



Victimization Of Child Drugs Abuse Victims

Henky Fernando

Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia
fhenky92@gmail.com

Yuniar Galuh Larasati

Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia
yuniargaluhlarasati@gmail.com

Syahrul Akmal Latif

Universitas Islam Riau, Indonesia
syahrul72@soc.uir.ac.id

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Abstract

The involvement of children in drug abuse cases not only positions children as victims but also creates victimization of children. This study not only describes the involvement of children in drug abuse but also explains the victimization of child victims. This study uses a qualitative descriptive. Data collection was collected by reading 2,000 online news texts using the search keyword "Keterlibatan Anak Dalam kasus penyalagunaan narkoba di Indonesia" on the Google search engine. The news text's reading focuses on the news's title, theme, and content from January 26 to February 2, 2022.

From this reading, two dominant findings leads to the discussion in which the victimization of child victims as a result as a result of drug abuse is essential in this study. The analysis in this study is done by reducing, describing, and interpreting the data inductively to conclude. The findings in this study show that the child's involvement in drug abuse cases often positions children as drug users and traffickers. In this context, children as victims of drug abuse also get victimization by their friends, teachers, and school principals in the form of intimidation and discrimination.



A. Introduction

Children are a population that is very vulnerable to becoming victims of the latent dangers of drug abuse. Children in this study are defined as conceptualized by¹ as individuals aged 18 years and under. From the report of the last two years, the Public Relations and Protocol Bureau of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) has recorded that about 3.4 million children, or about 82.4% of children, are entangled in drug abuse cases, with 15% of children as addicts, 57% of children trying to use drugs, 27% of children are reactional, 47.1% of children are dealers, and 31.4% of children are drug couriers². However, the involvement of children in drug abuse cases is also not uncommon to position children as victims. The position of children as victims in cases of drug abuse appears in the form of using children as couriers by dealers and forcing children to consume drugs by their friends. Children as victims of drug abuse cases the concept of³ being conceptualized as a form of victimization is fundamental to analyzing the process that causes children to become victims in drug abuse cases.

Drugs are natural, synthetic, or semi-synthetic substances or drugs that cause addiction, decreased consciousness, and excessive hallucinations⁴ further say that the latent danger of drug abuse for 15 years has led to a 471% death rate due to overdose. As⁵ shows that minors do not experience deaths caused by drug abuse. Therefore, the latent danger of drug abuse does not only involve adult individuals as perpetrators but also ensnares teenagers as victims and users of drug abuse⁶. Correspondingly, drug consumption and addiction are among modern society's most critical social problems, influenced by family, environmental, and regulatory factors.⁷

So far, studies that discuss the involvement of children in drug abuse cases have focused on rehabilitation aspects,⁸ the role of families in prevention,⁹ and the negative consequences of

¹ Dawn Edge, "It's Leaflet, Leaflet, Leaflet Then, "See You Later": Black Caribbean Women's Perceptions of Perinatal Mental Health Care.," *The British Journal of General Practice: The Journal of the Royal College of General Practitioners* 61, no. 585 (April 2011): 256–62, <https://doi.org/10.3399/bjgp11X567063>.

² HumasBNN, "BNN RI DAN KPAI Cari Solusi Tangani Penyalahgunaan Narkoba Di Lingkungan Remaja," 2021, <https://bnn.go.id/bersama-kpai-bnn-cari-solusi-tangani-penyalahgunaan-narkoba/>.

³ Jeong-Kyun Choi, Tamrat Teshome, and John Smith, "Neighborhood Disadvantage, Childhood Adversity, Bullying Victimization, and Adolescent Depression: A Multiple Mediation Analysis," *Journal of Affective Disorders* 279 (January 2021): 554–62, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2020.10.041>.

⁴ Jourdan M. Cancienne et al., "Narcotic Use and Total Knee Arthroplasty," *The Journal of Arthroplasty* 33, no. 1 (January 2018): 113–18, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.arth.2017.08.006>; Luke B. Hartford et al., "The Standardization of Outpatient Procedure (STOP) Narcotics: A Prospective Health Systems Intervention to Reduce Opioid Use in Ambulatory Breast Surgery," *Annals of Surgical Oncology* 26, no. 10 (October 2019): 3295–3304, <https://doi.org/10.1245/s10434-019-07539-w>.

⁵ Craig Reinerman, "Two Worlds of Drug Consumption in Late Modern Societies," *Contemporary Sociology: A Journal of Reviews* 39, no. 5 (September 2010): 605–7, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0094306110380384mm>.

⁶ Ghazanfar Rafiee, Jamshid Ahmadi, and Farkhondeh Rafiee, "Prevalence of Substance Abuse (Tobacco, Alcohol, Narcotics and Psychotropic Drugs) and Its Relationship to Family Factors in Pre-University Male Students in Shiraz 2017–2018," *Journal of Community Health*, 2020, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10900-019-00709-7>.

⁷ Charles F Levinthal, "Drugs, Behavior, and Modern Society, 4th Ed.," *Drugs, Behavior, and Modern Society, 4th Ed.*, 2005; Н.А. Фролова, "Drug-Safe Society as a Determining Factor of the Modern Stage of Social Development of Russia," *Юридическая Мысль*, no. 4(124) (December 2021): 104–26, <https://doi.org/10.47905/MATGIP.2021.124.4.010>; Reinerman, "Two Worlds of Drug Consumption in Late Modern Societies."

⁸ Angela Moreland et al., "Types of Child Maltreatment and Child Welfare Involvement among Opioid-Using Mothers Involved in Substance Use Treatment," *Children and Youth Services Review* 126 (July 2021): 106021, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chidyouth.2021.106021>.

⁹ Moreland et al.

latent harm from drug abuse¹⁰. Other studies that discuss the involvement of children in drug abuse cases also focus on aspects of mental health, sustainability policies, and epidemiology in drug abuse¹¹. In general, several studies that discuss the involvement of children in drug abuse cases have placed the long-term implications of drug abuse in psychological, sociological, and moral contexts¹². Van Dijk further said that the discussion on the involvement of children in drug abuse cases had become very important in several studies¹³.

Globally, studies on the involvement of children in drug abuse cases only focus on aspects of prevention, rehabilitation, and the latent dangers of drug use, so knowledge and discussion of children's involvement in drug abuse cases have not been discussed comprehensively, especially in the context of victimization of child victims of abuse drugs. To respond to the shortcomings of studies related to the involvement of children in drug abuse cases in the context of child victimization, the position of the discussion in this study, in addition to explaining the involvement of children in drug abuse cases, also focuses on analyzing the victimization experienced by children. The victimization experienced by children in cases of drug abuse is also a reflection of the functioning or non-functioning of the social system in society. The Novelty, In other words, this study not only aims to respond to the shortcomings of previous studies related to the involvement of children in drug cases but also evaluates the views and attitudes of the community in positioning child victims in drug abuse cases.

Victimization in the concept of criminology is a condition where a victim becomes a victim again caused by criminal acts or violence against the life experience and treatment received by the victim from the justice system and society.¹⁴ Christina said that Victimization was also experienced by child victims of criminal acts both physically and verbally¹⁵. In this context, the victimization experienced by children is not infrequently carried out by those closest to the child, which has implications for children's emotional and psychological growth as victims of criminal acts¹⁶. Globally, the conception of children is in line with what Edge conceptualizes,

¹⁰ Richard Alecsander Reichert et al., "Drug Abuse: Classifications, Effects and Risks," in *Behavior Analysis and Substance Dependence* (Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2021), 3–20, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-75961-2_1.

¹¹ Esme Fuller-Thomson et al., "Flourishing Mental Health among Adults with Child Welfare Contact during Childhood: Findings from a Nationally Representative Canadian Survey," *Psychiatry Research*, no. July 2021 (June 2022): 114660, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2022.114660>; Peng Li, "Sustainable Policies for Discouraging Early Childhood Social Competence," *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 2021, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2021.101701>; Martha J. Ignaszewski, "The Epidemiology of Drug Abuse," *The Journal of Clinical Pharmacology* 61, no. S2 (August 2021), <https://doi.org/10.1002/jcph.1937>.

¹² Jeanette Westman et al., "Mortality in Adult Children of Parents with Alcohol Use Disorder: A Nationwide Register Study," *European Journal of Epidemiology*, no. 0123456789 (June 23, 2022), <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10654-022-00883-4>; Meintje van Dijk et al., "Intergenerational Continuity of Crime among Children of Organized Crime Offenders in the Netherlands," *Crime, Law and Social Change* 77, no. 2 (March 2022): 207–27, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10611-021-09970-1>.

¹³ van Dijk et al., "Intergenerational Continuity of Crime among Children of Organized Crime Offenders in the Netherlands."

¹⁴ Matthew Hall, "Counting Crime: Discounting Victims?," *International Review of Victimology* 28, no. 1 (January 2022): 3–32, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0269758021995909>; Stefanny Christina et al., "The Bidirectional Relationships between Peer Victimization and Internalizing Problems in School-Aged Children: An Updated Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis," *Clinical Psychology Review* 85 (April 2021): 101979, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpr.2021.101979>.

¹⁵ Christina et al., "The Bidirectional Relationships between Peer Victimization and Internalizing Problems in School-Aged Children: An Updated Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis."

¹⁶ Christina et al.

where individuals aged 18 can be categorized as children¹⁷. As stated by Savahl¹⁸, children aged 8, 10, 12, and 15 years old are very vulnerable to being victims of crime in their environment, both physically and psychologically.

Considering that the discussion of children's involvement in drug abuse cases has not been carried out comprehensively, especially when discussing children in the context of victimization. So this study chooses to formulate the basis of the analysis by focusing on two questions: (1) How are children involved in drug abuse cases?; (2) How do children experience victimization in drug abuse cases?; In addition to filling the void from studies that have been conducted regarding the involvement of children in drug abuse cases, this study is also based on the argument that the involvement of children in drug abuse cases does not always position the child as the perpetrator, but instead places the child as a victim in terms of functioning or not. Functioning of the social structure of society.

To explain the victimization of children in drug abuse cases, this study uses a qualitative descriptive approach with a netnography method¹⁹. Data collection in this study begins with reading 2,000 online news texts using the search keyword "Keterlibatan Anak Dalam kasus penyalagunaan narkoba di Indonesia" on the Google search engine. In this context, data collection was done through a systematic online documentation process, using a personal computer (PC) to obtain descriptions of online news quotes. The data collected is then read through the news text focused on the news title, theme, and content from January 26 to February 2, 2022. The data that has been read is then classified based on the theme, age, and characteristics of the treatment obtained by child victims of drug abuse. . Through this process, the data display is in the form of a description format from online news quotes that have been selected, classified, and presented in thematic form.

The data analysis technique in this study was carried out through three analytical processes. The three analytical processes, including; (1) The process of reducing data, which is a process carried out for structuring data in an objective and systematic form; (2) The process of displaying data, which is a process for displaying research results in the form of a table containing excerpts from online news summaries; (3) The process of verifying data, which is a process to conclude data based on trends from existing data. In line with that, the data obtained is analyzed through an inductive descriptive method and then described as the basis for interpreting the existing data. The stages of analysis and analytical techniques are used to make it possible to draw a common thread from the object under study to a conclusion.

B Discussion

1. Children's Involvement in Drug Abuse Cases

The involvement of children in drug abuse cases is an event that is very important to explain, especially in revealing the treatment received by children, both as users and dealers. The involvement of children in drug abuse cases, not a few of which position children as drug users or dealers. The context can be seen through the findings below

¹⁷ Edge, "It's Leaflet, Leaflet, Leaflet Then, "See You Later"": Black Caribbean Women's Perceptions of Perinatal Mental Health Care."

¹⁸ Shazly Savahl et al., "Children's Experiences of Bullying Victimization and the Influence on Their Subjective Well-Being: A Multinational Comparison," *Child Development* 90, no. 2 (March 2019): 414-31, <https://doi.org/10.1111/cdev.13135>.

¹⁹ Henky Fernando, Yuniar Galuh Larasati, and Syahrul Akmal Latif, "Diseminasi Simbolik : Makna Korupsi Dalam Media Sosial Instagram Symbolic Dissemination : The Meaning of Corruption in Instagram Social Media," *Bricolage: Jurnal Magister Ilmu Komunikasi* 8, no. 1 (2022): 63-78.

a. Children as Drug Users

Table 1. Children as drug addicts

Form	Victims	Case
Addict	Child 10 year old	The first case involving a child as an underage addict occurred in Talang Padang District. The 10-year-old child is suspected of getting drugs from a playmate older than him. "Initially it was free, after being addicted, I just bought it myself." ²⁰
Addict	Child 10 year old	In Tanggamus District, three children have been addicted to methamphetamine since they were 10 years old or in the 5th grade of elementary school. The drugs they get from their game friends. ²¹
User	Child 10 year old	In fact, because of the severity of drug trafficking in North Sumatra, BNN found that a 5th-grade elementary school student in the Medan Tembung area used methamphetamine. This elementary school student was caught red-handed by his parents when he was about to use methamphetamine. ²²
User	Child 10 year old	The latest data on drug users have targeted elementary school (SD) students. "In Surabaya, drug users aged 10 years have been found. This is also a serious concern for us, prevention must be done immediately. Generations must be immediately rescued from drug trafficking." ²³

From **Table 1**, it can be seen that the involvement of children in drug abuse does not position children as addicts or drug users. Children aged around 10 years are not infrequently an age that is very vulnerable to being involved in cases of drug abuse as addicts or drug users, as happened in the Talang Padang sub-district, in the Tanggamus district and in the Medan Tembung area.

b. Children as Drug Traffickers

Table 2. Children as drug Traffickers

Form	Victims	Case
Dealer	Child 10 year old	In Bogor, a school handed over a 5th-grade elementary school child to us for coaching. This child is a victim or user. But the worst fact is that this elementary school child has also become a dealer because he gave it to his friends. ²⁴
Courier	Child 17 year old	The East Kalimantan Regional Police arrested a suspected drug courier in Samarinda City. Ironically, the perpetrator with the initials MR who brought 2 kilograms of crystal methamphetamine turned out to be a minor and still 17 years

²⁰ Kompas, "Bocah 10 Tahun Kecanduan Narkoba, Berawal Dari Dikasih Gratis Oleh Teman," *Kompas.Com*, 2022.

²¹ Qhasmal Qhadumi, "Tiga Siswa Sekolah Dasar Kecanduan Sabu, Kenal Narkoba Dari Teman Permainan," *Kupastuntas.Co*, 2020, <https://www.kupastuntas.co/2022/01/26/tiga-siswa-sekolah-dasar-kecanduan-sabu-kenal-narkoba-dari-teman-permainan>.

²² Purwani Diyah Prabandari, "Siswa SD Dan SMP Kedapatan Pakai Narkoba," *Nasional.Tempo*, 2018, <https://nasional.tempo.co/read/557899/siswa-sd-dan-smp-kedapatan-pakai-narkoba>.

²³ Yusuf Wibisono, "Bambang DH Sebut Narkoba Mulai Sasar Anak SD Di Surabaya," *Beritajatim.Com*, 2020, <https://beritajatim.com/politik-pemerintahan/bambang-dh-sebut-narkoba-mulai-sasar-anak-sd-di-surabaya/>.

²⁴ Dede Susianti, "Bocah Kelas 5 SD Jadi Pemakai Dan Pengedar Narkoba," *Media Indonesia*, 2020, <https://mediaindonesia.com/megapolitan/295721/bocah-kelas-5-sd-jadi-pemakai-dan-pengedar-narkoba>.

		old ²⁵ .
Courier	Child 15 year old	The South Kalimantan Police revealed a network of drug dealers involving minors as couriers. Suspect RD is 15 years old and involved in a drug trafficking network. ²⁶
Dealer	Child 16 year old	Deputy Head of Semarang Polrestabes AKBP Yuswanto Ardi said the suspect had the initials AK (16). Officers arrested him along with evidence of methamphetamine. This child perpetrator acts as a dealer. ²⁷

From the appearance of **Table 2**, it can be seen that the involvement of children in drug abuse is also not among the few who position children as drug dealers or couriers. Children aged 10, 17, 15, and 16 are not infrequently very vulnerable to the involvement of children as couriers or dealers in drug abuse cases, as in Bogor, Samarinda, East Kalimantan, Banjarbaru, South Kalimantan, and in Semarang Central Java.

2. Victimization of Children in Cases of Drug Abuse

Victimization experienced by children in drug abuse cases is an action that is very important to explain, to analyze the attitudes and forms of treatment received by child victims of drug abuse in the social environment. The victimization of child victims of drug abuse can be seen through the findings below;

a. Victimization and Intimidating Treatment

Table 3. Victimization in the form of intimidating actions

Treatment	Actor	Case
Coercion	Friend	Together with brothers RM 9 years and RR 10 years, they became victims of exploitation by a man who only met him in the last month. RM and RR repeatedly admitted that the man forced them to glue and consume methamphetamine, said RM when they met at the Cengkareng GOR, West Jakarta. ²⁸
Coercion	Dealer	The 13-year-old girl was forced to consume methamphetamine by a drug dealer with the initials IW (35). The incident was discovered after the Jenggawah Police Criminal Investigation Unit, Jember, East Java conducted a raid on the house of the methamphetamine drug dealer in Wirowongso Village, Ajung District, Jember, East Java. ²⁹

²⁵ Roy Marisi, "Anak Di Bawah Umur Jadi Kurir Narkoba, Antar Sabu Pakai Kantong Belanja Untuk Kelabui Polisi," *INewsKutai.Id*, 2022, <https://kutai.inews.id/read/91176/anak-di-bawah-umur-jadi-kurir-narkoba-antar-sabu-pakai-kantong-belanja-untuk-kelabui-polisi>.

²⁶ Aky, "Anak Di Bawah Umur Dimanfaatkan Jadi Kurir Narkoba," *Okenews*, 2019, <https://news.okezone.com/read/2019/07/28/340/2084711/anak-di-bawah-umur-dimanfaatkan-jadi-kurir-narkoba>.

²⁷ Holy, "Satu Anak Di Bawah Umur Ditangkap Polrestabes Semarang Karena Jadi Pengedar Narkoba," *Kuasakata.Com*, 2022, <https://kuasakata.com/read/berita/55727-satu-anak-di-bawah-umur-ditangkap-polrestabes-semarang-karena-jadi-pengedar-narkoba>.

²⁸ Hasanudin Aco, "Pengakuan Anak Jalanan Di Jakarta, Dipaksa Pakai Narkoba Lalu Disuruh Mencuri," *Tribunnews.Com*, 2020, <https://www.tribunnews.com/metropolitan/2020/11/11/pengakuan-anak-jalanan-di-jakarta-dipaksa-pakai-narkoba-lalu-disuruh-mencuri>.

²⁹ Johannes Mangihot, "Pengedar Narkoba Di Jember Kenalan Dengan Siswi SMP, Diajak Ke Rumah Lalu Dipaksa Konsumsi Sabu," *Kompastv*, 2020, <https://www.kompas.tv/article/123205/pengedar-narkoba-di-jember-kenalan-dengan-siswi-smp-diajak-ke-rumah-lalu-dipaksa-konsumsi-sabu>.

Force-feeding	Friend	Satpol PP, TNI, and KPPAD Pontianak, West Kalimantan, conducted joint raids at a number of hotels and boarding houses by capturing 10 underage children. From the information of the child who was previously caught in this raid, there are 2 more people who are his colleagues who are still in the hotel drunk and under the influence of drugs because they were given inexperienced 2 times. ³⁰
Coercion	Friend	Tambora, West Jakarta, repeatedly tortured 10 years old Ridho Rhoma, finally breathed a sigh of relief. Now he no longer feels the suffering of torture or coercion to steal or consume drugs. ³¹

From **Table 3**, it can be seen that the victimization experienced by children in cases of drug abuse appears in the form of intimidating acts, such as coercion and force-feeding of children to consume drugs. Many of these actions were carried out by friends and even by drug dealers to children. As happened in Cengkareng, West Jakarta, Jember, East Java, Pontianak, West Kalimantan, and Tambora, West Jakarta.

b. Victimization Practices and Discrimination

Table 4. Revictimization in the form of discriminatory actions

Treatment	Actor	Case
Expelled from school	Principal	A total of six students of SMAN 1 Amuntai, North Hulu Sungai Regency, South Kalimantan, were forced to be expelled from school because they were involved in drug cases. The head of SMAN 1 Amuntai, Adiyat Gazali Rahman, in Amuntai, said Monday that the school's policy was to protect other students from being affected by the circulation and use of drugs and illegal drugs ³² .
Expelled from school	Teacher	How surprised was N, a student of a private high school in the Kampung Bali area, Bengkulu City When he entered school, he was expelled by the teacher because he had been expelled. N is a high school student. The police arrested him in January 2022 for consuming marijuana ³³ .
Expelled from school	Principal	In the release of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) Semarang at the end of 2020 admitted that of the 26 teenagers involved in drug abuse, most of them were students. Even five students dropped out (DO) their school ³⁴ .
Expelled from school	Principal	The Children's Legal In the release of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) Semarang at the end of 2020, admitted that of

³⁰ Dika Febriawan, "Tak Hanya Dicekoki Ineks, SY Anak Dibawah Umur Yang Diperkosa Juga Dipaksa Gunakan Sabu," *Wartawanpontianak.Com*, 2021, <https://wartapontianak.pikiran-rakyat.com/kalbar/pr-1171491479/tak-hanya-dicekoki-ineks-sy-anak-dibawah-umur-yang-diperkosa-juga-dipaksa-gunakan-sabu>.

³¹ Yan Yusuf, "Sungguh Kejam, Sudah Dipaksa Nyabu Bocah Ini Disiksa Jika Tidak Mencuri," *Sindonews.Com*, 2020, <https://metro.sindonews.com/read/228458/170/sungguh-kejam-sudah-dipaksa-nyabu-bocah-ini-disiksa-jika-tidak-mencuri-1605093073>.

³² Edy, "Enam Pelajar Dikeluarkan Karena Narkoba," *Kalsel.Antaraneews.Com*, 2015, <https://kalsel.antaraneews.com/berita/24169/enam-pelajar-dikeluarkan-karena-narkoba>.

³³ Kompas, "Siswa Di Bengkulu Terkejut, Diusir Guru Saat Masuk Sekolah Karena Kasus Narkoba," *Kompas.Com*, 2022, <https://regional.kompas.com/read/2022/05/24/081735078/siswa-di-bengkulu-terkejut-diusir-guru-saat-masuk-sekolah-karena-kasus?page=all>.

³⁴ Budi Setyawan, "Di Kendal, 26 Pelajar Kecanduan Narkoba," *Jawa Pos*, 2022, <https://radarsemarang.jawapos.com/berita/jateng/kendal/2020/12/31/di-kendal-26-pelajar-kecanduan-narkoba/>.

		the 26 teenagers involved in drug abuse, most of them were students. Even five students dropped out (DO) their school. ³⁵
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From the appearance of **Table 4**, it can be seen that the victimization experienced by children in cases of drug abuse, not a few appear in the form of discriminatory actions, such as being expelled from school and expelled from school. Schools, such as teachers and principals, often carry out these actions against children involved in drug abuse cases. As experienced by six SMAN 1 Amuntai students in the North Hulu Sungai District, South Kalimantan, private high school students in Kampung Bali Bengkulu, and students in Semarang, Central Java, and school children in Banda Aceh.

In general, the findings in this study have shown that the involvement of children in drug abuse cases, in addition to positioning children as drug users and dealers, also shows that these children often get victimized by their social environment. The victimization received by children often appears in the form of intimidation and discrimination from families, teachers, and school principals. This context by Christina³⁶ is conceptualized as a condition in which children, as victims of drug abuse, become victims of their social environment, both verbally and non-verbally. Globally, the latent danger of drug abuse also appears in the form of victimization of children as victims, which can significantly affect the psychological, psychological, and quality of life of the victim in a more negative direction.³⁷

The victimization of child victims of drug abuse also reflects that children are still objects of the legal and social system. Where children are not infrequently considered as individuals who do not have the authority to determine their life orientation choices in the future. Therefore, the victimization experienced by children who are victims of drug abuse can affect the process of child growth and development so that children often experience uncertainty, inequality, and dependence, so security, justice, and even the life orientation of victims of child abuse³⁸. Drug abuse is often determined and constructed by the legal system and its social structure.

The victimization of child victims of drug abuse has also highlighted the importance of comprehensive knowledge from families, communities, and the state, in addressing the position of children as victims of drug abuse. In understanding the position of children as victims of drug abuse, weak knowledge of families, communities, and the state has significantly correlated with the emergence of victimization of children, which has implications for the quality of life of children in the future. In line with that, Fuqua³⁹ also said that families, communities, and the state do not yet have a reflective concept of seeing the involvement of children in drug abuse cases as victims or perpetrators. So this often triggers the emergence of wrong attitudes in preventing or dealing with children involved in drug abuse cases. Meanwhile, at the same time, families, communities, and the state are responsible for preventing, protecting, and restoring the condition of children who are victims of drug abuse.

So far, studies that discuss the involvement of children in drug abuse cases have been discussed for the first time by Harmon⁴⁰ who looked at the effectiveness of the Drug Abuse

³⁵ Afif, "LBH Anak, Temukan 87 Siswa Dikeluarkan Sekolah Karena Hukum," *Merdeka.Com*, 2018, <https://www.merdeka.com/peristiwa/lbh-anak-temukan-87-siswa-dikeluarkan-sekolah-karena-hukum.html>.

³⁶ Christina et al., "The Bidirectional Relationships between Peer Victimization and Internalizing Problems in School-Aged Children: An Updated Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis."

³⁷ Rochelle F. Hanson et al., "The Impact of Crime Victimization on Quality of Life," *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 2010, <https://doi.org/10.1002/jts.20508>.

³⁸ Charles H. Zeanah and Kathryn L. Humphreys, "Child Abuse and Neglect," *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 2018, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaac.2018.06.007>.

³⁹ Juliana Fuqua et al., "Transdisciplinary Collaboration as a Basis for Enhancing the Science and Prevention of Substance Use and 'Abuse,'" *Substance Use and Misuse*, 2004, <https://doi.org/10.1081/JA-200033200>.

⁴⁰ Michele Alicia Harmon, "Reducing the Risk of Drug Involvement Among Early Adolescents: An Evaluation of Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE)," *Evaluation Review*, 1993, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0193841X9301700206>.

Resistance Education (DARE) program in South Carolina in minimizing the involvement of children in drug abuse, which is influenced by the environment of friends and weakness. Social control of society. However, studies conducted regarding the involvement of children in drug abuse cases have not analyzed the long-term implications of children as victims, especially those that explore the victimization of child victims of drug abuse. Therefore, discussing victimization experienced by children who are victims of drug abuse is critical⁴¹ because this attitude has given many negative consequences for the mentality and quality of life of children in the future.

Given the latent danger of victimization experienced by child victims of drug abuse, this study recommends knowledge and conception of the position of children involved in drug abuse cases. This context is needed to ensure the right attitude and treatment to reduce the risk of child victims of drug abuse victimization. In addition to family and community, support from the state in forming regulations is critical in preventing the involvement of children in drug abuse cases so that attitudes and handling of child victims of drug abuse are by the needs and interests of victims in the future. And most importantly it can prevent the latent danger of victimization of victims of crime.

The novelty of this research is about children as drug users and traffickers, the victimization experienced by children in cases of drug abuse, victimization of child victims of drug abuse is the need for knowledge from family, society, and the state, and the influence of the environment, friends and society.

C Conclusion

This study shows that children who are victims of drug abuse cases have been proven to experience victimization in the form of intimidation and discrimination, which are carried out by friends, teachers, and school principals. Victimization experienced by children who are victims of drug abuse appears in the form of treatment, such as being expelled and expelled from school. In general, the victimization of child victims of drug abuse has also given negative experiences to the victim's physical and mental development in the future. The treatment of child victims of drug abuse must be positioned and treated according to the needs, happiness, and welfare of the child, but children who are victims of drug abuse experience victimization from their social environment. As a result, in addition to adding to the psychological burden, the victimization of children in cases of drug abuse has also affected the quality of life of future victims.

By looking at the latent danger of victimization experienced by children in drug abuse cases, this study recommends reconceptualization by redefining the position of children in drug abuse cases. Because these conceptions can influence the views and attitudes of families, communities, and the state in treating and positioning children as victims of crime as subjects and by the needs of victims. In line with that, this study also has limitations that only describe the victimization of child victims of drug abuse through online media coverage, so this study has not investigated the experiences and perspectives of the community in interpreting the position of children as victims of drug abuse. However, this study's limitations are expected to contribute to further studies, especially for those who want to see the experiences and perspectives of the community in interpreting and positioning child victims of drug abuse in Indonesia with a more comprehensive approach.

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