



The Rights of Children as Perpetrators of Narcotics in the Legal System in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Modern justice based on information technology has become an important issue since the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia raised the issue of the digital age. The launch of the application was followed at a later stage, followed by the implementation of electronic hearings during the pandemic by District/ City Courts throughout Indonesia. The issue of digital-based modern justice continues to evolve on the issue of electronic courts. The term electronic court is an important study not only because of its philosophical basis and legality, but also very specific problems in the field of child protection, especially regarding the fulfillment of the rights of children who face the law during legal proceedings. This thesis aims to determine and describe the rights of children as perpetrators of narcotics crimes in the legal process in the children's rights Electronic Hearing during the pandemic by the court in the perspective of legislation based on cases that occur in the jurisdiction of the Lubuk Pakam District Court. The method used in this study is a qualitative approach to the type of case study research with a focus on cases of children dealing with the law in the District Court Lubuk Pakam 1A. The results of the thesis showed that the electronic court process provides a lot of convenience for children, but on the other hand many children's rights are neglected, including children who face the law because of narcotics crimes. In addition to the fulfillment of the right to assistance during the legal process, the waiver of the rights of the child also occurs in the child's recovery.

INTRODUCTION

Modern justice based on information technology has become an important issue since the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia raised the issue of the digital era as well as the launch of the e-Court application in 2018. The launch of the application was followed at a later stage, followed by the implementation of the e-Court application by District/City Courts throughout Indonesia. The issue of digital-based modern justice continues to evolve on the issue of electronic courts. The theme of electronic courts is an important study not only because of its philosophical basis and legality, but also very specific problems in the field of child protection, especially regarding the fulfillment of the rights of children who face the law during legal proceedings.

Ideally, the fulfillment of children's rights is not only related to the basic rights of children, but also to special protection rights, including children who face the law, including children who are suspects, defendants to convicted of narcotics cases. Legal protection against ABH is regulated in law No. 11 of 2012 on juvenile criminal justice system (SPPA). The SPPA law states, to maintain the dignity and dignity, children are entitled to special protection, including legal protection in the judicial system. The SPPA law has also included all definitions of ABH, both children as perpetrators, as victims and children as witnesses.

Ideally, in a state of law there is one principle that all people should get the same treatment, so there is no immunity or privileges when facing the law, then basically the law is a means of moving and controlling a dynamic that exists in society as said by "Roscoe Pound". Similarly, in the process of seeking justice, the parties certainly expect that the disputes they face get the same treatment and can be resolved in a short time. There is no need for convoluted examinations and events that can extend the judicial process for years, and sometimes even have to be continued by the heirs of the parties concerned. However, in reality, a short settlement of a legal dispute is often difficult to achieve.

The judiciary in Indonesia adheres to a principle called *contante justitie* or the principle of simple, fast and low-cost justice as stipulated in Law Number 48 of 2009 on Judicial Power. The meaning of this principle is that the judicial process is not convoluted, the show is clear, easy to understand and the cost is affordable by even lower-level Society. In addition to substantial arrangements, structural arrangements have also been adequate, namely with the arrangement of law enforcement officers whose duty is to apply the principle of speedy justice. However, in practice there are still many judicial processes that

are protracted and do not heed the principle of fast Justice. Thus, it is questionable whether the application of the principle of speedy justice has satisfied the sense of justice in society or not.

In practice, which often occurs in court, various factors often slow down the process of examining a case in court. These factors include the indiscipline of the parties or law enforcement during the trial, the accumulation of cases with a number of judges who are not comparable, judges who are unable to attend for certain reasons, the parties to the dispute who sometimes do not attend according to the schedule of the trial day, the domicile of the parties who cross cities and even cross provinces, as well as the large number of parties to the dispute. Thus, with the application of electronic courts, of course, the problem of meeting the rights of children who are faced with the law in the judiciary is growing and continues to grow. Electronic trial is important to be studied considering that the trial is conducted electronically, the potential rights of many child actors are being neglected, because the trial of children is conducted online, so that lawyers or child companions are not maximally accompanying children. This happens because at the time of the trial the advocate/ lawyer is in the District Court while the child is in custody LPKA (LP anak).

Since the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia, especially in North Sumatra, was recorded in March 2020 until now, the judiciary has not stopped or at least delayed the trial process. All cases proceed according to a predetermined schedule, because each case already has a settlement period. In accordance with the Circular Letter of the Supreme Court (SEMA) Number 2 of 2014, for civil cases, it is set at 5 (five) months, while for criminal cases, the settlement period takes into account the detention period of the defendant. If it is not completed within this period of time, there will certainly be a review from the local High Court (PT) or by the time it is feared that the defendant will be released by law before it is decided

According to Al Fitri, the court as a public service institution has a hand in the process of creating ease of litigation for justice seekers in the Covid-19 pandemic situation. Justice seekers as users of court services can file or register their cases from home without having to go to court. Because the Indonesian judiciary has entered a new era of modern justice based on information technology to serve by using an e-Court application launched by the Supreme Court of Indonesia in 2018, in order to break down the barrier wall of judicial effectiveness and the judicial process can be more transparent and easier.

The e-Court application is a court instrument as a form of service to the community in terms of online case registration, electronic pre-charge estimates, online pre-charge payments, online summons and online hearings to send trial documents. This system can reduce the cost of the case because the judicial process is carried out electronically, such as the cost of summons, attendance at the trial for answers, repilik, duplik, written evidence, evidence by presenting witnesses by teleconference, delivering conclusions, listening to the reading of the verdict and making copies of the verdict. The electronic justice system can also increase public confidence in the judiciary, because it limits the direct interaction between users of judicial services with judges and other court officials, so as to minimize the possibility of ethical deviations or violations of the law.

Konsep new normal yang digagas oleh pemerintah bukanlah tanpa alasan, butuh kajian panjang dan resolusi dampak yang akan terjadi jika konsep lock down atau PSBB tetap dilanjutkan. Meski demikian, terobosan-terobosan di dunia birokrasi dan pemerintahan terus dilakukan dalam mengurangi sekaligus menekan penyebaran virus tersebut. Termasuk Mahkamah Agung yang merupakan lembaga peradilan (yudikatif) turut serta dalam rangka melakukan inovasi-inovasi yang cukup efektif dan efisien dilakukan di tengah masa pandemi. Baru-baru ini Mahkamah Agung menggaungkan peradilan secara elektronik (E-Court) yang telah dikonsep sejak tahun 2019 lalu dengan membentuk Peraturan Mahkamah Agung (PERMA).

This E-Court application itself is an implementation of Information Technology where the government must be careful in seeing opportunities with the presence of a technology, then an internet-based application called E-Court is created. The types of cases that can be registered through this E-Court application are civil cases (lawsuit civil cases, rebuttal civil cases, simple lawsuit civil cases, and application civil cases).

Furthermore, regarding the scope of the E-Court application, there are 4 namely, online registration cases (e-filing), Online Fee Payment (e-payment), electronic summons (e-summons), online proceedings (e-ligation). According to Supreme Court rule No.3 of 2018 concerning the electronic administration of cases in court was passed on March 29, 2018 to continue the innovation of the law which in the end the E-Court electronic court application was launched by the chairman of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, Prof. Dr. M Hatta Ali S.H., M. in the Balikpapan area on Friday on October 13, 2018. With the launch of this E-Court application, the government provides a public service which in

this case is a race against information technology that relies on efficiency and effectiveness in a public service.

Related to the problem of narcotics crimes committed by children, that narcotics have now targeted children and are often used by adults to trick officers. Children are persuaded and even given free drugs, after the child is addicted, the child will be used to be a courier. In fact, not infrequently this Narcotics Crime coincides with the crime of trafficking. Teenage girls are fed with drugs, after addiction and the child can not buy the drug will be exchanged for sex so that eventually the girl is forced or persuaded to become a drug courier. North Sumatra as one of the provinces in Indonesia is the region with the highest drug cases in Indonesia. The National Narcotics Agency recorded 12,890 drug cases until the first quarter of 2021. North Sumatra became the province with the highest number of drug cases. There are 2,049 cases recorded in North Sumatra. North Sumatra is also the province with the highest number of people caught in drugs, namely 2,661 suspects.

METHOD

This study uses the method of normative legal research (legal research), which aims to examine the positive legal norms that apply and how these norms provide legal protection against children involved in narcotics crimes. This study was conducted with an approach to legislation, legal theories, and relevant legal doctrines.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Children's rights as perpetrators of narcotics

Children as subjects of law have equal rights in the legal system in Indonesia. These rights include the right to protection, health, education, and also the right not to be punished without due process of law. However, when a child is involved in a narcotic crime, he faces not only the risk of severe punishment, but also the risk of violation of his rights. In Indonesia, cases of narcotics crimes by children are increasing. According to data from the Ministry of women's empowerment and Child Protection, in 2020, there were 5,402 children involved in narcotics crimes. This shows how important the protection of children's rights, especially in the context of criminal law.

As a country that has a commitment to protect the rights of children, Indonesia has adopted several regulations that aim to provide protection for children involved in narcotics crimes. One of the regulations

adopted is Law No. 11 of 2012 on juvenile criminal justice system. This law regulates the rights of children as perpetrators of narcotic crimes and also provides guidance for professionals in handling cases of children as perpetrators of narcotic crimes.

In the context of child criminal law, the rights of children as perpetrators of narcotics crimes must be recognized and fulfilled. These rights include the right to recognition, the right to defense, the right to medical examination, the right to education, the right to rehabilitation and social reintegration, and also the right to protection from all forms of violence and discrimination. In practice, the recognition of children's rights as perpetrators of narcotics crimes will depend on the awareness and sensitivity of professionals in handling cases of children as perpetrators of narcotics crimes.

In practice, the right to recognition is of particular importance in the juvenile criminal justice system. Children as perpetrators of narcotics crimes must be recognized for their right to give honest statements and not be forced to plead guilty. This is important to ensure that the child gets fair treatment and is not subjected to punishment that is disproportionate to his guilt. In addition, children as perpetrators of narcotics crimes are also entitled to a qualified defense. In this case, the lawyer must provide the best possible defense for the child. The right to this defense must be guaranteed because children as perpetrators of narcotics crimes often do not have sufficient knowledge and experience in the criminal justice system and need help and assistance from professionals.

The right to a medical examination is also important in the case of children as perpetrators of narcotic crimes. The child should receive adequate health care and adequate medical examinations to ensure that he is not harmed by the use of narcotics. In addition, a medical examination can also help determine the type and amount of narcotics consumed by the child so that it can be used in court proceedings.

The right to education should also not be neglected in the juvenile criminal justice system. Children who are involved in narcotics crimes must still have access to education like other children. Education can help children in the rehabilitation process and can also help develop the potential of children. The right to rehabilitation and social reintegration is also of great importance in the juvenile criminal justice system. Children as perpetrators of narcotics crimes should be given the opportunity to be rehabilitated and reintegrated into society. It is important to help the child to return to the right track and prevent the occurrence of

recidivism or re-recurrence of criminal acts. In addition to the rights mentioned above, children as perpetrators of narcotics crimes are also entitled to protection from all forms of violence and discrimination. This protection is very important considering that children are often victims of violence and discrimination in the criminal justice process. This protection must be met by professionals who handle cases of children as perpetrators of narcotics crimes.

In addition, it is also important to pay attention to the factors that cause children to be involved in narcotics crimes. Factors such as Environment, family, peers, and psychological factors must be considered and addressed holistically. This is important to prevent the occurrence of narcotic crimes by children in the future.

In practice, there are still many shortcomings in the juvenile criminal justice system in Indonesia, especially in the case of children as perpetrators of narcotics crimes. Some of these shortcomings include the lack of lawyers who are willing to defend children as perpetrators of narcotics crimes, the lack of adequate rehabilitation institutions, and the lack of human resources trained in handling cases of children as perpetrators of narcotics crimes. Therefore, efforts are needed to improve the fulfillment of children's rights as perpetrators of narcotics crimes in the juvenile criminal justice system. These efforts can be done through increasing awareness and capacity of professionals in handling cases of children as perpetrators of narcotics crimes, increasing accessibility and quality of rehabilitation services, as well as increasing human resources trained in handling cases of children as perpetrators of narcotics crimes.

In addition, it is also important to improve coordination between institutions and stakeholders in handling cases of children as perpetrators of narcotics crimes. Good cooperation between the judiciary, rehabilitation institutions, families, and the community can help in handling cases of children as perpetrators of narcotics crimes holistically and effectively. In addition to the efforts made by professionals, it is also important to raise public awareness of the importance of fulfilling the rights of children as perpetrators of narcotics crimes. Society must realize that children as perpetrators of drug crimes are victims of various factors, and not just perpetrators of crimes that must be punished.

In this case, the mass media can also play an important role in raising public awareness about the rights of children as perpetrators of narcotics crimes. The mass Media can provide accurate information and educate the public about this issue, as well as

provide a space for experts and activists to talk about this issue.

Finally, it should be noted that the rights of children as perpetrators of narcotic crimes must also be considered with the rights of victims and the rights of society as a whole. The protection of the rights of children as perpetrators of narcotics crimes should not cause the rights of victims and the rights of the community to be ignored. In this case, a balanced and holistic approach is needed in handling the case of children as perpetrators of narcotics crimes, which pays attention to and fulfills the rights of all parties involved. Thus, a fair and effective juvenile criminal justice system can be created in handling cases of children as perpetrators of narcotics crimes.

B. Protection of children as perpetrators of criminal acts in law

Protection of children's rights in the handling of narcotics crime is a very important thing. This is because children involved in narcotics cases can have a very bad impact on their lives in the future. As a country that has a high commitment to children's rights, Indonesia has a law that regulates the protection of children's rights, namely Law No. 35 of 2014 on Child Protection.

Handling of narcotics crimes involving children, there are several principles that must be considered to protect children's rights. First, the principle of the child's best interests must come first. This means that in every decision taken in the handling of narcotics crimes involving children, must consider the best interests of the child. Secondly, the principle of non-discrimination must be maintained. There should be no discrimination against children involved in narcotics crimes, whether discrimination based on sex, religion, race, ethnicity, and so on. Third, the principle of child participation must be recognized. Children involved in narcotics crimes should be given the opportunity to participate in every stage of handling their cases, such as providing information, submitting applications, and so on. Fourth, the principle of separation from adults must be maintained. Children involved in narcotic crimes must be processed separately from adults. Fifth, the principle of rehabilitation should take precedence. Children involved in narcotic crimes should be given the opportunity to be rehabilitated and reintegrated into society.

The trial of narcotics crimes involving children, children's rights must be protected to the maximum. The child should be given the opportunity to give information freely and not forced, and the child should also be given the right to have a lawyer. In addition, the protection of the rights of the child in

the trial also includes the right of the child to be tried by a judge who specializes in handling children's cases

Children involved in narcotic crimes should not be detained together with adults. The child must be placed in a separate place and have adequate facilities for the child's needs. Children should also be given access to adequate education and health services. In addition, the protection of the rights of the child in detention and correctional institutions also includes the right of the child not to be subjected to inhuman or degrading treatment. Children must also be protected from violence and exploitation, such as sexual abuse and the use of children as drug couriers. Children involved in narcotics crimes must be protected from violence and exploitation that can harm their interests and rights. This is done by avoiding using the child as a narcotics courier or utilizing the child for personal gain. The use of children as narcotic couriers is a very harmful action for children. Children involved in narcotics crimes are often forced or lured to carry narcotics without understanding the legal consequences and the adverse effects they cause. Children who become drug couriers are also at risk of becoming victims of violence and exploitation by parties involved in the narcotics trade.

The state should make maximum efforts to prevent the use of children as drug couriers. These prevention efforts include socialization about the dangers of narcotics and the use of children as drug couriers, providing education and training to children, as well as providing social and economic support for children and their families. In addition, the state must also make efforts to protect children from violence and exploitation. This is done by providing education and training on children's rights and Prevention of violence and exploitation. The state must also take decisive action against perpetrators of violence and exploitation against children.

The protection of children's rights in the handling of narcotics crime is a complex issue and requires a structured and sustainable approach from various related parties. The theory of law enforcement and the theory of legal certainty can be a foundation in an effort to improve the protection of children's rights in the handling of narcotics crimes. Law enforcement theory is a concept that refers to the efforts of the state in carrying out law enforcement activities in order to maintain the security and order of society, as well as protect the rights of individuals. In the context of handling narcotics crimes, law enforcement efforts must pay attention to the protection of children's rights, including the right to

privacy, the right to fair treatment, and the right to recovery and rehabilitation.

One of the challenges in handling narcotics crimes involving children is the existence of injustice in the criminal justice system. Children involved in drug crimes often do not receive fair and equal treatment in the criminal justice system. This is related to the lack of understanding and knowledge possessed by law enforcement officers about the rights of children and the special needs of children in the criminal justice system. Increasing the understanding and knowledge of law enforcement officials about the rights of children as well as the special needs of children in the criminal justice system requires various efforts. These efforts can be made through training and capacity building of law enforcement officers on children's rights and special needs in the criminal justice system. In addition, it is also necessary to strengthen the mechanism of supervision of law enforcement officers in handling narcotics crimes involving children. This monitoring mechanism can be carried out by an independent agency that has the authority to supervise and audit the actions of law enforcement officers in handling narcotics crimes involving children.

The theory of legal certainty is also important in efforts to improve the protection of children's rights in the handling of narcotics crimes. The concept of legal certainty refers to a condition in which the law is recognized, understood, and applied clearly and consistently, so that people feel confident and believe that their rights will be properly protected.

In the context of handling narcotics crimes involving children, it is important to create legal certainty related to children's rights and the legal process that must be passed by children involved in narcotics crimes. This can be done through the preparation of laws and regulations that are clear and easily understood by the public, including children involved in narcotics crimes. In addition, it is also important to create a clear and transparent mechanism in the process of handling narcotics crimes involving children, so that children and their families can understand their rights and the process that must be passed.

In addition to creating legal certainty in the process of handling narcotics crimes involving children, it is also necessary to strengthen rehabilitation and recovery efforts for children involved in narcotics crimes. Proper rehabilitation and recovery can help children to return to society with better circumstances and not re-involved in narcotics crimes. Rehabilitation and recovery efforts can be done through rehabilitation programs that involve various parties, including families, communities, and

related government agencies. Rehabilitation programs can include education, training, and employment, as well as psychological and medical support needed by the child.

In addition to rehabilitation and recovery efforts, it is also important to increase efforts to prevent narcotics crimes involving children. This prevention effort can be done through a holistic and integrated approach, involving various parties, including families, communities, and educational institutions. In the context of preventing narcotics crimes involving children, it is important to increase education and public awareness about the dangers of narcotics, as well as how to avoid and overcome the influence of narcotics. In addition, it is also necessary to strengthen the role of families and educational institutions in providing education and a good understanding of narcotics to children.

In addition to prevention efforts, it is also important to create a safe and healthy environment for the child. A safe and healthy environment can help children to grow and develop properly, as well as avoid the negative influence of an unhealthy environment. Efforts to improve the protection of children's rights in the handling of narcotics crimes, a comprehensive and integrated approach is needed, involving various parties and paying attention to complex aspects of children's rights. This approach should include fair and equitable law enforcement efforts, as well as appropriate prevention, rehabilitation, and recovery efforts for children.

It should be remembered that children involved in narcotic crimes are not perpetrators of crimes that should be severely punished, but children who need protection, rehabilitation and recovery. Therefore, efforts to improve the protection of children's rights in the handling of narcotics crimes must pay attention to the rights of children and their needs as victims who need to be protected and restored. In the context of law enforcement, it is also necessary to increase the role and capacity of law enforcement agencies in handling narcotics crimes involving children. Law enforcement agencies should pay attention to children's rights and other aspects of human rights in the process of handling narcotics crimes, as well as pay attention to the principles of justice, equality, and non-discrimination. In addition, law enforcement agencies need to improve coordination and collaboration with other institutions related to child protection, such as health, social and educational institutions. This collaboration can help in the process of handling narcotics crimes involving children, as well as ensuring that children's rights remain protected and fulfilled.

There are also several challenges and obstacles in efforts to improve the protection of children's rights in the handling of narcotics crimes. One of the main challenges is the lack of public awareness and understanding of the importance of protecting children's rights in the handling of narcotics crimes. In addition, there are also problems in the implementation of policies and regulations related to the protection of children's rights in the handling of narcotics crimes, as well as the lack of access and availability of rehabilitation and recovery programs for children involved in narcotics crimes. Therefore, it is necessary to make continuous and sustained efforts in improving the protection of children's rights in the handling of narcotics crimes. These efforts must involve various parties, including governments, community institutions, families, and individuals, and pay attention to complex and sensitive aspects of children's rights.

Overall, the protection of children's rights in the handling of narcotics crime is important and should be a top priority in efforts to handle narcotics crime. The protection of children's rights must be ensured in every stage of handling narcotics crimes, from prevention, law enforcement, rehabilitation, to recovery. In addition, efforts should also be made to increase public awareness of the importance of protecting children's rights in handling narcotics crimes, as well as improving the implementation of policies and regulations related to children's rights in handling narcotics crimes.

C. Application of the principle of guidance in the handling of narcotics by children

Narcotics abuse is one of the serious problems in society that has an impact on health, safety, and social welfare. Drug abuse can happen to anyone, including children. Children who fall into narcotics abuse become very vulnerable and are at risk of health damage, loss of future, and even legal problems. Therefore, it is important to develop a program for handling narcotics crimes in accordance with the needs of children and apply the principles of guidance in handling narcotics crimes by children.

The basis of construction is one of the main principles in the upbringing of children. The principle of coaching refers to efforts to help children who are entangled in criminal acts to correct their behavior and return to society as useful citizens. The principle of this construction is regulated in law No. 11 of 2012 on the juvenile criminal justice system. In the law, it is explained that the purpose of the coaching principle is to guide children to understand the consequences of their actions, improve their

behavior, and develop their abilities in order to face a better future.

In the context of handling narcotics crimes by children, the principle of coaching becomes very important. Children who become entangled in drug crimes often experience complex problems such as mental health disorders, family problems, and social problems. Therefore, coaching principles can help children to overcome these problems and develop their potential. In the application of the principle of coaching, there are several things that need to be considered. First, the principles of coaching must be applied consistently and continuously. This means that coaching efforts must continue to be carried out from the first time children are entangled in narcotics crimes until their correctional period ends. This consistency and continuity of coaching efforts is essential to ensure that children can actually correct their behavior and not fall back into criminal acts.

Secondly, the foundation of construction should be carried out with a holistic approach. This means that coaching efforts are not only carried out in legal aspects, but also include psychological, social, and educational aspects. This holistic approach will help children to gain a better understanding of the criminal acts committed, develop social and emotional abilities, and improve the quality of their education. Third, the principle of development must be done by promoting the principle of humanity. This means that development efforts must pay attention to the rights of children as human beings, including the right to protection from adverse actions, the right to be treated with dignity and without discrimination, and the right to education and development of abilities. Fourth, the principle of coaching must be done by involving various related parties.

In the handling of narcotics crimes by children, not only the police and the courts are involved, but also the family, education, health, and social. Cooperation between the parties involved will ensure that coaching efforts are carried out in a coordinated and optimal manner. Fifth, the principle of coaching must be done by considering the circumstances and characteristics of children who are entangled in narcotics crimes. Each child has different characteristics and needs, therefore, coaching efforts must be adapted to the circumstances and characteristics of the child in question. In this case, it is important to obtain comprehensive information about the background, state of Health and potential of the child in order to be able to create an appropriate coaching program.

Although the principle of guidance is the main principle in the punishment of children in Indonesia, the application of the principle of guidance in the

handling of narcotics crimes by children still faces various challenges. Some of these challenges include:

1. lack of understanding of the principles of coaching among law enforcement officers. Sometimes, law enforcement officers are still more inclined to apply the principle of retribution, which is an attempt to take revenge or provide punishment as an act of retaliation for actions committed by children who are entangled in narcotic crimes.
2. lack of adequate facilities and infrastructure to implement the coaching program. Effective coaching programs require support from a variety of resources, including adequate human resources, facilities, and budgets. Unfortunately, there are still many institutions that are constrained in providing these resources.
3. lack of awareness from the public about the importance of coaching efforts. Society still tends to view children who are entangled in narcotics as perpetrators of crimes that must be punished. Such views can hinder the coaching efforts that should be done to help children improve their behavior.
4. lack of coordination and synergy between institutions in implementing the coaching program. Interagency cooperation involved in the handling of narcotics crimes by children still needs to be improved. Lack of coordination can result in overlapping coaching programs implemented by various institutions.
5. lack of comprehensive data and information about children who are entangled in narcotic crimes. The available Data is still limited and not always accurate, making it difficult to design the right coaching program according to the needs and characteristics of the child in question.

To overcome these challenges, it is necessary to make the following efforts:

1. increase understanding of the principles of coaching among law enforcement officers. It is necessary to conduct training and socialization to law enforcement officers on the importance of applying the principles of guidance in handling narcotics crimes by children. In addition, it is necessary to improve the quality of education and training for law enforcement officers in charge of handling children's cases.
2. strengthen the facilities and infrastructure needed to implement the coaching program.

The government needs to pay special attention in providing adequate human resources, facilities, and budget to implement the coaching program. In addition, it is necessary to cooperate with various related parties, such as NGOs and the business world, to support the coaching program.

3. increase public awareness of the importance of coaching efforts. The government needs to conduct a socialization and education campaign to the public about the importance of coaching efforts in handling cases of children who are entangled in narcotics crimes. In addition, it is necessary to collaborate with the mass media and community leaders to disseminate correct information about coaching efforts.
4. improve coordination and synergy between institutions in implementing coaching programs. The government needs to strengthen coordination and cooperation among institutions in implementing development programs. This can be done by building interagency cooperation forums and optimizing the use of information technology to facilitate information sharing and coordination.
5. improve the quality and accuracy of data and information about children who are entangled in narcotics crimes. The government needs to improve the quality and accuracy of data and information about children who are entangled in narcotics crimes. This can be done by optimizing the use of Information Technology and conducting research and studies to obtain more comprehensive data and information about children who are entangled in narcotics crimes.

As we know, narcotics crimes committed by children are a serious concern for the community and government. This is because children are the next generation of the nation that must be protected and fostered to become healthy people and play an active role in building the nation. Therefore, in the handling of narcotics crimes by children, the application of coaching principles is important to provide protection and guidance to children so that they can return to the right path.

The theory of law enforcement and legal certainty is the foundation in the application of the principle of guidance in the handling of narcotics crimes by children. Law enforcement theory is concerned with efforts to apply the law fairly and

effectively, while legal certainty is concerned with people's belief that the law will be applied fairly and on time. In the context of handling narcotics crimes by children, the application of law enforcement theory and legal certainty is important to provide protection and justice for children.

The application of the principle of guidance in the handling of narcotics by children can be done through several steps. First, the handling of cases must be done in a humanistic way and not provoke acts of violence against children. Secondly, the child must be provided with protection and his rights must be guaranteed in accordance with applicable law. Third, the child must be given the opportunity to change and return to the right path through rehabilitation and coaching programs.

In the application of the principles of coaching, there are several principles that must be considered, namely the principle of the best interests of children, the principle of openness, the principle of participation, and the principle of accountability. The principle of the best interests of the child is important in the handling of narcotics crimes by children because children should be viewed as subjects who have the same rights as adults. The principle of openness is related to transparency in handling cases and providing information to the public. The principle of participation means giving the child the opportunity to participate in the coaching and rehabilitation process. The principle of accountability means that the responsible party must be responsible for the actions taken in the handling of the case.

In the application of the principle of guidance in the handling of narcotics crimes by children, the role of various parties is very important. First, the family must support the child in the process of upbringing and rehabilitation. Second, the community must provide support and understanding of the dangers of narcotics to children. Third, governments must ensure that laws are applied fairly and effectively to provide protection and justice for children. Fourth, government agencies such as the police and the judiciary must understand and apply the principle of guidance in the handling of narcotics crimes by children. Fifth, rehabilitation institutions should provide effective rehabilitation programs and support the child to return to the right path.

In the application of coaching principles, it is also important to pay attention to risk factors that can trigger children to fall into narcotics crimes. These risk factors include an unhealthy social environment, lack of parental supervision, and low levels of Education. Therefore, the government and the community must work together in creating a healthy and supportive environment for children to grow and

develop properly. In the application of coaching principles, it is also necessary to consider prevention efforts so that children do not fall into narcotics crimes.

Prevention can be done by increasing public understanding of the dangers of narcotics, providing information and education about narcotics to children early on, as well as creating a healthy environment and supporting children to grow and develop properly. However, in the application of the principle of coaching, it is also necessary to pay attention to several challenges that can hinder the process of coaching and rehabilitation of children who are involved in narcotics crimes. These challenges include low public awareness of the importance of Child Development and rehabilitation, lack of support from families, and limited facilities and adequate resources to run the development and rehabilitation program.

In order to overcome these challenges, good cooperation is needed between the government, the community, families, and related institutions in handling cases of narcotics crimes by children. In addition, it is necessary to increase access and quality of coaching and rehabilitation programs for children who are involved in narcotics crimes. The application of the principle of guidance in the handling of narcotics crimes by children is important to provide protection and guidance to children so that they can return to the right path. The theory of law enforcement and legal certainty become the foundation in the application of coaching principles, and the role of various parties is very important in overcoming the challenges faced. In the application of coaching principles, it is also necessary to consider prevention efforts so that children do not fall into narcotics crimes. Therefore, the government and the community need to work together in creating a healthy and supportive environment for children to grow and develop properly.

CONCLUSION

Verdict No. 251 / Pdt.G / 2025 / PN Mdn shows that the legal procedure for divorce in Indonesia has been running in accordance with applicable regulations, by emphasizing the principle of justice and protection of children. The judge decides on the basis of strong evidence and decides on legal liability proportionately. This study shows the importance of a complete process of proof and the need for post-divorce responsibility for the sake of Family Law Justice.

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