

**TINJAUAN KRIMINOLOGIS TINDAK PIDANA  
PENYALAHGUNAAN NARKOTIKA OLEH REMAJA  
DI KOTA BANJARMASIN**

**M. Rizky Subakya**

Hukum, Universitas Islam Kalimantan MAAB (UNISKA) Banjarmasin

Email: RizkySubakya@gmail.com

***ABSTRACT***

*Criminological Review of the Crime of Narcotics Abuse by Teenagers in the City of Banjarmasin. Thesis of the Faculty of Law, Islamic University of Borneo.*

*Keywords: Narcotics, BNN, Adolescents, Management*

*Substance abuse is the long-term, untreated use of addictive substances that results in mental, physical, and social issues. Drug abuse is mostly done by kids and adults. This is evident in a variety of media reports about crimes committed by children. This demonstrates how, on the one hand, depressed children's social conditions—starting with pressure from their families and growing economic issues—lead to their involvement in drug abuse as users, dealers, and delivery couriers.*

*This study focuses on two problem formulations: what factors contribute to the occurrence of criminal acts of drug abuse by adolescents in the city of Banjarmasin and how the Directorate of Narcotics Investigation of the South Kalimantan Police addresses the problem.*

*According to the findings of this study, narcotics are generally referred to as drugs, which refer to a kind of substance that can have certain effects on those who consume it by being absorbed into the body. Anesthesia, a reduction in pain, an increase in enthusiasm, and hallucinations or delusions are all effects of the influence. Adolescents in the city of Banjarmasin are more likely to engage in criminal drug abuse when they have a connection to themselves, their friends, and the surrounding environment. From an economic standpoint, there is the urge to try, the desire to appear different, the wrong association, and the threat of ridicule. as well as the efforts made by the South Kalimantan Police Department's Directorate of Drug Investigation to combat the problem of teen drug abuse in Banjarmasin City, specifically through socialization, community empowerment, law enforcement, rehabilitation, and supervision.*

- Gatot Supramono, (2000), *Hukum Acara Pengadilan Anak*, Jakarta: Djambatan.
- Hari Sasangka, (2003), *Narkotika dan Psikotropika dalam Hukum Pidana*, Bandung: Mandar Maju.
- Hurlock, E.B, (1998). *Perkembangan Anak*. Jakarta: Alih bahasa oleh Soedjarmo & Istiwidayanti, Erlangga.
- Kanter dan Sianturi, (2002), *Asas-asas Hukum Pidana di Indonesia dan Penerapannya*. Jakarta: Storia Grafika.
- Lamintang, P.A.F. (1983). *Dasar – Dasar Hukum Pidana*. Bandung: Sinar Baru.
- Moeljatno, (1985), *Asas-asas Hukum Pidana*, Jakarta: Bina Aksara.
- Monks, F.J,K & Haditono, S.R. (1999). *Psikologi Perkembangan*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- R.Tresna. (1995). *Hukum Pidana*. Jakarta: Sinar Baru.
- Rusli Effendy, (1983), *Ruang Lingkup Kriminologi*, Bandung: Sinar Baru.
- R. Soesilo, (1985), *Kriminologi Pengetahuan tentang sebab-sebab Kejahatan*, Bogor: Politea.
- Sarwono, S.W. (2002). *Psikologi Remaja*. Edisi Enam, Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Singgih Gunarso, (1985), *Psikologi Remaja*, Cet VII, Jakarta: Gunung Mulia.
- Soekanto, Soerjono (1990), *Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar*, Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.
- Suryabrata, S, (1981). *Psikologi Kepribadian*, Jakarta: Rajawali Press.
- Topo Santoso, (2001), *Menggagas Hukum Pidana Islam, Penerapan Hukum Pidana Islam dalam Konteks Modernitas*, Jakarta: Asy-Syaamil Press dan Grafika.
- Wresniwiro, (1999), *Narkotika, Psikotropika dan Obat Berbahaya, Narkotika, Psikotropika dan Obat Berbahaya*, Jakarta: Yayasan Mitra Bintibmas Bina Dharma Pemuda.
- Undang-Undang Nomor 5 tahun 1997 tentang Psikotropika.
- Undang-Undang Nomor 35 tahun 2009 tentang Narkotika.
- Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Nomor 9 tahun 2022 tentang Penetapan dan Perubahan Penggolongan Narkotika.
- Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Nomor 10 tahun 2022 tentang Penetapan dan Perubahan Penggolongan Psikotropika