



Preliminary Analysis of the Effectiveness of Handing Criminal Acts by Children Under the Age

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Abstract

The issue of drug addiction and illegal trafficking continues to plague nations across the globe. Between 153 and 300 million individuals, or 3.4 to 6.6 percent of the world's drug abusers aged 15 to 64 years, having used drugs at least once a year, with almost 12% (15.5 to 38.6 million people) of users being heavy addicts. Initially created for medicinal reasons (therapy), opioids became a political target for those seeking profit by introducing harmful addictive chemicals. Addition of hazardous addictive drugs may precipitate a person's hallucinations and addictions, wreaking havoc on the neurological system and organs of the body and ultimately resulting in death. The risks of drug addiction have prompted many nations to implement laws aimed at protecting citizens and prohibiting drug trafficking. This restriction eventually spawned illegal commerce and the growth of global marketplaces.

Introduction

Initially dominated by cannabis or marijuana leaves, heroin or putaw usage started to grow in the mid-1990s, despite the fact that this kind of substance is a stimulant amphetamine. Now, prescription medicines are a trend among drug users. The region is also inextricably linked to drug trafficking industry. Drugs Agency was established with the goal of preventing and eliminating narcotics addiction. As an autonomous agency, the National Drugs Agency is intended to perform better, be more open, and hold itself responsible in combating narcotics offenses. Additionally, the National Drugs Agency is required to perform optimally in terms of public safety and international collaboration in order to eliminate transnational narcotics networks.

Effectiveness may be defined as the capacity of anything to accomplish maximal objectives in the anticipated manner. If we want to do anything, we must do it skillfully that the outcome does not disappoint. Understanding Effectiveness is defined as an effort that is carried out ideally in accordance with expectations; furthermore, effectiveness may be defined as an effort that never tires before the intended expectations are met. An effort must be done efficiently to ensure that the effort is not in vain. The efficient method is very well-executed in order to strengthen the human spirit and prevent it from succumbing quickly. As a result, each human being requires an effective effort.

There is nothing wrong with someone doing business efficiently; this is an excellent practice to emulate, therefore continue to do so. The efficacy of a person may be determined by his refusal to give up on what he desires. Effectiveness and efficiency are definitely not synonymous. Efficient means using the fewest resources possible to get the best outcomes (Lorig & Holman, 2003). In contrast to effectiveness, which needs maximum effort to meet the intended expectations, efficiency does not have to demand maximum effort to meet the desired expectations. As a result, the two terms have distinct meanings. To do so, you must be able to tell them apart.

Performance is the outcome of the quality and amount of work accomplished by an employee in carrying out assigned duties (Janssen & Van Yperen, 2004; Kusuma, 2021). Comparing the outcomes obtained with and without the involvement of labor per unit time (usually per hour). Productivity is often linked with performance measures like as production, efficiency, and effectiveness.

Employee performance is the sum total of the quality and quantity of work accomplished by an employee in carrying out his tasks in line with those assigned to him (Kamau, 2015) . Thus, HR performance may be defined as work performance, or work (output) produced by HR per unit of time in carrying out their job tasks in line with the responsibilities assigned to them. Performance assessment is the leader's attempt to evaluate his subordinates' work. Performance assessment is a procedure that supervisors use to evaluate if an individual is carrying out his or her tasks and obligations effectively (Diefendorff et al., 2002). Appraisal is a methodical assessment of an employee's performance and development potential (Azzopardi & Nash, 2013). Assessment is the process of interpreting or evaluating an object's, person's, or thing's worth, quality, or position. Organizations analyze or assess employee performance via the performance evaluation process (Matthews, 2011). This activity has the potential to enhance personnel choices and give workers with feedback on their job performance.

Drugs are chemicals originating from plants that have been combined with other chemical substances, either synthetic or semi-synthetic, to produce a change or reduction in awareness (Appendino et al., 2014). Drugs, more often referred to as narcotics, may alleviate pain and also develop a user's dependency. Although there are many viewpoints, the reason for medicines is rather consistent. A drug is defined fundamentally as a chemical or drug that is capable of alleviating pain, producing hallucinations and delusions, or both. Additionally, the effect of drug usage has the potential to render the user reliant. Prior to the misuse of marijuana, the cannabis plant was used to create pouches. Because marijuana's fiber is very strong. Additionally, cannabis seeds may be utilized to create cannabis oil. Typically, a plant called Erythroxylon coca is chewed to get a stimulant effect. The impact has been shown to improve endurance and stamina while decreasing tiredness.

Opium, or more often referred to as opioids, has been used for pain treatment and the prevention of coughs and diarrhea for centuries. The age of a person is one of the criteria used in legal studies to evaluate his or her eligibility for responsibility for the acts he or she has done. As a result, this study's restriction is more specific and focuses on the age limit for giving an understanding of youngsters. In general, children's comprehension levels vary. According to, a kid is defined as a tiny human being. According to another account, children are regular human beings who are still forming their identities and are very unstable in spirit, making them extremely susceptible to environmental influence. Meanwhile, a kid is a someone who is under the age of 18, immature, and unmarried. In terms of the psychological component, human development is divided into stages of psychological development, each of which is defined by distinct features. Apart from age limitations, the requirements for a kid may also be defined by the growth and development of the soul that he encounters. A kid goes through three developmental stages, which are as follows:

Childhood is split into three stages: infancy, which occurs from the moment a child is born until the age of two years; first childhood, which occurs between the ages of two and five years; and third childhood, which occurs between the ages of five and twelve years. Adolescence as the period between the ages of 13 and 20 years. Adolescence is a period of fast change in all areas of life: physical changes on the exterior and inside of the body; emotional, intellectual, social, and personality changes (Hazen et al., 2008).

Adolescence, between the ages of 21 and 25 years. In early adulthood, data is often still categorized as belonging to the younger generation. Although the child's physical development and intellect have advanced significantly, he or she remains steady in this state. However, it is still undergoing stabilization in terms of theological and ideological stability. Meanwhile, a person becomes an adult when he (male or female) marries and moves out of his mother's or father's or mother-in-home law's to live with other young men and women who form independent households. Additionally, minors are individuals who have not yet established clear bodily indications of adulthood. There is no set age limit for when a person is deemed a kid or when they are considered immature.

To dispel these concerns, the Dutch East Indies administration included rules clarifying, among other things, that when the word "minors" was used against the people, it meant: (1) individuals who were under the age of 21. (1) those who have never been married before the age of 21 (twenty one) years; (2) those who have been married before the age of 21 (twenty one) years and subsequently divorced and did not remarry as minors; (3) What is meant by marriage is not child marriage. Thus, anybody who fulfills the aforementioned criteria is referred to as a minor (*minderjarig*) or simply a kid. Regarding the age restriction requirements, Islamic law holds that a person may be held criminally liable in two instances, namely the capacity for thought and decision (*iradah* and *endeavor*). As a result, a little kid is in a position to own these two items. There were three (three) distinct epochs, namely:

This time begins at birth and concludes at the age of seven years, subject to agreement. At that age, a child is considered to lack the ability to think and is referred to as a "child not yet *tamyiz*." However, the ability to think is not restricted to a specific age, as it can develop before the age of three years and sometimes too late, depending on the individual, environment, circumstances, and mental state. This era begins at the age of seven and ends at the age of maturity, but most *fuquaha* restrict it to fifteen years. This era starts when a kid reaches the age of cleverness, or when a person achieves the age of fifteen or eighteen years, at this point, according to the *fuquaha*, a person becomes subject to criminal responsibility or is capable of committing crimes. regardless of the kind. From the aforementioned definitions of children, the writer deduces that minors are children (girls and boys) under the age of 18 who are still protected and cared for since minors are generally incapable of regulating their emotions.

Methods

This study employs a qualitative research technique in order to fully describe the object and research issue based on information gathered at the Pinrang Police Resort. Qualitative research techniques are research processes that generate descriptive data from individuals and observed behavior in the form of written or spoken facts. The study method utilized is descriptive qualitative writing, which is a kind of research that attempts to objectively summarize different types of data gathered from the Pinrang Resort Police.

Results and Discussion

Effectiveness in Handling Minors' Drug Crimes

Resort Police have a significant obstacle in carrying out their responsibilities. This may be observed in the anticipated annual increase in the number of drugs addicts. Drug addiction is very prevalent. This is shown by the growing number of drugs addicts from all walks of life and all ages.

The majority of cases involving minors who commit narcotics offenses are transferred/proceeded to the prosecution stage because to the effect drug crimes have on people's lives, affecting public security and order. In response to concerns about issues

affecting the Police's performance in drug crime cases, the internal barriers include inadequate facilities and infrastructure, as well as a lack of appropriate human resources. This demonstrates that more human resources with higher competence levels are still required. Along with increasing personnel resources at the Pinrang Police, it is necessary to expand supporting facilities and infrastructure for drug control.

The absence of public reports obstructs the authorities from determining the prevalence of drug usage, particularly among adolescents. This occurs for a variety of reasons, including an unwillingness to learn about what is going on in the surrounding environment, the presence of other drug users, and signs of a desire to shield someone from legal bondage. Every activity does not always go according to plan. This is due to a variety of human constraints, including the police's attempts to combat adolescent drug addiction. To safeguard children who are in confrontation with the law as a result of their involvement in drugs offenses in the juvenile criminal justice system.

The Factor of Community

In general, people believe that everyone who commits a crime should face a penalty commensurate with the offense committed, which includes children. A kid who becomes involved in a drug network is considered a serious felony and may endanger his or her own life as well as the lives of others. This public opinion will have an impact on the juvenile criminal justice system's prosecution, investigation, and trial processes. Law enforcers are obliged to penalize youngsters in order to prevent additional communal turmoil.

From ancient times to the present, people have thought about retribution in the same manner, by sneering, ridiculing, and even insulting someone who commits a crime, including drug addiction. Law enforcement officers share this sentiment when they are open in addressing child abuse cases by engaging families and many community leaders. While the peace process facilitated by diversion is possible, there are instances when the community opposes it, believing that the delinquency committed by minors has surpassed the usual limit.

The Factor of Law Enforcement

Legal system theory, the passage of law in society is affected by three factors: the law (good legislation), law enforcement (legal structure), and legal culture (Nelken, 2004). In practice, the legal protection afforded to youngsters who become drug criminals is affected by law enforcement considerations (investigators, public prosecutors and judges). This law enforcement element is classified into two categories (1). In terms of quality; (2). in terms of quantity.

In terms of quality, law enforcement does not completely grasp the court procedure for resolving child matters, particularly when it comes to the implementation of diversion rules. Diversion encompasses all types of actions that may be referred to as diversion. Each illegal conduct that happens and is part of the formal procedure will be investigated by law enforcement authorities until a decision is reached. Diversion is frequently exploited by law enforcement in both urban and rural areas across (Canfa, 2006). Due to the low level of integrity within current law enforcement, the diversion application procedure is utilized to settle matters via agreement rather than through discussion and consensus including many parties. This approach erodes public trust in the current legal system and results in a disregard for children's rights.

Meanwhile, the number of child case investigators scattered throughout the Regional Police, Polres, and Polsek has not been sufficient to meet needs, and the quality of child case investigators has not been optimal in terms of ability, expertise, and skills in handling child

cases, as many investigators remain untrained. special. The weight of obligations and responsibilities associated with cases handled is disproportionate in terms of both quality and quantity. Investigators are not restricted to examining and resolving a single case; rather, investigators with a limited number of people in their units are burdened with and assigned to investigate and resolving many cases with different case criteria (heavy and light).

Conclusion

There are several factors affecting the Pinrang Police's performance, including a lack of public awareness to report so that the police can provide counseling to the community about narcotics crimes, and a lack of family involvement, as parents should be more proactive in caring for their children by monitoring developments. If any, information or advice will be provided, whether coordinated by the corresponding authority, investigators, or physicians. Because parents play a critical part in their children's socialization. As a result, parents must dedicate their attention to teaching their children in order to instill the proper social patterns in their children.

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