This can lead to frustration, as they cannot express their problems, and can lead to negative behavior. According to the author, a lack of parental control over children can have fatal consequences, leaving them without role models and struggling to understand what is right and wrong. A lack of parental sensitivity to children's problems and their path in life, and a lack of parental supervision, can lead to children becoming victims of crime or perpetrators of crime, often leading to them learning about crime themselves due to a lack of parental supervision. This is in line with the concept of differential association theory which states that a person can learn crime through close association with criminals.

Education Factor

Education is a contributing factor that influences children's drug abuse. This is due to the lack of socialization or counseling about the dangers of drug abuse in education from elementary to high school. Socialization should be intensified from elementary school, and especially in high school. A person's low level of formal education can impact society, making them easily influenced

to commit crimes without considering the consequences (Bakri et al., 2023). One example is drug crime, as perpetrators have a low level of education, and they are likely unaware of the consequences of drug trafficking.

In the author's research at the Makassar Police Headquarters, children with this factor stated that their formal education lacked education regarding the health and legal dangers of drugs. Therefore, children who commit these crimes perceive their actions as being learned. Using differential association theory, the author concludes that all bad behavior can be learned. This suggests that they have difficulty distinguishing between good and bad behavior, and the importance of appropriate norms in their lives. so the author is of the opinion that the importance of formal education can keep children away from drug abuse behavior.

What Efforts Have Law Enforcement Officers Made to Address Narcotics Crimes Committed by Children in the Makassar Police Area?

Based on data obtained by the author, the distribution of narcotics within the jurisdiction of the Makassar City Police Department in 2021 alone revealed that the Police successfully uncovered a total of 586 suspected drug abusers. Based on the findings of the Makassar City Police Department, we can categorize Makassar as being in a state of emergency regarding drug distribution. Therefore, this case certainly requires more attention and serious handling by related parties, both from the side of drug dealers and users. Next, the author will explain two approaches to handling drug crimes committed by children from two perspectives. First, the author will explain from the perspective of the police, then the second from the author's own perspective linked to the theory that the author has previously outlined in the first problem formulation. The efforts and roles carried out by related parties, in this case the police at the Makassar City Police Department, were explained directly by Aiptu Muhammad Rais, S.H., on February 4, 2025, as an investigator, as follows:

Police Response Efforts

Preventive Measures (Prevent)

Preventive efforts are those carried out directly by the police, specifically the Makassar Police Narcotics Investigation Unit (Satresnarkoba), which has formed a team to go directly into the field to suppress and, as part of a series of efforts to eliminate drug circulation in the community, especially among children. The preventive efforts implemented before drug abuse occurs among children are as follows: (1) Legal counseling is conducted by the police in schools, campuses, and youth organizations within the jurisdiction of Makassar City. Legal counseling efforts among school-age children are carried out because they are highly vulnerable to drug distribution and abuse. This counseling is carried out in collaboration with the local Health Department. The aim of this counseling is to provide knowledge about narcotics and the impact of excessive use; (2) Legal Counseling Development Activities (Binluh) In order to combat the crime of drug trafficking and abuse, the Makassar City Police Narcotics Investigation Unit conducted legal counseling activities for the community in collaboration with the Community Security and Order Supervisory Police (Bhabinkamtibmas). The counseling was carried out in the police stations in Makassar City. The counseling and counseling activities carried out at the local sub-district office aimed to raise awareness among residents of the sub-district about the dangers of narcotics. The counseling was carried out using the concept of socialization and appeals, as well as instilling confidence, so that the community is not only aware and understands, but also wants and is able to carry out recommendations related to the dangers of drug abuse.

Repressive Measures

Enforcement or repressive measures are the efforts undertaken by the Narcotics Crime Unit to prosecute drug abusers in accordance with applicable laws, through investigations, searches, arrests, and detention. For further clarity, the author will detail the various actions taken by the police, as follows: (1) Surveillance and Disguise, Surveillance is conducted in locations suspected by police of being used for drug trafficking. In carrying out their duties, the

Narcotics Crime Unit (Satresnarkoba) officers wear undercover uniforms. This is done to identify perpetrators of drug crimes and avoid being noticed by officers conducting surveillance. Surveillance and undercover work are carried out to gather initial information regarding the distribution of narcotics in an area, so that the police have sufficient information and evidence to take further action; (2) Investigations are regulated in Articles 102-105 of the Criminal Procedure Code. An investigation is a series of actions to seek out and discover an event suspected of being a crime. After receiving information that a narcotics crime has occurred in the community, the investigation will proceed according to the provisions stipulated in the law; (3) Investigations are regulated in Articles 106-235 of the Criminal Procedure Code. An investigation is a series of actions to seek and collect evidence that will shed light on the crime and identify the suspect. Once a crime has been determined, and the identity of the perpetrator is known, the police will conduct a search and collect evidence. Once the perpetrator's identity is known, an arrest will be made; (4) Arrests are regulated in Articles 16-19 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Police make arrests when there is a report from the public or when someone is caught red-handed committing a narcotics crime. An arrest can be made when a police officer suspects someone has committed, is committing, or is about to commit a violation of the law, and the police officer has reasonable grounds to believe that an arrest is necessary; (5) Detention is regulated in Articles 20-31 of the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP). Detention is the placement of a suspect or defendant in a specific location by, or by, a public prosecutor or judge, in accordance with their opinion. After arresting a narcotics suspect, investigators detain them based on specific considerations for the purposes of the investigation.

Preventive and repressive efforts by the police will be ineffective if society does not change its stance toward criminal behavior. From the perspective of law enforcement theory, as explained by Soerjono Soekanto, law enforcement is the activity of harmonizing defined relationships or solid and embodied values and attitudes as a series of final-stage value interpretations to create, maintain, and preserve social peace. From the explanation above, law enforcement is indeed an effort to maintain or preserve peace, thereby achieving the goals of the law itself, such as justice, expediency, and legal certainty. Therefore, the author believes that the concept of good law enforcement involves all components, from law enforcement officers and the government to the community, so that all efforts to eradicate or prevent narcotics can be carried out optimally.

In efforts to prevent and prosecute drug crimes committed by children, the author believes that the role of the surrounding community is essential in eradicating drug crimes. Based on the explanation of the investigation during an interview with the author in the investigation room, the investigator stated that currently, what is hindering drug eradication is not the limitations of the police, but rather the community surrounding the drug distribution area, which covers up these crimes. For example, in the Sapiria area, the community contributes to drug trafficking because dealers assist the surrounding community by hiding the perpetrators and assisting in selling the drugs. This is a rather sad phenomenon. Using the above case study and the theory used in this thesis (Anomie), it is clear that due to the absence of norms/chaos, society provides little moral guidance to individuals. Consequently, rules are no longer adhered to within society, leading to expectations from others, leading to deviance. In addressing drug crimes committed by children, the police should always consider several aspects or theories of criminology to prevent such crimes.

For example, the theory of anomie states that individuals commit bad acts due to the absence of norms in society, resulting in little moral guidance for individuals, resulting in children not knowing what is right and wrong. Similarly, the theory of differential association suggests that children will engage in behavior that contradicts norms through communication or learning from those around them. The author believes that crime will not be successfully eradicated if society cannot change its mindset regarding the law that should be obeyed and not violated. For whatever reason, it is not permissible for a community to violate a rule that has been codified in a country. Therefore, the author will explain efforts to handle narcotics crimes based on the

theory that the author uses in this thesis as follows: (1) Massive legal education for communities deemed vulnerable to violating norms; (2) Additional education on the dangers of narcotics for school-age children. Firm action against anyone who protects or conceals drug abuse.

Author's Comments

Drug abuse occurs when someone uses drugs without authorization or against the law. Continuous drug abuse leads to a state of dependence, both physically and psychologically. Based on the author's current observations, drug trafficking is not limited to large cities; it has also spread to villages, where the general public is preoccupied. With increasingly sophisticated technology, not only positive impacts but also negative ones, the widespread distribution of drugs is one of the negative impacts of technology. However, this negative impact is only perpetrated by those who do not utilize technology effectively.

How can we filter ourselves from negative influences? We must not let progress worsen the situation. Increasingly sophisticated technology makes it easier for people, especially minors, to access sites that are not intended for minors. It is possible that people can learn about drugs online, which is one factor contributing to the increasing prevalence of drug abuse. The role of the smallest community, namely the family and parents, is crucial in protecting and supervising their children. Narcotics are extremely dangerous to the human body if abused or consumed illegally and in violation of the law. Therefore, the state punishes or sanctions anyone who abuses narcotics illegally and in violation of the law.

CONCLUSION

Factors that cause narcotics crimes committed by children in Makassar city are Environmental factors are the biggest factor in children committing narcotics crimes due to children easily imitating their environment so that children have difficulty distinguishing between good and bad, family factors are when children are less supervised or do not get lessons from their family environment, especially parents, educational factors with a lack of education related to the dangers of narcotics abuse or not being taught from an early age, children are very vulnerable to being involved in narcotics abuse. Law enforcement officers' efforts to overcome narcotics crimes committed by children in three ways, namely pre-emptive, preventive, and repressive efforts. Efforts (pre-emptive) are coaching and counseling to schools, campuses, and communities, with the aim of providing an understanding of the dangers of narcotics and sanctions for narcotics abuse. Efforts (preventive) are carrying out narcotics abuse prevention activities by means of patrols, supervision and raids. (Repressive) efforts, namely carrying out law enforcement actions against drug abuse in accordance with applicable regulations.

SUGGESTION

For parents to always pay attention to the activities of their children in the environment where they socialize in order to prevent drug abuse against children. Furthermore, the police should maximize preventive measures such as providing education about the dangers of drug abuse in society and taking firm action against perpetrators of drug abuse.

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