

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGAINST CHILDREN OF THE PERPETRATORS CLASS I NARCOTICS CRIMES TYPE MARIJUANA AT BANDAR LAMPUNG POLICE STATION

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Abstract

The abuse of Class I narcotics of the cannabis type by children is a complex legal issue because it involves two competing interests, namely criminal law enforcement and the protection of children's rights as subjects who are not yet psychologically and socially mature. This study aims to analyze law enforcement against children who commit Class I narcotics offenses of the cannabis type within the jurisdiction of the Bandar Lampung City Police Resort and to identify the inhibiting factors of such enforcement. This study employs a normative legal research method using statute, philosophical, historical, case, comparative, and theoretical approaches. The results show that law enforcement against child offenders has attempted to prioritize diversion and restorative justice as mandated by Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, yet its implementation still faces obstacles in legal substance, law enforcement structure, legal culture, and limited facilities. This study recommends strengthening inter-agency coordination, improving the capacity of child investigators, and optimizing the role of correctional and social welfare institutions.

Keywords: Law Enforcement, Children, Narcotics, Cannabis, Bandar Lampung Police Resort.

A. INTRODUCTION

The circulation and abuse of narcotics in Indonesia from year to year shows a troubling trend, including in Lampung Province which is geographically located on the narcotics distribution route from Sumatra Island to Java Island. An increasingly worrying phenomenon is the increasing number of children involved as perpetrators of class I narcotics crimes of the cannabis type, no longer just victims of abuse, but also part of the illicit circulation chain. In the jurisdiction of the Bandar Lampung Police, a number of cases show that children of junior high and high school age are entangled in marijuana abuse, both as users, intermediaries, and small couriers who are used by adult dealer networks because the threat of punishment is considered lighter.

Juridically, the regulation regarding class I narcotics of the cannabis type is regulated in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, which classifies marijuana as a class I narcotic with high addictive power and not used in therapy. When the perpetrator is a child who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, then the law enforcement cannot be separated from Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System which requires the application of the principles of diversion and restorative justice, as well as Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. The three legal products must be read systematically so that law enforcement against children is not only oriented towards punishment, but also on recovery and the best interest of the child.

The consequence of this phenomenon is the occurrence of repeated legal events, namely the arrest of children in cases of marijuana abuse which must then be processed through the juvenile criminal justice mechanism. Law enforcement officials, especially investigators at the Bandar Lampung Police Drug Investigation Unit, are faced with a dilemma between carrying out the function of strictly enforcing criminal law and the obligation to prioritize a restorative approach to children as perpetrators. The following is presented empirical data on the number of children of drug perpetrators of class

I narcotics crimes of the type of marijuana handled by the Bandar Lampung Police in the last five years.

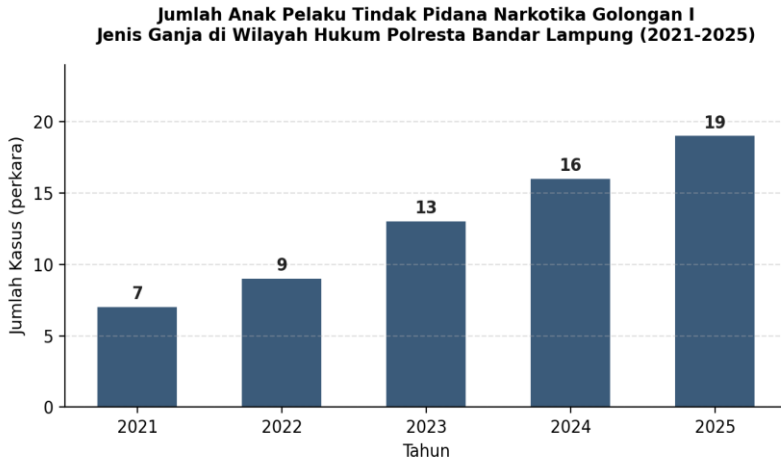


Figure 1. Empirical Data on the Number of Children Perpetrators of Class I Narcotics Crimes of the Cannabis Type at the Bandar Lampung Police in 2021-2025 (processed from internal data of the Bandar Lampung Police Narcotics Task Force)

The data shows a tendency to increase the number of child cases facing the law in marijuana-type narcotics cases almost three times in the last five years. This increase has implications for the increased workload of child investigators, the increased need for coordination with fathers, Social Services, and Social Welfare Organizing Institutions, and the increased risk of children experiencing social stigmatization due to the legal process underway. In many cases, children's involvement in marijuana trafficking is also correlated with social environmental factors, poverty, school dropouts, and weak family supervision, so the handling cannot be equated with adult perpetrators.

Problems that arise in the field include the lack of optimal understanding of investigators regarding the concept of diversion and restorative justice in its entirety, the limited number of investigators who have special certifications for child handling, the lack of child-friendly examination room facilities, and the lack of solid synergy between the police, prosecutor's office, courts, Bapas, and LPKS in

one integrated juvenile criminal justice system. In addition, the legal culture of the community that still views narcotics abuse as a family disgrace also hinders the process of child recovery, because families tend to cover up cases instead of reporting or accompanying children openly in the legal process. Departing from this description, this study departs from two problem formulations, namely: (1) how to enforce the law against children of class I narcotics crimes of the cannabis type at the Bandar Lampung Police, and (2) what are the factors that are obstacles in law enforcement against children of group I narcotics crimes of the cannabis type at the Bandar Lampung Police.

Based on the formulation of the problem, this study proposes a hypothesis that law enforcement against children of class I narcotics crimes of the cannabis type at the Bandar Lampung Police at the normative level has led to a restorative approach, but its implementation has not been carried out optimally because it still faces various obstacles stemming from aspects of legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture. The turning *point* offered in this study is the need to strengthen the governance of handling children who are in conflict with the law through increasing the capacity of investigator human resources, providing child-friendly facilities and infrastructure, strengthening cross-agency coordination through the integrated Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA) forum, and increasing education to the public about the dangers of narcotics abuse and the importance of legal assistance for children. These efforts are expected to be able to realize law enforcement that not only guarantees legal certainty, but is also oriented towards justice, utility, and protection of children's future.

B. METHODS

This research is normative *legal research*, which is research that is oriented towards the study of law as a set of norms that govern social life. The study was carried out through tracing and analyzing primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials in order to obtain a comprehensive understanding of legal arrangements related to law enforcement against children of narcotics

offenders. To produce a more in-depth analysis, this study combines several legal research approaches. The statute *approach* is applied by examining various provisions of laws and regulations that are the legal basis for research, including Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, and other provisions that are related to the object of research. Through this approach, the alignment and synchronization of applicable legal arrangements can be analyzed.

The *philosophical approach* is used to examine the values, principles, and goals that underlie the formation of legal norms, especially those related to the protection of children's rights, the principle of the *best interests of the child*, and the orientation of restorative *justice* in handling criminal cases involving children. The historical approach is used to trace the development of regulations regarding narcotics crimes and the juvenile criminal justice system in Indonesia. This approach provides an overview of the dynamics of legal policies from time to time so that it can be understood the direction of legal reform that has developed in providing protection for children who are facing the law.

The case approach is carried out through an assessment of the handling of the case of the child of the perpetrator of class I narcotics crimes of the cannabis type at the Bandar Lampung Police. This approach aims to identify the conformity between the applicable legal norms and the practice of their application by law enforcement officials. In addition, this study uses a *comparative approach* to compare the implementation of law enforcement, the application of diversion, and the implementation of restorative justice for children in several other police jurisdictions. The results of the comparison are expected to provide an overview of more effective practices as material for evaluating and improving law enforcement policies.

This study also utilizes a *theoretical approach* by using law enforcement theory, child protection theory, and restorative justice theory as a conceptual foundation in analyzing each legal problem studied. Research data is obtained through *library research* by examining various laws and regulations, books, scientific articles, journals, research results, and other relevant legal documents. To complement the normative study, this study is also supported by field

data obtained through limited interviews with investigators from the Bandar Lampung Police Narcotics Investigation Unit as supporting *data* in understanding the implementation of legal norms factually. All legal materials and supporting data are analyzed using a qualitative analysis method with a *deductive reasoning* pattern, which is to describe general legal provisions to be applied in analyzing specific problems. Through this method, it is hoped that legal arguments that are systematic, logical, and able to provide answers to the formulation of the problems proposed in this study will be obtained.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Law Enforcement Against Children of Narcotics Crime Offenders Class I Marijuana at the Bandar Lampung Police

Law enforcement is basically the process of implementing efforts to uphold or function legal norms in real terms as a guideline for behavior in the life of society and the state. Soerjono Soekanto said that law enforcement is influenced by five factors, namely the legal factor itself, the law enforcement factor, the facility or facility factor, the community factor, and the cultural factor. These five factors are interrelated and become important benchmarks in assessing the effectiveness of law enforcement against children of class I narcotics crimes of the cannabis type at the Bandar Lampung Police. From the aspect of legal substance, law enforcement against children of class I narcotics crimes of the cannabis type cannot solely refer to Article 111 and Article 127 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, but must be associated with the provisions of Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System. The law requires investigators, public prosecutors, and judges to seek diversion at each level of examination for children suspected of committing criminal acts with a threat of imprisonment under 7 (seven) years and not a repetition of a criminal act.

The provisions of Article 127 paragraph (1) of the Narcotics Law which regulates the abuse of class I narcotics for themselves with a maximum penalty of 4 (four) years is an important entry point

for the application of diversion to children who are proven to only abuse marijuana for themselves, not as dealers. Practice in the field shows that investigators from the Drug Investigation Unit of the Bandar Lampung Police, when handling the case of children in marijuana abuse, first conduct an assessment to determine whether the child is a user (victim of abuse) or as a dealer/intermediary of illicit narcotics trafficking. This process is carried out through coordination with the Integrated Assessment Team (TAT) involving elements of the police, the National Narcotics Agency of Bandar Lampung City, and medical personnel to conduct medical and social assessments of children. If the results of the assessment show that the child is a victim of abuse, then the handling is directed to rehabilitation efforts, while if the child is indicated to be involved in the circulation network, the handling is still carried out through the legal process while still prioritizing the principles of diversion and restorative justice in accordance with the characteristics of the child as a special subject of law.

At the investigation stage, child investigators at the Bandar Lampung Police who have met the requirements as child investigators as stipulated in Article 26 of Law Number 11 of 2012 conduct an examination accompanied by parents or guardians, professional social workers, and legal advisors. Diversion efforts are then carried out through deliberation between the child and his parents/guardians, victims and/or parents/guardians, community supervisors, and professional social workers, facilitated by investigators as facilitators as mandated by Article 8 of Law Number 11 of 2012. The resulting diversion agreement is then outlined in the form of a court determination to obtain permanent legal force, in accordance with the mechanism regulated in Supreme Court Regulation Number 4 of 2014 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Diversion.

Based on the data obtained, most cases of child perpetrators of marijuana abuse at the Bandar Lampung Police in the period 2021 to 2025 have been successfully resolved through a diversion mechanism, especially for cases with relatively small quantities of marijuana and children with the status of novice users. However, there are also a number of cases that are still continued to the formal judicial process because children are proven to act as couriers or

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intermediaries in the narcotics illicit trafficking network on a larger scale, so that they do not meet the diversion requirements as stipulated in Article 7 paragraph (2) of Law Number 11 of 2012.

In terms of law enforcement structure, the Bandar Lampung Police has formed a special unit for handling children who face the law under the coordination of the Drug Investigation Unit and the Women and Children Protection Unit (PPA). This cross-unit coordination is intended so that the handling of children of narcotics crimes still pays attention to psychological aspects and the need for child protection, not just a repressive approach as is commonly applied to adult perpetrators. This synergy also involves Bapas Class I Bandar Lampung in the preparation of Community Research (Litmas) which is the basis for consideration for investigators, public prosecutors, and judges in determining the most appropriate handling steps for children.

From the perspective of restorative justice theory, law enforcement against children who commit narcotics crimes should ideally no longer be oriented towards retributive justice, but on restoring relationships between perpetrators, victims, and the community, as well as restoring the condition of children so that they can return to living a normal life. Howard Zehr emphasized that restorative justice views crime as a violation of human relations, not merely a violation of the state, so its resolution must involve all parties involved in order to achieve a common recovery. This principle is the spirit of the diversion policy in Law Number 11 of 2012 and which is sought to be applied by Bandar Lampung Police investigators in dealing with children of marijuana abuse perpetrators.

However, the application of restorative justice has not been completely consistent at all stages of justice. In some cases, the diversion process that has been agreed upon at the investigation level is not necessarily followed by adequate recovery assistance at the post-diversion stage, such as a continuous rehabilitation program or long-term psychosocial assistance for the child. This shows that restorative-oriented law enforcement requires the sustainability of programs outside the legal process alone, which ideally involves the

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2. Inhibiting Factors in Law Enforcement Against Children of Narcotics Crime Offenders Class I Marijuana at the Bandar Lampung Police

Based on Soerjono Soekanto's theory of law enforcement effectiveness, the factors that hinder law enforcement against children of class I narcotics crimes of the cannabis type in the Bandar Lampung Police can be identified from five aspects, namely legal factors, law enforcement factors, facilities and infrastructure factors, community factors, and legal culture factors. The provisions of Article 127 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics which regulate the abuse of narcotics for oneself still cause differences in

interpretation in practice, especially in determining the limit on the amount of evidence categorized as users or dealers. The absence of uniform technical guidelines regarding the quantity limit of marijuana for the category of users causes investigators to have to carry out a causal interpretation, which has the potential to cause disparities in handling between one child case and another child case. In addition, the harmonization between the Narcotics Law and the Law on the Juvenile Criminal Justice System has not been fully optimal, especially regarding the rehabilitation mechanism for children whose status is still in the process of investigation.

The number of investigators who have special certifications for handling children at the Bandar Lampung Police is still limited compared to the number of child cases that must be handled, including marijuana-type narcotics cases. This limitation has implications for the high workload of investigators and limited time to carry out personal and psychological approaches to children during the examination process. In addition, the understanding of some investigators about the concepts of diversion and restorative justice in depth still needs to be improved through continuous training so that its application is not just an administrative formality, but is really oriented towards child recovery.

Facilities and Infrastructure Factors. The Bandar Lampung Police does not yet have a special children's examination room (child-friendly room) that is representative in all narcotics case handling units, so that child examinations in some cases are still carried out in public examination rooms. In addition, the limited operational budget for the implementation of diversion, such as transportation costs to provide community counselors and professional social workers, are also technical obstacles that slow down the process of restorative resolution of children's cases.

Community factors. Low public participation in reporting indications of narcotics abuse by children is one of the obstacles, because people tend to be reluctant to get involved for the reason of maintaining social relations with the perpetrator's family or fear of being a witness. In addition, the lack of public understanding of the diversion mechanism causes some victims or victims' families to

reject peace efforts, so that the diversion process cannot be achieved and the case must be continued to a formal judicial process.

Legal culture factors. The legal culture of the people of Bandar Lampung who still view the involvement of children in narcotics cases as a family disgrace causes many parents to be reluctant to report or even hide their children's involvement from law enforcement officials. The social stigma against children who have faced the law, even though they have undergone the diversion process, is also still strong in the school and community environment, thus hindering the process of social reintegration of children after the settlement of cases.

In addition to these five factors, obstacles to coordination between institutions are also a problem in itself. The process of handling children who are in conflict with the law ideally involves synergy between the police, the prosecutor's office, the court, the father, the Social Service, the Education Office, and LPKS in one integrated juvenile criminal justice system. However, in practice, the coordination has not run optimally due to differences in administrative procedures between institutions, limited data communication, and the lack of a common standard operating procedure (SOP) that binds all stakeholders in handling children of narcotics crimes.

Referring to the theory of the legal system Lawrence M. Friedman, which divides the legal system into three components, namely legal structure, legal substance, and legal culture, it can be concluded that the obstacles to law enforcement against children of class I narcotics crimes of the type of marijuana in the Bandar Lampung Police originate from the inconsistency of the three components. The legal structure in the form of law enforcement institutions is available, but the legal substance is not fully harmonized and the legal culture of the community has not fully supported the application of restorative justice, causing law enforcement to not run optimally and consistently.

In an effort to overcome these obstacles, strategic steps are needed in the form of increasing the capacity of juvenile investigators through periodic training on the concepts of diversion and restorative justice, the provision of child-friendly facilities and infrastructure in all service units, strengthening the coordination forum for the

integrated juvenile criminal justice system at the city level, and the preparation of operational standards for joint procedures between agencies. In addition, there is also a need for legal education and socialization programs to the public regarding the dangers of marijuana-type narcotics for children and the urgency of legal assistance, so that the community no longer covers up cases, but actively plays a role in the prevention and recovery of children who are facing the law. Optimizing the role of Bapas and LPKS in the post-diversion advanced coaching program is also an important key so that the success of diversion does not stop at administrative completion alone, but really has an impact on the recovery and future of children.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion above, it can be concluded that law enforcement against children of group I narcotics crimes of the cannabis type at the Bandar Lampung Police has normatively been directed to a diversion approach and restorative justice as mandated by Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, through an integrated assessment mechanism, diversion deliberation, and coordination with Bapas and professional social workers. This approach has proven to be successful in resolving most cases of children with the category of novice users, although a number of cases with indications of involvement of the circulation network still have to be processed through formal judicial channels because they do not meet the diversion requirements.

Factors that hinder law enforcement against children of class I narcotics crimes of the cannabis type at the Bandar Lampung Police include factors of legal substance that are not fully harmonized, limited capacity and number of child investigators, lack of child-friendly facilities and infrastructure, low community participation, and legal culture that still views child narcotics cases as a family disgrace. These obstacles require systemic handling through strengthening inter-institutional coordination, increasing the capacity of human resources, providing adequate infrastructure, and legal

education to the community, so that law enforcement against children can run consistently, fairly, and oriented towards the recovery and protection of children's future.

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