

School Drug Education and Leadership Agility: Narcotics Crime Study in Children

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Abstract: The study aimed to examine school drug education and agile leadership and lawlessness factors in children involving adults. This report led to a study on child narcotics crimes. 17 district court decisions from 2017-2020 are the unit of analysis, using the Question Nvivo-12 plus software process. The aim of using Nvivo-12 plus is to analyze data with a data coding model. In addition, the writers also interviewed main witnesses, including judges who prosecuted child narcotics cases. . The data analysis procedure includes a validity test using triangulation of sources, time, and place. Grouping of data in the form of images and tables that have been processed for analysis with threedata analysis techniques through percentages, making explanations, and comparing with theories or previous research results. According to the findings of the study, drugs education for youngsters involved in narcotics cases is critical. Furthermore, economic constraints, unsatisfactory home conditions, invites from acquaintances, and the influence of social media are all variables that lead to children committing narcotics offenses. In addition to these factors, the authors also found something new that makes children entangled in narcotics crimes, namely the involvement of adults who use children in the narcotics trade. For these factors, agile leadership is need, especially adult leaders with sensitivity, leadership unity, and quality of optimizing resources to protect children from the effects of drug abuse and the need to build particular educational institutions for children involved in crime. So children are given adequate education and skills, so they are not entangled again in drug cases.

Keywords: Drug Education, Violation of The Law, Criminal Act, Leadership Agility

1. Introduction

The abuse of narcotics is increasingly rampant among adults and has penetrated the world of children. (Imran et al., 2020). Especially with the condition of Indonesia's territory as an archipelago with a very high young population, it has become a market for narcotics dealers. Of the total Indonesian population, more than 200 million, it is estimated that around 1.5% are victims of narcotics abuse (Ahmad, Tuwu, et al., 2020; Pasaribu et al., 2020). Generally, adolescents aged 15-24 years.

The rise in criminal activity, particularly among children who use drugs, necessitates increased governmental scrutiny and protection. Therefore, the increasing number of crimes, especially the abuse of narcotics among children, demands increased vigilance and protection from the state. Families, communities, and the state are obliged to prevent and supervise children from committing criminal acts. They managed juvenile courts and enforced child welfare laws (Baidawi, 2020), including shielding children from the misuse of drugs. Law enforcers are responsible for the issue of drug violence. Therefore, all elements of the nation must give protect children.

The problem of narcotics usage is the duty of law enforcement personnel; all parts of the nation must pay close attention, as narcotics harm the nation's future physical and mental health. Drug usage is a severe threat to the young generation's ability to lead the country in the future. Therefore, the importance of protecting children from the effects of crime, especially narcotics abuse. The obligation to provide constitutional protection for children, especially recognition, reflects children's rights (van der Hof et al., 2020) and legal protection for legal actions taken (Baidawi, 2020).

The family plays an essential role in preventing crimes committed by children, including narcotics trafficking. The family's role is enormous because a child's personality formation starts from birth and grows into a teenager in the family environment. This family life provides the basic pattern of the child's life, including parenting in the family children's behavior. Parenting styles with the most significant emphasis on religious education, in turn, will affect controlling children so that they are less likely to be involved in crime. Besides, a pretty influential factor in a child's life is the social environment, supporting the child's friendship (Freisthler et al., 2017).

The social network of children includes relationships in their home environment, relationships at school, and other social contacts. It means that environmental factors can have a negative influence on children. Social networks that offer social friendship support can include social activities where drug use is more likely to occur, particularly in areas where drugs are more readily available. This social network market, primarily through the support of social friendships, so that increased social media use increases parental anxiety about children. Apart from these two factors, another factor that influences children's lives is their economic condition. Good economic conditions allow children to achieve their desires. Likewise, people whose economies are complex will try to get out of the squeeze of a challenging economy, which sometimes justifies any means to get out of this condition.

Several studies have demonstrated the necessity of safeguarding children by ensuring that they have the rights and ability to be responsible adults, such as the research conducted by Ningrunget al. entitled Implementation of Criminal Job Training Against Obscene Crimes by Children at the Center for Youth Social Protection and Rehabilitation. (Sulistio & Raharjo, 2020). His findings suggest that teaching children skills as part of a child protection program can help youngsters become more responsible and prevent child crimes. Another study suggests that child protection requires parental involvement. (Isokuortti et al., 2020). Children who lack or do not receive love, direction, and guidance in establishing attitudes, adaptive behavior, and supervision from parents, guardians, or fosterparents, as well as unfavorable social relationships, are more likely to become involved in criminal activity (Ramadhan et al., 2020). Even the diversion of narcotics misuse by children through a diversion mechanism by diverting the juvenile justice process into a non-judicial process, with the understanding that children's involvement in the judicial process has essentially had a detrimental influence on children.

Children's delinquency factors include family factors, relationships, the influence of mass media, and economic factors. Children who grow up in families with significant conflicts are at greater risk of becoming delinquents. By understanding these factors, the principles of international Law The Beijing Rules are an adaptive approach in resolving cases of children in conflict with the law, both in the process of investigation, prosecution, and examination at trial, including in the context of fostering children after being convicted and after the child has undergone crime or fostering and returning to their family or society as children who are protected and protected from bad traits such as when a child commits a crime. International Law The Beijing Rules apply fundamental principles that promote the welfare of children and families with personal development and education that is as free as possible from crime and delinquency, providing care that involves all resources, including families, volunteers, and other community groups, as well as schools and community institutions other, for

child welfare and juvenile justice which guided by a comprehensive social justice framework for all children (Glaeser, Kessler, & Morrison Piehl, 2000, Recenzenti, Škulić, & Bejatović, 2018).

Applies child-friendly justice in developing and implementing a normative framework that deals with child victims. Adult leadership was required in children's personality development and education and the execution of The Beijing Rules' core principles to prevent children from drug misuse. Leadership involves strategic sensitivity, leadership unity, and resource mobility, among other things. (Ahmad, Jamaluddin, Andi Astinah Adnan, Umar Congge, 2020).

This study examines many district court rulings from 2017 to 2020 using the Beijing Rules and agile leadership ideas. This research aims to look into agile leadership, factors that contribute to child lawlessness, and drug teaching in schools. The findings of the study intended to be beneficial to local governments in providing kid protection.

Another factor that makes children fall into criminal acts is social media, which also impacts children's development. In the last decade, media use has changed from traditional to digital media. The rise of digital media has significantly impacted children, prompting them to spend more time on the internet and less time on physical activity, stifling their development. (Grebneva et al., 2021). Excessive use of social media will negatively affect children's personal lives, causing fear, anxiety, and depression, as well as unstable emotions. (Muh Alwi Hidayat, Muhadar, 2020). Social media has changed the mechanism for drug trafficking. Drug suppliers use this technology to increase profits and reduce risks by buying drugs online in the age of social media. Meanwhile, social media plays a different role in the market and has different public and private markets goals. In transactions that are more public, sellers openly advertise their drugs on social media such as Facebook, Instagram, or other media open to the public.

Social networking, however, can also have beneficial benefits for children in the social setting. Namely as a way to connect with family and friends as a channel of interaction. The relevant learning points are strengthening welfare, social contact, social support, and social capital. To comprehend this transformation, a broader understanding of social media forms and uses is required. Education on social media use is essential for youngsters who cannot digest due to a lack of information about the use of social media. As a result, it is vital to balance educational progress and technology advancements (Kassim et al., 2021). The detrimental effect of science and information technology advancement influences the behavior of children, particularly the behavior of children who engage in drug crimes. The government has therefore issued different policies, especially those involving children, to tackle narcotics. Child security means the entire individual designing. Law No 23 of 2002 on child safety and law No 11 of 2012 on the criminal justice system have been released by the Indonesian government. These regulations apply to the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice / Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (SMR-JJ or sometimes referred to as The Beijing Rules), which govern the administration of juvenile justice to provide children with legal protection.

Adult leadership is required in the personality development and education of children and the execution of The Beijing Rules' core principles to prevent children from drug misuse. Agility leadership has been described as the ability to rediscover or review the organization's strategy in a dynamic manner, with rapid changes in the external market environment. Agility as a way of constantly responding to external challenges and opportunities, agility also becomes ability quickly a critical obstacle of strategic stability versus the importance of rapid change linked to unforeseen issues, opportunities, and fast-moving patterns (Cunha et al., 2020). So that agility becomes intangible assets and the task of promoting management and leadership practices that support strategic agility's core tenets at a time of global crisis (Pereira et al., 2020). Strategic agility provides a possible way to overcome this paradoxical condition, and agility is incorporated in multiple operating areas.

2. Method

The research method used is descriptive qualitative, namely the Decision of the Pinrang Regency Court, Province of South Sulawesi, Indonesia, which has permanent legal force from 2017 to 2020 as the unit of analysis and the analysis document at the trial. The writer also conducts interviews with judges who manage the cases of children. Interviews are conducted using pre-prepared interview guidelines. The data gathered, both primary, secondary, and tertiary, are then processed using

qualitative methods, meaning assessing data linked to the problem under investigation and using the Nvivo12 plus approach, based on further data gathering.

To get variants, the collected data is processed using the "run question Nvivo-12 plus" software. In qualitative analysis, Nvivo-12 plus has been used. The use of Nvivo as an analysis method helps to structurally and sequentially organize study data. Nvivo) (García-Horta & Guerra- Ramos, 2009) is a computer-assisted qualitative data analysis software (CAQDAS) tool. Using Nvivo is a qualitative method. The goal is to utilize a data coding model to describe the problem of agile leadership and the factors of breaking the law in children involving adults and narcotics education in Pinrang district court. Using Nvivo in multiple steps, including importing data, multi-level coding, displaying data and visualizing data (Kaefer et al., 2015).

The results of data processing are then compiled and analyzed based on the relevant theories and the results of previous studies that researchers consider very relevant to be used for comparison. The data analysis procedure includes a validity test using triangulation of sources, time, and place. Grouping of data in the form of images and tables that have been processed for analysis with threedata analysis techniques through percentages, making explanations, and comparing with theories or previous research results.

3. Result and Discussion

The trafficking of narcotics involving children reached 17 cases involving minors who should have spent their time studying at school but were caught in narcotics cases instead. The age of the children is still very young, namely 72% under 17 years. The following is presented in the following table:

Table 1. Age of children.

Age of children	Frequency	Percentage (%)
18 years	1	5,89
17 years	4	23,52
16 years	7	41,18
15 years	3	17,64
14 years	2	11,77
Amount	17	100

The data in Table 1 shows that 41.18% of children involved in narcotics crimes were 16 years old, then 23.52% were 17 years old, followed by 15 years old children with a percentage of 17.64%, and 5, 89% were 18 years, as well as children who are still young, namely 11.77% aged 14 years. Based on the report on the examination of children, it is explained that with the child's very young age and the immature mind and way of thinking of the child in understanding actions and actions that have an impact on the law, it causes children to be easily entangled with criminal acts.

Table 2. The factors that cause children to be involved in narcotics crimes (%).

	Association	Economic Situation	Family Situation	religious and formal education	Social Media	Use of Children	Total
Case 1,2017	42.86%	14.29%	9.52%	4.76%	0%	28.57%	100%
Case 2,2017	12.5%	66.67%	0%	0%	0%	20.83%	100%
Case 1,2018	13.33%	40%	3.33%	13.33%	0%	30%	100%
Case 2,2018	41.18%	2.94%	2.94%	23.53%	0%	29.41%	100%
Case 3,2018	13.33%	33.33%	16.67%	3.33%	0%	33.33%	100%
Case 4,2018	23.53%	23.53%	5.88%	11.76%	0%	35.29%	100%
Case 5,2018	15.38%	11.54%	3.85%	11.54%	0%	57.69%	100%
Case 6,2018	15.38%	7.69%	3.85%	15.38%	15.38%	42.31%	100%
Case 7,2018	7.69%	38.46%	5.77%	13.46%	1.92%	32.69%	100%
Case 1,2019	76.47%	5.88%	0%	14.71%	0%	2.94%	100%
Case 2,2019	19.44%	5.56%	5.56%	19.44%	0%	50%	100%
Case 3,2019	37.14%	2.86%	0%	8.57%	0%	51.43%	100%
Case 1,2020	32.61%	10.87%	0%	8.7%	0%	47.83%	100%
Case 2,2020	69.23%	0%	0%	3.85%	0%	26.92%	100%
Case 3,2020	25%	19.23%	1.92%	1.92%	0%	51.92%	100%
Case 4,2020	25.64%	5.13%	5.13%	7.69%	0%	56.41%	100%
Case 5,2020	72.73%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27.27%	100%
Total	30.55%	16.91%	3.64%	9.82%	0.91%	38.18%	100%

Source: Pinrang Regency court office

Based on data coding results on district court decisions that have permanent legal force, it was found that there were six indicators of children being involved in narcotics crimes. The six indicators were dominated by children being used by adults, namely 38.18%. Then the influence of friends (association) 30.55%. I was following the lack of economic conditions as much as 16.91%. Next is the lack of religious education and formal education, namely 9.82%.

Furthermore, the condition of the family (broken home) is 3.64%. Finally, the influence of social media is 0.91%. As illustrated in the following cross-tabulation.

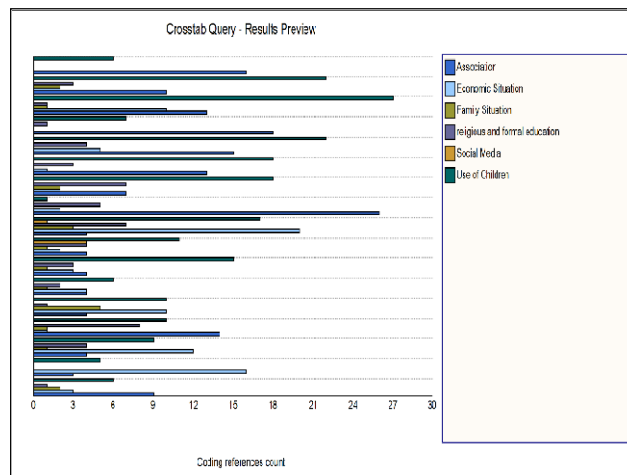


Fig 1: Pinrang Regency Court Office

The crosstab question image above reveals that narcotic offenses controlled adult use of children from 2017 to 2020, which were treated in district courts committed by children. Based on the findings of interviews with judges concerned with cases of child narcotics, in this case, the chairman of the panel of judges, it is understood that children are involved in narcotics crimes on average because of their friends' involvement, and also because they are tempted by the money they get from selling narcotics. Provide the advantages the child wishes to get to meet daily needs, and this benefit will be used. In addition, inadequate economic conditions play an essential role in influencing kids to commit drug crimes. To the shallow awareness of the law of children against drug crimes due to the lack of education and education of children against the risks of narcotics crime, the other most crucial factor is that adults use children so that children are caught in narcotics crimes, as well as the internet presence of social media.

3.1. Factor of Legal Violation

The number of cases handled by district courts from 2017-2020 was 90 cases involving children. This number ranks second after theft cases, namely 18,89% or 17 cases. Even though 12 of the 17 people involved in these cases are under the age of 16, or around 70.59 percent, the rest are 17 and 18 years old, the average number of children involved in these cases is still very young, namely 16 years old, 41.18 percent, even though in total, 12 of 17 people are under the age of 16, or around 70.59 percent, the rest are 17 and 18 years old. The millennial generation refers to people in their twenties and thirties (Ahmad, Muliani, et al., 2020). However, the Indonesian government puts people under 17 years old. They do not have a driving license and identity card because they are classified as children.

The findings of this study show that narcotics offenses involving minors are extremely concerning. Given that the government and law enforcement officials alone cannot solve the current narcotics and psychotropic substance circulation, it is the obligation and responsibility of all parties (Ahmad, Tuwu, et al., 2020). Table 2 shows that of the 17 cases in Pinrang district court, minors implicated in narcotics offenses because adults used them became the most common, accounting for 38.18 percent of the total. Children who are encouraged by adults to become involved in narcotics criminality because of the significant rewards of narcotics traffickers entice them to do so even though criminals pose a significant hazard as a narcotics intermediary. Children who are utilized in

narcotics crimes by adults are typically those who have dropped out of school, have a low level of education, and are unemployed or underemployed.

Furthermore, economic demands that are not addressed in the family, even to meet the family's food needs, are another factor that children are involved in breaking the law, particularly narcotics crimes, trapping youngsters in this narcotics crime. Those who smuggle drugs claim to be doing so to support their families (Ahmad, Tuwu, et al., 2020).

Another issue is the social media network system, which allows people to contact one another more easily. Exposure to online content on social media certainly harms the psychological development of children and adolescents (Yusuf et al., 2021). One means of obtaining drug supply is through social media programs chosen by the majority of drug users. Narcotics crime practices occur through friendship requests, linkages, disguised using other people's accounts, disguising items in the shape of multivitamins, cosmetics, even vehicle spare parts packing, and so on (Mardiana, 2019); furthermore, many narcotics dealers use children in their networks because they know that the criminal threat to children who are in dispute with the law or who are perpetrators of criminal acts who commit crimes is smaller than the criminal threat to adults. The child's criminal penalty is merely 1/2 (one-half) of the principal criminal threat posed by the offense committed, and the child cannot be acceptable. It means that the criminal threat posed to minors who become narcotics couriers is half as severe as the narcotics law's criminal risks.

. That adults' tendency to use children as part of narcotics crimes, whether as couriers, sellers, or other roles in narcotics crimes, is due to special treatment for children in conflict with the law during the investigation, prosecution, and examination in court, as mandated by Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the juvenile criminal justice system. The tendency of youngsters to change their minds about supplying information is because they are still emotionally unstable, and law enforcement officers have compassion or pity for children who have broken the law. Adults then use flaws in laws and regulations, children's emotional instability, and law enforcement personnel's compassion or pity to include youngsters in narcotics offenses.

Children who use drugs tend to have a mental illness, child abuse, lack of trust, or trust in the family. Drugs are inanimate, non-social items until humans consume them. Thus, drugs or narcotics have become an international enemy because they can damage the younger generation (Kuznetsova et al., 2020). The use of drugs or narcotics by youngsters under the age of 17 is illegal because it damages future generations (Keles et al., 2020). they were harming the future of children and the younger generation in general. Users of narcotics may develop an addiction. As a result, youngsters or the younger generation are experiencing a moral crisis. The younger generation is becoming a desirable market for the pharmaceutical industry in Russia, the United States, Canada, and other countries, which causes the rapid growth of the consumer environment. In Indonesia, the younger generation is also involved in this sector. The issue is that an increase in the number of narcotics cases involving minors or the younger generation will harm the country's future generations.

Furthermore, punishing children for crimes, particularly drug usage by minors, will result in mental, bodily, and social harm. The tendency that has been carried out so far by imposing imprisonment for children is ironic, considering that in international instruments, there is a requirement for judges to keep as much as possible so that children are not imprisoned. Even children must be kept away from applying criminal penalties in general (Zainab Ompu Jainah, 2018), Imposing sanctions against children who commit acts must prioritize the interests of children. (Rafika Nur, Slamet Sampurno Soewondo, Syamsuddin Muchtar, 2020),

The Juvenile Court Law has not comprehensively protected delinquents, so it is no longer the community's development and legal needs. Therefore, local government public policies are needed to reduce crimes committed by children, especially policies regarding the use of narcotics involving children because crimes committed by children in each region are different in their handling.

3.1. Agility in leadership

Adult involvement in child crimes is something that all of us should be concerned about. To address these flaws and ensure that adults in narcotics crimes no longer employ minors, the following steps can be taken: (1) a complete examination of children involved in narcotics crimes who are in confrontation with the law; (2) a thorough investigation of adults who are involved in narcotics crimes which involve children; (3) the examination of children in confrontation with the law by parents or people who children can trust, such as psychologists, so that children can relate stories freely and accurately about the offenses committed; (4) those who use children to commit drug crimes, (5) Law enforcement authorities conduct professional and proportionate exams on minors who violate the law. Furthermore, adults who utilize minors in narcotics offenses should face the harshest penalties possible. In situations where adults involve children in drug or narcotics abuse, agility leadership is desirable.

That is, adults are equated with leaders. Knowledgeable leaders can direct and overcome challenges by using appropriate leadership strategies (Rosario & Ancho, 2020). Leadership must understand the sensitivity (Astinah Adnan et al., 2020) of children's environment or the younger generation. Leadership can unite (Jamaluddin Ahmad Rahman Yakub, Pratiwi Ramlan, 2020) the potential of children in a better direction for their future. Leadership can utilize the resources (Cleveland & Cleveland, 2020) that children or young people can use to improve education and skills. The fundamental goal of this agility leadership is to involve children by exploring their potential in increasing their education and abilities so that by harnessing their potential, children will be more likely to perform beneficial things while avoiding harmful activities. As a result, by offering agility leadership from adults, it is vital to safeguard youngsters from narcotics participation and manage drugs.

3.2. Drug Education

Children have the right to be guided, supervised, assisted, educated, and trained, among other things, in line with applicable laws and regulations. The worldwide community's primary goals are education and child protection (Treacy & Nohilly, 2020). Children who commit criminal acts are not an excuse to erase education for children (Hizkia Brayen Lumowa2, 2017). Children who are carrying out their sentences do not mean eliminating their rights, including the right to education for children in Correctional Institutions. Therefore, the education obtained by prison students must be the same as that of children in general. Of course, the goal of education for children who have run afoul of the law is for them to be able to improve themselves and not repeat criminal acts in the future so that they can be accepted back into society, play an active role in development, and live naturally as good and responsible citizens. (Baiq Linda Ayu Kusumawardani, Rispawati Rispawati, 2020) Including youngsters who have been involved in narcotics offenses. Furthermore, by providing youngsters with education and training, they will recognize their mistakes, improve themselves, and avoid repeating illegal activities. Children in prison must receive the same level of education as children in general. In compliance with the rules and regulations, child skills development institutions must provide education, skills development, and the fulfillment of children's rights.

Correctional institutions (short for lapas) as the key of the implementation of the principle of worship is a place to achieve the above goals through education, rehabilitation, and reintegration. The correctional system in addition to aiming to restore correctional residents as good citizens also aims to protect the community against the possibility of repeated criminal acts by correctional residents, and

is an integral application and part of the values contained in Pancasila (The Fifth principle of Indonesia (Nila Trisna, 2017). Therefore, prisons that have been the choice in sentencing children need to be reviewed.(Al-Maidah et al., 2020)

The study results show that there are still many rights to education for children in prison whose rights have not been fulfilled. Education and training in prisons are still not running optimally. This is proven by the fact that many children have been released from prison and have returned to prison because they have committed another crime, and some have even committed a more severe crime than the previous crime. It means that the guidance and education of children who commit crimes committed in correctional institutions still do not change the children themselves.

As a result, child development, particularly at child development institutions and schools, plays a critical role in teaching the nation's children, growing their knowledge, and maturing their thinking to mature into humans with good morals and behavior.(Mohammad Khadziqun Nuha, 2020).. A youngster involved in a narcotics offense does not lose their entitlement to education and counseling due to the punishment. As a result, the government is expected to give special education to victims of narcotics and segregate narcotics victim punishment from that of adults. These youngsters are not readily tempted to become involved in narcotics crimes.

4. Conclusion

Family, economic, and societal issues, a lack of religious and formal education, social media, and adults who take advantage of children are all elements that lead to youngsters breaking the law, notably for narcotics offenses. However, among the numerous variables, the employment of children by adults in drugs crimes is the most prevalent, as seen in narcotics criminal cases processed in district courts. Therefore narcotics crimes involving children require special attention. As a result, local government public policies are required, particularly in child drug misuse.

In dealing with narcotics offenses affecting children, adults must demonstrate agility leadership. Instead of using youngsters to engage in lawlessness, adults should position themselves as agile leaders. Leadership can comprehend the needs of the child's surroundings, unite children's potential, and use the resources available to prevent drug usage.

Narcotics education is essential in assisting children involved in narcotics crimes. Children involved in narcotics law violations must be separated from adult punishment so that adults do not easily influence children. Therefore, local governments need to build and establish particular educational institutions for children to provide special education and guidance to children involved in narcotics crimes according to the child's characteristics.

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