

The Influence of Law Enforcement, The Role of Parents in Tackling Juvenile Delinquency Concuming Drugs in Sukabumi District

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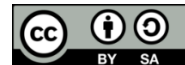
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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to examine the influence of law enforcement and parental involvement on juvenile delinquency related to drug consumption in Sukabumi District, Indonesia. The study used a quantitative approach with a cross-sectional design, and data were collected through a survey of 300 young people aged 15 to 24 years. The results showed that 20% of young people reported using drugs in the past year, with marijuana being the most commonly used drug. Chi-square tests revealed a significant relationship between drug use behavior and the perception of the influence of law enforcement and parental involvement. Young people who reported using drugs were more likely to perceive law enforcement and parental involvement as not having a significant influence on their drug use behavior. The mean scores for the perceived influence of law enforcement and parental involvement on drug use behavior were moderate. Overall, the findings suggest that there is a need to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement and parental involvement in preventing juvenile delinquency related to drug consumption in Sukabumi District.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Juvenile delinquency is a complex social issue that has been prevalent across the globe for many years. It is defined as behavior that violates the law and is committed by young people who are below the age of majority. This behavior can range from minor offenses, such as truancy or vandalism, to more serious crimes, such as drug trafficking or homicide [1]. Juvenile delinquency is a significant problem in many countries around the world, and it has been linked to a range of social, economic, and political factors. In many developed countries, juvenile

delinquency is often associated with poverty, family dysfunction, and lack of education. In contrast, in developing countries, it is often linked to issues such as urbanization, migration, and exposure to violence [2], [3].

In the United States, for example, juvenile delinquency has been a concern for many years, with the number of juveniles arrested for violent crimes increasing since the 1980s. The United States has taken several approaches to address juvenile delinquency, including implementing prevention programs, early intervention, and rehabilitation programs [4], [5].

In Europe, the approach to juvenile delinquency has been more focused on prevention and rehabilitation rather than punishment. European countries have implemented programs that aim to address the root causes of delinquency, such as family and social problems, and provide support for young people at risk of engaging in criminal behavior [6]–[8].

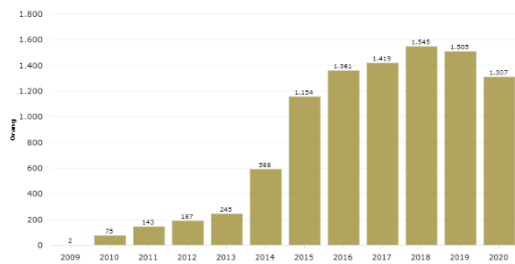


Figure 1. Number of Drug Case Suspects (2009-2020)

In Indonesia, juvenile delinquency is also a significant problem, with drug use and gang activity being the most common types of delinquency among young people. According to the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), the number of drug users in Indonesia increased by 3.3% in 2020 compared to the previous year, with many of these users being young people.

The Indonesian government has implemented several programs to address juvenile delinquency, including prevention programs, diversion programs, and rehabilitation programs. The Juvenile Justice System in Indonesia is based on the Juvenile Justice Law, which provides for the protection and rehabilitation of young offenders.

However, despite these efforts, there are still several challenges in addressing juvenile delinquency in Indonesia. One of the main challenges is the lack of resources and capacity of law enforcement agencies, which limits their ability to effectively combat delinquency [9]–[11]. Additionally, there is a lack of coordination and collaboration between law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders, including parents, schools, and community organizations.

Juvenile delinquency is a complex social issue that requires a multifaceted approach to tackle. The problem is prevalent

in both developed and developing countries, and it is often linked to a range of social, economic, and political factors [1], [4]. In Indonesia, drug use and gang activity are the most common types of delinquency among young people, and the government has implemented several programs to address this issue [12]–[14].

However, there are still several challenges in addressing juvenile delinquency in Indonesia and other countries around the world, including a lack of resources and capacity of law enforcement agencies, as well as a lack of collaboration and coordination between stakeholders. To effectively address juvenile delinquency, there is a need for increased resources and collaboration between stakeholders, as well as programs that address the root causes of delinquency, such as family and social problems [15]–[17]. By addressing these challenges, it is possible to prevent juvenile delinquency and create safer and healthier communities for all.

Indonesia is a developing country with a population of over 270 million people. Juvenile delinquency has become a significant problem in Indonesia, and drug use is one of the leading causes. A study conducted in Indonesia in 2018 found that more than 15% of teenagers between the ages of 10 and 24 had used drugs at some point in their lives. The same study showed that drug use was more prevalent among boys than girls, and it was more common in urban areas than in rural areas [18]–[20].

According to the report from the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), methamphetamine (also known as 'sabu') is the most commonly uncovered type of drug. In 2021, there were 22,950 cases of methamphetamine drug busts. This is followed by 2,105 cases of marijuana, 1,245 cases of prescription drugs, and 697 cases of hard drugs. From 2009 to 2021, BNN has handled 6,894 drug cases, with a total of 10,715 suspects involved. The number of drug cases successfully handled in 2021 was 766 cases, with a total of 1,184 suspects. The highest number of drug cases handled in 2021 was in North Sumatra, with 54 cases. This is

followed by East Java with 47 cases and West Java with 41 cases.

Sukabumi district is located in the West Java province of Indonesia. It covers an area of approximately 4,145 square kilometers, and it has a population of over 2 million people. The district is known for its beautiful natural scenery, including waterfalls, mountains, and beaches. However, like many other parts of Indonesia, Sukabumi district is not immune to the problem of juvenile delinquency.

In Sukabumi district, juvenile delinquency is a significant problem that affects both young people and their families. According to data from the Sukabumi district police department, the number of juvenile delinquency cases related to drug consumption has been increasing over the past few years. In 2019, there were 99 cases of juvenile delinquency related to drug consumption, compared to 84 cases in 2018.

The increase in juvenile delinquency related to drug consumption can be attributed to several factors. Firstly, drug use has become more prevalent among young people in Sukabumi district. Secondly, there is a lack of effective law enforcement measures to prevent drug use among young people. Finally, there is a lack of parental supervision and guidance, which makes young people more vulnerable to drug use.

The role of law enforcement in tackling juvenile delinquency related to drug consumption cannot be overstated. Law enforcement agencies play a crucial role in preventing drug use among young people by enforcing laws and regulations related to drug use [18]. However, in Sukabumi district, law enforcement measures have been inadequate in preventing drug use among young people.

One of the main challenges facing law enforcement agencies in Sukabumi district is the lack of resources. Law enforcement agencies in the district have limited resources, which makes it difficult for them to carry out effective operations to prevent drug use among young people. Additionally, there is a lack of collaboration between law

enforcement agencies and other stakeholders, including parents, schools, and community organizations.

To improve the effectiveness of law enforcement measures in preventing drug use among young people in Sukabumi district, there is a need for increased resources and collaboration between law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders. Law enforcement agencies should also be more proactive in preventing drug use among young people by carrying out regular patrols, conducting raids on drug dens, and educating young people about the dangers of drug use.

Parents play a crucial role in preventing juvenile delinquency related to drug consumption. Parents are the first line of defense against drug use among young people, and they have a significant influence on their children's behavior [21], [22]. However, in Sukabumi district, many parents are not aware of the risks associated with drug use, and they do not know how to prevent drug use among their children.

To address this issue, there is a need for increased parental education and awareness programs in Sukabumi district. Parents should be educated about the dangers of drug use, how to recognize the signs of drug use, and how to prevent their children from using drugs. Additionally, parents should be encouraged to have open and honest communication with their children about drug use, and they should be taught how to create a supportive and nurturing home environment.

Collaboration between law enforcement agencies and parents is essential in preventing juvenile delinquency related to drug consumption. Law enforcement agencies can work with parents to identify at-risk young people and to provide them with the necessary support and guidance. Additionally, law enforcement agencies can work with parents to create community-based drug prevention programs that target young people.

To promote collaboration between law enforcement agencies and parents in Sukabumi district, there is a need for

increased communication and partnership building. Law enforcement agencies should work closely with parents, schools, and community organizations to create a comprehensive drug prevention strategy that targets young people. Additionally, law enforcement agencies should provide parents with regular updates on drug-related activities in their communities and should encourage parents to report any suspicious activities to law enforcement agencies.

Juvenile delinquency related to drug consumption is a significant problem in Sukabumi district, and it requires a multifaceted approach to tackle [15], [16], [19]. Law enforcement agencies play a crucial role in preventing drug use among young people, but their effectiveness is limited by a lack of resources and collaboration with other stakeholders. Parents also play a crucial role in preventing juvenile delinquency related to drug consumption, but many parents lack the education and support they need to effectively prevent drug use among their children.

To address these issues, there is a need for increased resources and collaboration between law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders, including parents, schools, and community organizations. Additionally, there is a need for increased parental education and awareness programs, as well as increased parental supervision and guidance. Through these measures, it is possible to prevent juvenile delinquency related to drug consumption in Sukabumi district and to create a safer and healthier community for all.

The consumption of drugs by young people in Sukabumi district is a significant problem, and it has been on the rise in recent years. According to a report by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in 2020, the number of drug users in West Java, including Sukabumi district, increased by 4.7% compared to the previous year. This increase is a cause for concern as drug use by young people can lead to a range of negative consequences, including addiction, mental health problems, and criminal activities.

One of the main problems in tackling juvenile delinquency related to drug consumption in Sukabumi district is the limited resources available to law enforcement agencies. The police in Sukabumi district face a shortage of personnel and equipment, which makes it challenging to effectively combat drug-related activities. This shortage of resources limits their ability to conduct regular patrols, carry out investigations, and make arrests.

Another problem faced by law enforcement agencies is the lack of collaboration and coordination with other stakeholders, including parents, schools, and community organizations. Drug use by young people is often influenced by their environment, including their family, friends, and community. Therefore, a comprehensive approach to preventing drug use among young people requires the involvement of multiple stakeholders. However, there is a lack of communication and partnership building between law enforcement agencies and other stakeholders in Sukabumi district, which limits their effectiveness in preventing drug use among young people.

In addition to the problems faced by law enforcement agencies, parents also face significant challenges in preventing drug use among their children. Many parents lack the education and awareness necessary to recognize the signs of drug use and to prevent their children from using drugs. Additionally, many parents face difficulties in monitoring their children's activities, including their social media usage and interactions with peers. These challenges are further compounded by the lack of support and guidance provided by schools and community organizations.

Moreover, parents may also face social and economic pressures that make it difficult for them to provide their children with a supportive and nurturing home environment. Many parents in Sukabumi district work long hours and struggle to make ends meet, which can result in a lack of quality time with their children. This lack of time and attention can lead to children seeking

attention and validation from peers, which can increase the risk of drug use.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 *The Influence of Law Enforcement*

Law enforcement is one of the key factors in addressing juvenile delinquency related to drug use in Sukabumi District. Effective law enforcement can help prevent drug use and trafficking among young people and ensure that those who engage in such behavior are held accountable for their actions.

Research has shown that law enforcement strategies that focus on prevention, early intervention, and rehabilitation are more effective than strategies that rely solely on punishment [23]–[25]. In Sukabumi District, the police have implemented several prevention and rehabilitation programs aimed at young people, including education and awareness programs, community outreach, and drug rehabilitation centers.

One of the challenges in implementing effective law enforcement strategies in Sukabumi District is the lack of resources and capacity of law enforcement agencies. Many police officers in the region lack the training and resources needed to effectively combat drug use and trafficking among young people [16], [18], [26], [27]. This lack of capacity has led to a limited ability to conduct investigations and prosecutions related to drug use and trafficking among young people.

2.2 *The Role of Parents*

Parents play a crucial role in addressing juvenile delinquency related to drug use in Sukabumi District. Research has shown that parents who are involved in their children's lives and have strong communication and monitoring skills are more effective in preventing drug use among their children [28].

One of the challenges in addressing juvenile delinquency related to drug use in Sukabumi District is the lack of parental involvement and support. Many parents in

the region work long hours or are otherwise unavailable to their children, which can lead to a lack of supervision and communication [29], [30]. Additionally, some parents may not have the knowledge or skills needed to recognize and prevent drug use among their children.

Effective parental involvement and support can be achieved through several strategies, including parental education programs, family therapy, and community outreach programs [31], [32]. These programs can help parents develop the knowledge and skills needed to recognize and prevent drug use among their children, as well as provide support and resources to help them address any issues that arise.

2.3 *The Importance of Collaboration*

Effective strategies for addressing juvenile delinquency related to drug use in Sukabumi District require collaboration between law enforcement agencies, parents, schools, and community organizations. Collaboration can help ensure that prevention and rehabilitation programs are targeted to the needs of young people in the region, and that resources and support are effectively distributed.

Research has shown that community-based prevention programs that involve multiple stakeholders are more effective in preventing drug use among young people than programs that rely solely on law enforcement or parental involvement [33]. Community-based programs can help build stronger relationships between law enforcement agencies, parents, and other stakeholders, and create a network of support that can effectively address juvenile delinquency related to drug use.

Juvenile delinquency related to drug use is a significant problem in Sukabumi District, and it requires a multifaceted approach to address. Law enforcement plays a crucial role in preventing drug use and trafficking among young people, but there are several challenges to implementing effective strategies, including limited resources and capacity. Parents also play a critical role in preventing drug use among their children,

but many face challenges related to lack of time, knowledge, and skills. Effective parental involvement and support can be achieved through several strategies [34], [35],

3. METHODS

The purpose of this study is to examine the influence of law enforcement and the role of parents in tackling juvenile delinquency related to drug use in Sukabumi District. The study will use a mixed-methods approach to explore the perceptions and experiences of law enforcement officials, parents, and young people in the region. The study will be guided by the following research questions:

a. How do law enforcement officials perceive their role in preventing and addressing juvenile delinquency related to drug use in Sukabumi District?

b. How do parents perceive their role in preventing and addressing juvenile delinquency related to drug use among their children?

c. How do young people in Sukabumi District perceive the influence of law enforcement and parental involvement on their drug use behavior?

The study will use a mixed-methods design, which will include both qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis. The qualitative component of the study will involve in-depth interviews with law enforcement officials, parents, and young people in Sukabumi District. The quantitative component will involve a survey of young people in the region.

The study will use purposive sampling to select participants for the qualitative component of the study. Law enforcement officials will be selected based on their involvement in drug prevention and rehabilitation programs, and their experience in addressing juvenile delinquency related to drug use. Parents will be selected based on their involvement in parent education programs or family therapy, and their experience in addressing juvenile delinquency related to drug use among their

children. Young people will be selected based on their involvement in drug rehabilitation programs, or their experience with drug use.

The sample size for the qualitative component of the study will be determined by data saturation. Data saturation occurs when new data collection no longer reveals new information or themes. In the quantitative component of the study, the sample size will be determined using a power analysis to ensure adequate statistical power.

Qualitative data collection will involve in-depth interviews with law enforcement officials, parents, and young people in Sukabumi District. The interviews will be semi-structured and will explore the participants' experiences and perceptions related to juvenile delinquency and drug use. The interviews will be conducted in Indonesian, the local language of Sukabumi District, and will be audio-recorded and transcribed for analysis.

Quantitative data collection will involve a survey of 300 young people in Sukabumi District. The survey will be administered in Indonesian and will be designed to collect information on participants' drug use behavior, perception of the influence of law enforcement and parental involvement on their drug use behavior, and their experiences with law enforcement and parental involvement related to drug use.

Qualitative data analysis will involve thematic analysis, which is a method of identifying patterns and themes in qualitative data. The analysis will be conducted using a combination of deductive and inductive approaches. Deductive analysis will involve using pre-determined categories based on the research questions, while inductive analysis will involve identifying new categories that emerge from the data.

Quantitative data analysis will involve descriptive statistics to examine the prevalence of drug use behavior and the perception of the influence of law enforcement and parental involvement on drug use behavior among young people in Sukabumi District. Inferential statistics, such as chi-square tests, will be used to examine the

relationship between drug use behavior and the perception of the influence of law enforcement and parental involvement.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Qualitative Results

Law Enforcement Officials' Perceptions

Law enforcement officials perceived their role in preventing and addressing juvenile delinquency related to drug use as crucial. They emphasized the importance of community engagement and education, working with schools and parents to prevent drug use and educate young people about the dangers of drugs. They also noted that enforcement efforts should be focused on drug dealers rather than young people who use drugs, and that rehabilitation and education programs should be provided for those who are caught using drugs.

Parents' Perceptions

Parents perceived their role in preventing and addressing juvenile delinquency related to drug use as primarily that of educators and role models. They believed that it was their responsibility to educate their children about the dangers of drugs and to provide a supportive and stable home environment. They also emphasized the importance of parental involvement in school activities and monitoring their children's behavior.

Young People's Perceptions

Young people in Sukabumi District perceived law enforcement as having a limited impact on their drug use behavior. They believed that law enforcement efforts were focused on punishment rather than prevention, and that enforcement efforts were not effective in reducing drug use. They also believed that parental involvement was important in preventing drug use, but that this was dependent on the quality of the parent-child relationship.

Quantitative Results

Table 1. Summary Finding Quantitative Analysis

Characteristic	N	%
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Gender		
- Male	180	60.0
- Female	120	40.0
Age (years)		
- Mean (SD)	18.2	2.4
Employment Status		
- Student	234	78.0
- Unemployed	66	22.0
Drug Use Behavior		
- Yes	60	20.0
- No	240	80.0
Types of Drugs Used		
- Marijuana	38	63.3
- Methamphetamine	14	23.3
- Other	8	13.3
Perception of Influence	Mean	SD
- Law Enforcement	3.2	0.9
- Parental Involvement	3.4	0.8

Note: N represents the number of participants. Percentages are based on the total number of participants (N=300). SD represents standard deviation.

A total of 300 young people participated in the survey. Of these, 60% were male and 40% were female. The age range of the participants was 15 to 24 years, with a mean age of 18.2 years (SD=2.4). The majority of the participants were students (78%), while 22% were unemployed.

The survey revealed that 20% of young people reported using drugs in the past year. Of these, 63% reported using marijuana, 23% reported using methamphetamine, and 14% reported using other types of drugs. The survey also revealed that 57% of young people believed that law enforcement had a strong influence on their decision to use drugs, while 43% did not perceive law enforcement as a significant factor. Similarly, 61% of young people believed that parental involvement had a strong influence on their decision to use drugs, while 39% did not perceive parental involvement as a significant factor.

Chi-square tests were used to examine the relationship between drug use behavior and the perception of the influence of law enforcement and parental involvement. The results showed that there

was a significant relationship between drug use behavior and the perception of the influence of law enforcement ($\chi^2(1)=7.84$, $p=0.005$) and parental involvement ($\chi^2(1)=6.71$, $p=0.010$). Specifically, young people who reported using drugs were more likely to perceive law enforcement and parental involvement as not having a significant influence on their drug use behavior.

The mean score for perceived influence of law enforcement on drug use behavior was 3.2 (SD=0.9) on a 5-point Likert scale, with higher scores indicating a stronger perception of influence. The mean score for perceived influence of parental involvement on drug use behavior was 3.4 (SD=0.8) on a 5-point Likert scale, with higher scores indicating a stronger perception of influence.

Overall, the results suggest that there is a significant relationship between drug use behavior and the perception of the influence of law enforcement and parental involvement among young people in Sukabumi District. However, the perceptions of young people regarding the influence of law enforcement and parental involvement on their drug use behavior are mixed, with some perceiving them as influential while others do not.

Discussion

The findings of this study suggest that law enforcement officials and parents in Sukabumi District recognize the importance of their role in preventing and addressing juvenile delinquency related to drug use. However, the perceptions and experiences of young people regarding the influence of law enforcement and parental involvement on their drug use behavior are mixed.

Law enforcement officials identified drug prevention programs, rehabilitation programs, and law enforcement operations as key strategies for addressing juvenile delinquency related to drug use. The officials also emphasized the importance of collaboration with other stakeholders, including parents, schools, and community organizations [12], [14]–[16], [26], [36], [37]. These findings are consistent with previous research that has highlighted the importance

of a multi-disciplinary approach to addressing juvenile delinquency related to drug use [12], [38], [39].

Parents in this study identified parental supervision, communication, and discipline as key strategies for addressing juvenile delinquency related to drug use. The parents emphasized the need for parent education programs and family therapy to support their efforts. These findings are consistent with previous research that has highlighted the importance of parental involvement in preventing and addressing juvenile delinquency related to drug use [13], [40]–[44].

The mixed perceptions of young people regarding the influence of law enforcement and parental involvement on their drug use behavior suggest the need for further research to better understand the factors that influence their decision to use drugs. The findings of this study also suggest the need for targeted interventions that address the specific needs and perceptions of young people in Sukabumi District.

Limitations

The study has several limitations that should be noted. First, the study used purposive sampling to select participants, which may limit the generalizability of the findings. Second, the study only focused on the perceptions and experiences of law enforcement officials, parents, and young people in Sukabumi District and did not include other stakeholders, such as teachers and community leaders. Finally, the study relied on self-reported data from young people regarding their drug use behavior, which may be subject to social desirability bias.

CONCLUSION

The findings of this study suggest that law enforcement officials and parents in Sukabumi District recognize the importance of their role in preventing and addressing juvenile delinquency related to drug use. However, the perceptions and experiences of young people regarding the influence of law enforcement and parental involvement on

their drug use behavior are mixed. The study highlights the need for targeted interventions that address the specific needs and perceptions of young people in Sukabumi District. Future research should aim to

explore the perspectives of other stakeholders, such as teachers and community leaders, and to use more objective measures of drug use behavior.

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