

Criminological Review of the Influence of Kameko Drink on Juvenile Perpetrators of Assault Crimes

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Received: 09/02/2023

Revised: 10/04/2023

Accepted: 30/05/2023

Abstract

The aim of this research is to determine the factors influencing children's consumption of Kameko drink in the legal jurisdiction of Kulisusu sector and to determine the efforts of the Kulisusu sector police in preventing the circulation of Kameko drink among children. The approach method used in this study are using several approaches as whole unities, which are statute approach, case approach, and conceptual approach. The research was conducted in the Kulisusu sector police area. The data sources consist of primary data supported by secondary data. Data collection techniques used were interviews and observations. The analysis technique used is qualitative descriptive method. The results of this research show that the factors influencing children's consumption of Kameko drink in the legal jurisdiction of Kulisusu sector can be grouped into determining factors and supporting factors. Consuming alcohol makes children unable to focus on school, disrupt their studies, experience memory or memory problems, and increase the risk of suicide. Efforts made to combat the circulation of Kameko drink in the legal jurisdiction of Kulisusu sector include preventive and repressive measures.

Keywords

Criminology; Kameko; Assault Crime

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1. INTRODUCTION

In the Preamble of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945, it is stated as follows: "By the grace of Almighty God and impelled by the noble desire to build a free national life, the people of Indonesia hereby declare their independence" and "the State of the Republic of Indonesia shall be based on the belief in the One and Only God". Indonesia as a country based on religion provides freedom for its citizens to practice their religious teachings. A country that adheres to religious beliefs should have its citizens obey the commandments and avoid prohibitions that have been stipulated by religious law, which include committing criminal acts (Ridwan & Sudrajat, 2020).

Modernization, which is considered as the starting point of progress, has had a tremendous impact on humanity. The progress that brings physical and mental changes in various fields and values of life, will undoubtedly have consequences and effects on humans as components of life. Essentially, modernization is a technological advancement that results in quite complex changes, where progress in science, technology, and modernization is a new socio-economic factor that will also have a significant



impact on health (Siahaan et al., 2018). The socio-economic factors present in society are triggers for individuals to develop unhealthy behaviors and experiences, including instability in households, child abuse, smoking parents, drinking parents, difficult access to health care, environmental pollution, heavy smoking, heavy drinking, and alcohol abuse. One of the impacts of this new socio-economic factor in the development of the times that is quite evident in our society is the abuse of alcoholic beverages (Ningsih, 2019).

This inequality and mismatch create protests and dissatisfaction, which then lead to social dislocation of individuals or certain groups within a societal structure. This dislocation can be interpreted as the sidelining of the interests of a group, which then triggers the emergence of criminal practices in society (Azhar et al., 2023). These criminal practices not only occur among the lower classes of society but also among the upper classes dominated by young people involved in crimes. The influence on children towards criminal acts is now very diverse, ranging from theft, drugs, alcohol, and sexual offenses (Salam, 2018). This condition needs to be intellectually examined by researchers in order to develop a systematic approach to combating crimes against children involved in the world of crime.

This can be seen in the jurisdiction of the North Buton Police Resort, where several cases of violence have occurred among children, whether among playmates, colleagues, or schoolmates. Cases of violence often occur due to the influence of traditional drinks made by the community themselves, where the price of these traditional drinks is very affordable for buyers. The average price of a bottle of traditional drink is around Rp.7,000, which is very affordable and popular among teenagers, adults, and even parents.

This is a major problem for children today, as the cheap availability of traditional alcoholic beverages in the community can affect the development of children's relationships with their environment, especially the socialization of children who are influenced by alcohol. As a result, the level of criminal activity, such as violence, rape, extortion, and murder, will increase (Cunneen, 2023). These impacts often occur in the jurisdiction of the North Buton Police Resort, where the influence of alcohol on children is significant. Data released by the Kulisusu Police Station in 2018-2019 on child crime cases involving alcohol reached 20 cases, especially cases of violence.

Due to the high number of violence cases influenced by alcohol, the Kulisusu Police Sector is making efforts to minimize the circulation of alcohol among children through pre-emptive, preventive, and repressive measures. These efforts are aimed at preventing children from directly consuming alcohol (Erich et al., 2023).

Based on the background above, the author is interested in theoretically examining the law by taking the title "Criminological Review of the Influence of Kameko Drinks on Child Perpetrators of Violence (A Study of the Kulisusu Police Sector in 2018-2019)".

2. METHODS

The method of approach in this research uses a normative empirical approach. The research location was conducted in the Kulisusu Sector Police Area. The data sources consisted of primary data and were supported by secondary data. Primary data consists of interview results and direct observation of respondents while secondary data consists of profiles of police stations, books and articles related to research.

The data collection technique used a research instrument in the form of interviews and observations. The analysis technique used was a qualitative descriptive method. The qualitative method was used for the analysis of theories and legal rules collected to strengthen the research and then concluded.

3. RESULTS

Factors Influencing Children's Consumption of Kameko Drinks in the Jurisdiction of Kulisusu Sector Police

One effort to prevent or minimize the occurrence of a crime is by identifying the factors that contribute to crimes in general, and crimes committed by adolescents in particular (Prasasti, 2017). Based on data from Kulisusu Sector Police, the crime committed by children, particularly physical assault, is quite concerning. This can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Data on Physical Assault Committed by Children in the Jurisdiction of Kulisusu Sector Police in 2018-2019.

No	Year	Number of cases	Percentage %
1	2018	7	38,98%
2	2019	14	61,02%
Amount		21	100%

Data Source: Kulisusu Police in 2020

The data in the table above shows that there were 20 cases of assault crimes committed by juveniles. In 2018, there were 7 cases or 38.98%, while in 2019 there were 14 cases or 61.02%. This data shows that the number of assault crimes committed by children is increasing. Therefore, the government and law enforcement agencies need to do something to prevent or minimize these crimes.

Based on the research conducted in the Kulisusu Police Sector, the factors that cause the influence of alcohol on children in the Kulisusu Police jurisdiction will be described in detail, categorized into two factors: external and internal factors.

a. External Factors

External factors in this study refer to the main factors that cause the influence of Kameko drinks on children in the Kulisusu Police jurisdiction. These factors include:

1) Social Factors

One of the factors that causes the influence of Kameko drinks on children in the Kulisusu Police jurisdiction is social influence. This can be seen in the environment around us, especially for children who are not old enough to consume alcoholic drinks or traditional drinks that do not list their alcohol content, like Kameko drinks, which are considered to have low alcohol content.

Therefore, social influence is one of the factors that leads to the occurrence of crimes in the surrounding environment. It can lead to social crimes such as assault, molestation, rape, and even murder due to the effects of Kameko drinks, which can cause drunkenness (Kamaru, 2017.).

According to Made Darma Weda, the theory of crime can be interpreted as follows: "Social environment is a function of crime. The main principle of this theory is that criminal behavior is produced by the same processes as social behavior. Therefore, the process of criminal behavior is not different from other behaviors, including good behavior. People commit crimes because they imitate their surroundings." (Simatupang, 2017).

2) Environmental and Playmate Factors

The community environment that often causes deviant behavior is an environment that is not conducive to the development of teenagers (Unayah & Sabarisman, 2015). Such an environment is one that is inhabited by drinkers, gambling places, and the like. The Social Control Theory seeks to find answers as to why people, particularly adolescents, commit crimes (Setyawan et al., 2019). Delinquency among teenagers, as defined by Steven Box, is considered a primary definition. The concept of control theory refers to any perspective that discusses the control of human behavior. The concept of social control theory specifically refers to the discussion of delinquency and crime related to sociological variables, such as family structure, education, and dominant groups.

Reiss distinguishes two types of control: personal control and social control. Personal control, or internal control, refers to a person's ability to restrain themselves from achieving their needs by violating the norms that exist in society. Social control, or external control, refers to the ability of social groups or institutions in society to make norms or regulations effective (Ismail, 2023). Ivan F. has proposed that

social control theory is not a general explanation of crime but a casuistic explanation (Shofiyannajah & Nurcahyo, 2023).

According to an interview with the head of the Kulisusu Police Sector, the majority of teenagers who commit violence are influenced by alcohol or traditional drinks (Kemeko). Due to excessive drinking, they are easily provoked to commit criminal acts, and even these crimes are often committed against their drinking buddies, attacking groups, residents, and even committing sexual assault against women.

Regarding the above, based on the data obtained through several interviews with two teenagers who were perpetrators of violence and served as samples in this study, all stated that when they committed the violence, they had just consumed alcohol or Kameko (traditional drink). Therefore, it can be assumed that the environment where the respondents or perpetrators of violence reside in the Kulisusu Police Sector has vendors of alcoholic beverages.

Talking about the influence of the community environment also includes the influence of playmates. If we look at the daily lives of teenagers, their friends, including school friends and neighborhood friends, especially those at home, play a significant role. It is good because through friendship, their experiences and thinking skills are enhanced. However, on the other hand, this trend can be dangerous because the influence of their friends is significant on mature teenagers. They have a sense of pride because they have many friends and feel popular. In such conditions, they are often influenced by other friends to drink alcohol and engage in fights.

b. Personal Factors

This study found that perpetrators who consume Kameko drink do so because of internal factors originating from within themselves.

1) Education Factor

Education is considered a determining factor because it has a significant impact on a teenager's way of thinking and behavior in daily life (Marbun et al., 2018). The lower the level of education, the greater the likelihood of violating the applicable rules (Wirasyafri & Rinaldi, 2023). To get a clearer picture of whether this is true in the jurisdiction of the Kulisusu Police Sector, refer to the following table:

Table 2. Data on Education and the Influence of Kameko Drink, 2018-2019.

No	Education	Amount
1	No school	8
2	Elementary School	8
3	nior High School	3
4	High School	1
Jumlah		20

Source Date : Kulisusu Police Office 2020

Based on the table above, it can be seen that most of the children who were influenced by Kameko drink in the Kulisusu Police Sector jurisdiction are those who have completed junior high school education, with one person, followed by three people who completed elementary school education, and eight people who have only completed primary school education or have no education.

2) Weak Self-Control Factor

Adolescents who cannot learn and differentiate between acceptable and unacceptable behavior will fall into delinquent behavior and often lead to crime (Nasution, 2020). Similarly, for adolescents who have known the difference between the two behaviors but cannot develop self-control to behave according to their knowledge (Karlina, 2020).

According to the interview results with the Kanit Reskrim Police Sector Kulisusu, they said that under certain circumstances, a teenager can harm someone they dislike. With emotional instability in the adolescent's personality, it is possible for them to commit violent acts such as assault, influenced by

alcohol. This was also stated by a community leader in Kulisusu that in this district, it is not uncommon for a child to consume traditional alcohol, Kameko, due to the lack of self-control in the child's social environment. In relation to this, based on the interview results with one of the children who committed assault, they said that they committed the act because they felt drunk due to the influence of alcohol, causing them to assault someone.

To determine the motive of adolescent assault more clearly, it can be seen in the following table:

Table 3. Motives for Assault Committed by Children in the Kulisusu Police Sector Jurisdiction.

Motives of Persecution	Amount	Percentage%
The Effect of Kameko's Drink	14	75,01%
Personal revenge	4	20,19%
And others	2	04,80%
Amount	20	100%

Data Source: Ivan, Rian, Razak, Herdin, Deri etc

Based on the table above, it can be known with certainty that 20 teenagers committed violence for certain motives, namely 14 people or 75.01% influenced by the Kameko alcoholic beverage, 4 people or 20.19% had personal grudges, and 2 people or 4.80% stated other reasons.

3) Age Factor

In addition to educational factors, age can also influence the mindset of a teenager if their education is different. Likewise, teenagers are still in a transitional phase with a high desire to know more about events happening outside, but they are not yet capable of doing various things. A teenager usually wants to try and imitate what adults are doing (Febriyana, 2023).

This is not a problem as long as they behave positively, but it is very regrettable if they behave negatively. Moreover, teenagers tend to have a high level of egoism and emotional instability, which can influence a child to do negative things, especially if influenced by frequent consumption of alcoholic beverages. In this case, a child should not be in a negative environment.

Based on the explanation above, it can be seen that the violence committed by children was influenced by the Kameko alcoholic beverage. In 2018-2019, it was mainly committed by teenagers aged 17-18, with a total of 16 people, and teenagers aged 16-14 with a total of 4 people. This can be seen in the following table:

Table 6. Data on the Age of Children Committing Violence due to the Influence of Kameko Alcoholic Beverage

No	Age	Perpetrator
1	17-18	14
2	14-16	6
Amount		20

Source Date : Kulisusu Sector Police 2020

Based on the data above, it can be concluded that the majority of the children who commit assault crimes due to the influence of kameko alcohol are in the jurisdiction of the Kulisusu Police Sector. This can be seen from the age of the perpetrators, which is 17-18 years old with 14 perpetrators, while only 6 perpetrators are aged 14-16 years old.

What are the efforts of the Kulisusu Police Sector in preventing the circulation of kameko alcohol to children?

There are two efforts made by law enforcement officers in the community to combat crimes in general and assault crimes influenced by kameko alcohol in particular, as explained based on the author's interview with the Criminal Investigation Unit (Kanit Reskrim) of the Kulisusu Police Sector.

a. Preventive Efforts

Preventive efforts here are systematic, planned, and directed activities to prevent such acts from occurring. Preventive efforts that can be undertaken by the Mawasangka Tengah Police Station include the following:

- 1) Establishing well-organized, well-maintained, and well-developed community organizations, whether they are hobby-based, skill-based, or social-based, such as art organizations, nature lovers, youth organizations, sports clubs, scouts, young red cross, and so on.
- 2) Forming religious groups in the community, such as mosque youth groups (remas) and study groups. This effort is essential in the development of youth as religious mentoring can increase their faith and assist them in personal growth and development.
- 3) In schools, forming school security patrol (PKS), School Medical Team (TMS), and Scout Saka bayangkara in their respective schools, which aim to provide guidance to students with positive activities to participate in community involvement.
- 4) Conducting special raids in the Mawasangka Tengah Police Sector jurisdiction targeting alcohol, sharp weapons, and gambling. Alcohol operations, in particular, must be carried out strictly, considering that the frequency of delinquency and crime among children and adolescents is more dominant due to the availability of alcohol. Thus, children and adolescents can easily obtain and consume it, leading to drunkenness and eventually encouraging them to engage in fights that can result in violence and murder.
- 5) Providing guidance and counseling to individuals or groups of non-delinquent teenagers. Guidance or counseling in the form of guidance needs to be provided to individuals or groups of teenagers who have problems so that they can overcome their problems.
- 6) fProviding guidance and counseling to parents to create a harmonious family, create a religious household, create a peaceful community environment free from deviations, and strive to monitor the socialization of children and adolescents in the community.

In carrying out these efforts, the Kulisusu Police Sector collaborated with parents, teachers, religious leaders, community leaders, and local officials who have influence over the community such as the RT/RW chairman, village head, sub-district head, youth organization leader, and school principal. Collaboration with these parties is intended so that they can actively participate in reducing the rate of delinquency and violence committed by teenagers in the jurisdiction of the Kulisusu Police Resort, so that it is not solely the responsibility of the police, but it is the responsibility of the community as a whole.

b. Repressive Efforts

Repressive efforts here refer to actions taken by the Kulisusu Police Sector after the incident has occurred. These efforts can be realized in several ways, namely:

- a. Enforcing strict legal regulations regarding assault and underage drinking.
- b. Imposing strict sanctions on juvenile perpetrators of assault.
- c. Responding quickly to reports from the community, families, and victims regarding incidents of assault by minors, as well as all other forms of crime.
- d. Providing re-education and special guidance to juvenile offenders.
- e. Making efforts to create an environment in which the child can understand and fulfill their obligations and responsibilities, without fear of being rejected by their community.
- f. Providing daily activity programs for detained juveniles, tailored to their needs, including sports, arts, religious education, entertainment, household order guidance, and others.
- g. Conducting regular patrols and investigations of places where teenagers often gather at certain times, in order to prevent them from being influenced by negative influences. Thus, it is hoped that the police will always have a positive influence on the environment in which they operate.

The above measures constitute a series of repressive actions taken by the Kulisusu Police Sector, assuming that the perpetrators will feel the consequences of their actions and realize that their actions are contrary to the laws of Indonesia and the norms of society.

4. CONCLUSION

There are several factors that cause the occurrence of assault crimes resulting from the influence of Kameko drink consumption. However, all of these factors can be grouped into determining factors and supporting factors. The determining factors are the main factors that cause Kameko drink consumption leading to assault crimes by children in the Kulisusu Police Sector jurisdiction, which include environmental and peer factors, educational factors, and weak self-control factors. Meanwhile, supporting factors are additional factors that cause children to consume Kameko drinks in the Kulisusu Police Sector jurisdiction, which include personal and external factors.

Efforts to tackle the circulation of Kameko drinks in the Kulisusu Police Resort area are preventive and repressive efforts. Preventive efforts involve providing education and guidance as early as possible, which can be done by forming positive organizations for teenagers or religious groups that can increase faith so that they are not easily influenced by negative things. Meanwhile, repressive efforts involve law enforcement against regulations and other actions that can create a deterrent effect.

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