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## Perspectives on the infringement of criminal laws by adolescents following the use of drugs or hallucinogenic substances in Puerto Maldonado, Peru

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### Abstract

The purpose of the research is to determine and describe the influence of drug use in adolescents to infringe and commit criminal offenses in the province of Tambopata. The design used in this research is quantitative, descriptive and analytical to perform a critical analysis and a non-experimental design was used. The methodology used are direct interviews with the officials who handle these cases of infractions such as judges and lawyers, a multiple choice survey interview was used for the dimension of drug use and a dichotomous option survey was used for the dimension of criminal infractions. The surveys were conducted directly with an interview in which the answers on drug use and criminal offenses were filled in. As main result it was found that there are significant effects before and after drug use in adolescents, and as preferred places for consumption are squares or parks, and the main instigators are friends or classmates, family abandonment and others who promote drug use. It was concluded that there should be more control in educational institutions as student tutoring centers. One of the limitations was not having direct access to interviews with those involved.

**Keywords:** Adolescents, Drug use, Drugs, Family abandonment, Family judges law violations, Law, Lawyers.

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### 1. Introduction

Currently, it is important to understand the importance of stigma in the use of illicit narcotics and its contribution to the development of public policies that help reduce drug use among citizens [1]. The fight against drug abuse has become a major social challenge worldwide due to its detrimental impact on quality of life and health [2] therefore, illicit drug use is seen as a serious health problem among adolescents and schools play an important role in preventing drug use [3]. It is estimated that in the following years the use of cannabis during pregnancy will increase in many countries of the world due to laws regulating the recreational and medical use of cannabis [4] another narcotic whose use is increasing worldwide are

amphetamines [5] on the other hand, the use of nitrous oxide in adolescents as a psychoactive substance is also on the rise [6].

Adolescence is a time of experimentation and exploration with risk behaviors within which is the use of illegal drugs, young people in vulnerable situations may be more susceptible to drug use [7] taking into account that early childhood development is influenced by the characteristics of the child's environment [8] it can be said that other influential factors on the decision to use drugs are family conflicts and impulsivity [9] in addition, psychological vulnerability is a factor that influences the prevalence of narcotic addiction especially in students [10]. Several studies have explored the association between personality and illicit drug use among people of different ages and nationalities, but still there is little concrete information about such association [11] on the other hand, the dangers involved in drug use in older adults are diverse, the main risk factors for drug use in older adults are loneliness and sadness [12] with respect to the events of recent years, little is known about how the confinement by the Covid-19 pandemic affected illicit substance users [13].

Illegal hallucinogens can negatively affect the health and well-being of those who use them, yet there is little information on the relationship between the use of illicit narcotics, the self-perceived health status of young people and their degree of satisfaction with life [14] taking into account that the damage caused by the use of narcotics is at the physical and psychological level, this can be seen as a threat to future societies [15]. Cannabis use is associated with negative health outcomes [16] at the same time, one of the adverse effects of drug use may be hearing loss, however, there is still little evidence of this [17] simultaneously, there are studies that attempt to associate low birth weight of newborns with drug use in pregnant women [18]. Likewise, drug use in men prior to the conception of a baby is associated with problems of fetal development [19] on the other hand, homosexual men who use drugs usually present a high risk of contracting HIV [20].

Adolescents who start using alcohol and drugs at an early age are at increased risk of developing a drug use disorder later in life [21] so that, depressive experiences, anxiety, insomnia, and perceived stress are associated with the most frequent reports of illicit drug use [22] some studies even associate illicit drug use with the tendency to develop criminal behavior [23] a clear example of how harmful drugs are is the situation in Canada, where recreational cannabis was legalized and although many people use it harmlessly, in numerous populations adverse effects have been observed, especially among older adults [24]. Public health models of early detection of disease and disability have been influential in the reporting of medical interventions associated with narcotic use [25] on the other hand, technological mediations are being applied to people with drug addiction, but this may vary in effectiveness depending on the behavioral pattern of the addict [26] to treat heroin addicts who have long failed standard opioid replacement therapy, supervised adjuvant heroin therapy is an effective alternative [27] in some countries such as Iran, prisons employ as a method of harm mitigation among narcotic users the implementation of programs that include antiretroviral therapy, methadone therapy, among others [28] and in countries such as Taiwan there are judicial transformation programs that move drug users away from the label of drug offenders and closer to the label of patients [29].

### *1.1. Literature Review*

Touching on another issue, there have long been attempts to compare and rate the seriousness of different criminal offenses, but recently methods have been implemented to assess the detrimental impact of criminal acts on society [30] likewise, in various countries the penalties for criminal offenses have become harsher over time due to the introduction of numerous amendments to the penal code, This in turn raises doubts as to whether parliamentarians adhere to the principle of proportionality [31] similarly, old criminal laws no longer answer all current questions and pose new challenges, especially with regard to the necessary protection of important legal assets such as the environment [32] since, crimes against the environment are special crimes, in some cases street crime by disadvantaged people also occurs and in countries like Brazil, these crimes are generally classified as low aggressive [33] moreover, in Brazil animal cruelty is a criminal offense and can be prosecuted by official agencies, including local authorities, also search for the most frequent forms of animal abuse and the types of animals most prone to abuse [34] this is a consequence of the natural evolution of criminal law and its qualitative changes that have continued to provide a more advanced approach to environmental care [35].

Considering the rapid increase of criminal and administrative offenses in economic activities, criminal enterprises negatively affect the development of countries in the economic and financial segment [36] moreover, economic development could potentially lead to significant levels of white-collar crimes and policies to combat them have not evolved at par [37] on the other hand, money laundering is one of the most serious criminal activities today from the perspective of business operations and with the constant technological advancement new modalities are emerging [38]. The economy of imprisonment increasingly impacts the global economy as the number of prisoners in the world increases and therefore it is increasingly important to find efficient solutions that manage to reduce government spending while keeping society safe [39] also tax evasion has a negative impact on the social and economic development of developing countries, therefore, it seeks to raise awareness among business associations about the effects of tax evasion on the economic development of the country [40].

With the predominance of computers in society, problems related to crime, especially cybercrime is rapidly increasing [41] currently there have been several calls calling for the criminalization of cyber flash [42] now, another crime that occurs quite frequently in Latin countries is disobedience to court sentences [43] and there are studies that seek to associate the tendency to commit criminal acts with the geographical space where the person resides [44]. On the other hand, violent offenders are often the subject of police and media debate, but rarely the focus of psychiatric research Ahlgren-Rimpilainen and Rautanen [45] in fact, minors with criminal records tend to develop armed violence behaviors in adulthood [46] thus early antisocial behavior treatment interventions may have a positive effect on the tendency to offend in youth [47] at the

same time, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and autism spectrum disorder have been shown to be common in adolescents who engage in delinquent behaviors [48].

Behaviors associated with cannabis such as its use, cultivation and possession must be adapted to legal guidelines, otherwise they can become criminal offenses [49] on the other hand, sexual assaults are frequent among adult criminals, This is often the first offense of many offenders [50] although it may not seem so, another criminal and fined offense is driving a bicycle while intoxicated [51] yet suspects of committing criminal offenses often do not clearly express the nature of their defense when answering police questions [52]. Continuing with criminal offenses we have that contract fraud remains a major problem for universities in general throughout the world [53] on the other hand, we have the imposition of criminal sanctions against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities, which poses a serious threat to the preservation of marine resources [54] an interesting fact is that so far, academic literature on situations where suspects exercise their legitimate right to remain silent is rather limited [55] in particular, in many countries of the world it is necessary to improve the rules for the regulation of the corresponding legal relations in the field of criminalization of embezzlers related to infringements of all types of legislation [56].

### *1.2. Justification and Objective*

Once already tested these alucigenics the adolescent loses track of time and is induced to obey the errands that are entrusted to them, as they have no control of their mind and body, these adolescents only do it by doing, until they are told what to do and what not to do by the one who leads the group, is for that reason the question: what are those effects of the drug on the brain, apart from what is already known, there is that brief or long time that the body responds without any control, then what instigates to commit these infractions? These types of questions should be investigated in more depth in a hospital center with the corresponding permissions, in this research we only studied the perspectives of the behavior of adolescents after having consumed these drugs.

In this way, the crimes that are committed have a background, many of which are caused by the effects of alcohol, drugs and other harmful substances that are harmful to health. These substances are not allowed in Peru, but there is a great commercialization and now they are even infiltrating the school classrooms, which is why the present investigation has as its main objective to determine and describe the influence of drug consumption by adolescents to infringe and commit crimes, which would be infringing in full view and patience of the entire academic community and society itself in the province of Tambopata. We also plan to study the following specific objectives:

- To analyze and describe the relationship between drug use and criminal offences among adolescents in the province of Tambopata.
- To analyze and describe the influence of drug use on the commission of a criminal offence among adolescents in Tambopata province.

In order to meet our objectives, we had to request permission and make several appointments with family judges and lawyers, who were consulted in an interview about each case of an adolescent who had committed an infraction and is being prosecuted. Interviews with juvenile offenders were not allowed due to family embarrassment and social scandal.

## **2. Methodology**

### *2.1. Methodology, Population, Sample and Sampling*

The research has a quantitative methodology focused on the variables of drug use in adolescents and the infraction of criminal law. The type of research is descriptive and analytical, in order to be able to perform the corresponding analyses of a constructive nature. For this purpose, the non-experimental design was also used, so that the data were not manipulated. The research was carried out in the province of Tambopata, belonging to the Madre de Dios region (Peru). The study population consisted of lawyers and family judges who had participated in cases of criminal law offenders committed by adolescents. The family lawyers and judges agreed to be interviewed in their free time, as they are very busy defending other cases.

The sample consisted of 35 lawyers and 40 family judges from the Peruvian Judicial Branch in the province of Tambopata, who were approached for interviews on a voluntary basis. The interviews lasted 10 minutes for each case and two types of surveys were applied: a multiple choice and a dichotomous choice survey. The sample was considered clustered because there are lawyers' offices in the vicinity of the Judicial Branch, while family judges were interviewed when they had free time in their offices.

The lawyers and judges were selected by chance; that is, we went to their respective offices and explained the reason for the interview. Some accepted and others refused the interview (seven lawyers and four family judges) because they did not have time. Once the interview was accepted, we were transferred to their secretary to make an appointment, which would be for the interview. Once the time had been agreed upon, the interview would proceed and the interviewer would be asked, first of all, if he knew of any minor offenders. Next, the lawyers and judges would show us some files containing juvenile offenses; most lawyers always had one case, and judges up to three. Once the case was selected, we proceeded to conduct the interview and fill in the survey data.

### *2.2. Instrument*

For this research, multiple-choice surveys were used for the dimension of drug use and dichotomous surveys for the dimension of Criminal Law Violations. The surveys were carried out directly by asking and filling out a form with 10 questions on drug use and 25 questions on Criminal Law Violations, the latter was divided as follows: 4 questions on simple robbery, 4 questions on aggravated robbery, 2 questions on snatching, 2 questions on robbery, 2 questions on simple

theft, 2 questions on aggravated theft, 4 questions on burglary, 2 questions on sexual assault, 3 questions on sexual abuse and one question on public safety. All of these questions are regarding the effects of drug use and the offenses committed by the teens.

### 2.3. Data Analysis

In order to obtain the answers from the lawyers and family judges, collaborators were designated, who came by appointment to be interviewed, the interviews with the filling out of the surveys had a maximum duration of 10 minutes, these interviews were sometimes suspended due to the great work that both parties had to do. Thus, the interview was rescheduled for another day, also by appointment. The interviews lasted two and a half months due to the fact that there were very few collaborators to conduct the interview. Once the 35 interviews with the lawyers and the 40 family judges were completed, they were downloaded in Excel format and then transferred to the SPSS version 24 free version format for the respective analyses.

## 3. Results

Table 1 shows the results of the dimension of drug use, the answers were obtained from the interview with lawyers (35) and family judges (40) who are in charge of cases of drug use in minors, these young people are arrested daily for committing these crimes or for ingesting substances that harm their health. Table 1 shows that their CD1: first consumption was at the age of 15 to 18 years (Lawyers=48.6%) while in the interview with the judges, they have their first consumption from 12 to 14 years (Judges=51.4%). This is due to the fact that at that age they are at the height of adolescence and want to feel or be seen as the one who “does the things he wants” and if he is seen by friends of bad influence he will be seen as one more of them, otherwise he will be mocked by everyone, which is why drug use is in large percentage after 12 years of age when they are in high school.

Meanwhile, adolescents who begin to consume drugs, affirm that they do not feel emotion when consuming these drugs for the first time (Lawyers=68.6% and Judges=71.4%), this is because they have to resist any change that may arise, this is done in order not to be mocked by anyone, especially by the “friends” that surround them at that time. When Lawyers and Family Judges are asked if they know why they consume these drugs, the answer was so simple “influence of friends” this represents 48.6% in the interview of the Lawyers and in the same percentage those who have family abandonment do it, this according to the Judges, almost half of the adolescents have this answer, but it is also denoted 31.4% (Lawyers) do it because of family problems and the other 37. This means that they have problems at home, either with their father or mother or a family member, which is why they should immediately seek guidance and/or tutoring from the educational institutions, as well as guidance from the health sector, the university and even the police to guide them so that they do not follow these bad steps.

Adolescents should mention that when they are consuming drugs they feel pleasure, this is due to the effects of the drugs and most of them only feel pleasure (Lawyers=74.3% and Judges=60.0%), this is because they are young and have not yet gone through many hardships and misfortunes. The consumption of these drugs is very easy for them (Lawyers=65.7% and Judges=68.6%) to obtain them because there are micro-dealers and even their own colleagues are the ones who offer them at low prices or in exchange for some “little job”. And the perfect time for these drug consumptions is at night and in the afternoon (Lawyers=57.1% and Judges=40.0%), because they can hide behind a post, under a tree or their favorite place is the parks, the consumption of these drugs is being very frequent so they do it more than twice a week (Lawyers=60.0% and Judges=57.1%); and as expected the favorite place for these drug consumptions are parks (Lawyers=48.6% and Judges=45.7%) despite the fact that these are crowded, but they still manage to consume them. After drug use, the effects such as criminal attitudes (Lawyers=57.1%) and aggressive behavior (Judges=40.0%) are to be expected, because the drug that is most consumed in the interview with lawyers about drug use in minors is alcohol (48.6%), while for judges, minors consume other harmful substances (42.9%).

**Table 1.**

Distribution of the interviews on drug use among minors.

Drug Use		Lawyers (35)		Family judges (40)	
Item	Alternative	fi	%	fi	%
CD1. At what age did you start using?	Before 11 years of age	5	14.3%	10	28.6%
	12 to 14 years old	13	37.1%	18	51.4%
	15 to 18 years old	17	48.6%	12	34.3%
CD2. What was your first experience?	Strong emotions	11	31.4%	15	42.9%
	Little emotion	24	68.6%	25	71.4%
CD3. What are the reasons or motives that lead you to continue using?	Family problems	11	31.4%	10	28.6%
	Abandonment	7	20.0%	17	48.6%
	Influence of friends	17	48.6%	13	37.1%
CD4. What do you feel at the moment you are using?	Pleasure	26	74.3%	21	60.0%
	Something unpleasant	9	25.7%	19	54.3%
CD5. How easy or difficult is it for adolescents to get drugs?	Easy	23	65.7%	24	68.6%
	Difficult	12	34.3%	16	45.7%
CD6. At what times do adolescents	Mornings	5	14.3%	12	34.3%



Drug Use		Lawyers (35)		Family judges (40)	
Item	Alternative	fi	%	fi	%
use drugs?	Afternoons	10	28.6%	14	40.0%
	Evening	20	57.1%	14	40.0%
CD7. How often do they use drugs?	Daily	6	17.1%	12	34.3%
	Two or more times a week	21	60.0%	20	57.1%
	Once a week	8	22.9%	8	22.9%
CD8. Where do they gather to use drugs?	Hiding places	4	11.4%	9	25.7%
	Friends' house	14	40.0%	15	42.9%
	Parks	17	48.6%	16	45.7%
CD9. What is the adolescent's antisocial behavior like?	Delinquent attitude	20	57.1%	14	40.0%
	Aggressive behavior	9	25.7%	16	45.7%
	Violent	6	17.1%	10	28.6%
CD10. What is the most common drug used by adolescent offenders?	Alcohol	17	48.6%	10	28.6%
	Marijuana	5	14.3%	1	2.9%
	Cocaine	7	20.0%	14	40.0%
	Other	6	17.1%	15	42.9%

Table 2 also shows the results of the interviews with the lawyers and judges on the infractions committed by minors after the consumption of some noxious or hallucinogenic substance, in this interview we only used dichotomous answers in order to speed up the interview, given that the lawyers and judges did not have much time to be interviewed. When one observes a “simple” robbery in broad daylight, we mention that these “thieves” are surely drugged, but the truth is that they are not and they are acting with their five senses to commit this infraction to the Penal Law, that is to say they steal to buy later their drugs or their alcoholic drinks or harmful substances, the confessions to the Lawyers about their infractions manifest that at no time did they do any harm at the moment of committing their faults before the Law, But when they come face to face with the judges they can no longer lie because the judge already has all the evidence to be judged and they admit to have pushed them, cut their clothes or part of their body or simply shot or stabbed their victims and in conclusion as mentioned at the beginning, these offenses are done to be able to buy drugs and occasionally food to keep themselves in good health. While in the aggravated robberies or of greater vandalism, they usually tell the lawyers that they steal to feed their relatives, but to the judges they confess and mention that they steal to buy all kinds of alcohol; but they always say that they steal exclusively to get high and they keep it to confess to the lawyers and judges. In every infraction to the Law, the adolescents always used some sharp element or some weapon and sometimes they committed such infractions alone and occasionally in group to feel protected. What they stole the most were belongings such as purses, wallets, purses, cell phones or whatever belongings they were carrying at the time and they did it in propitious moments, that is to say after having seen and marked their victims. In some cases, after planning the assault or their violation of the law, they sometimes took their victims by surprise and sometimes not, because they approached them calmly and asked them to collaborate with them, otherwise they could have serious consequences, and they did it in the same place where they were, without any impudence. But in some places they did it for the simple fact of having left wallets, purses, cell phones and other belongings in sight. The assaults or violations of the law were always carried out in a violent way to intimidate their victims so that they could hand over everything they had and they did it mostly at night until 2 or 3 in the morning. Once committed these infractions they had to run to hide and they did it by climbing walls supporting each other to be able to climb them, and it is these moments that they also took advantage of entering the houses to steal and to be able to take everything they could carry between their arms, and if they were invited to the house without knowing that they were violators of the Law, they used some substance to make them sleep and thus make the most of the robbery. In all these infractions before the Law, there were no sexual aggressions or sexual abuse, but if they tried to do so, they would regret it because they were too young to perform such acts. And finally, they state that they did commit homicides in a lower percentage (45.7%) in their confessions to lawyers, but they did commit homicides in a higher percentage (60.0%) in their confessions to judges.

**Table 2.**  
Distribution of offenses against criminal law by adolescents.

Violations of criminal law		Lawyers		Family Judges	
Items	Alternative				
<b>Simple thefts</b>		<b>fi</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>fi</b>	<b>%</b>
1 -Before committing infractions they took drugs.	Yes	14.00	40.0%	19	47.5%
	No	21.00	60.0%	21	52.5%
2 -They committed infractions causing damages to the victims.	Yes	17.00	48.6%	23	57.5%
	No	18.00	51.4%	17	42.5%
3 -Threatened victims to steal their belongings.	Yes	19.00	54.3%	26	65.0%
	No	16.00	45.7%	14	35.0%
4 -They stole to buy drugs and food.	Yes	14.00	40.0%	18	45.0%

Violations of criminal law		Lawyers		Family Judges	
Items		fi	%	fi	%
Simple thefts	Alternative	fi	%	fi	%
	No	21.00	60.0%	22	55.0%
Aggravated Robbery	Alternative	fi	%	fi	%
5 -They stole to consume alcohol.	Yes	8.00	22.9%	23	57.5%
	No	27.00	77.1%	17	42.5%
6 -They stole to consume drugs.	Yes	19.00	54.3%	22	55.0%
	No	16.00	45.7%	18	45.0%
7 -They used some type of weapon to commit infractions of the criminal law.	Yes	21.00	60.0%	24	60.0%
	No	14.00	40.0%	16	40.0%
8 -To commit the infractions they did it with the participation of others.	Yes	16.00	45.7%	23	57.5%
	No	19.00	54.3%	17	42.5%
Snatching	Alternative	fi	%	fi	%
9 -They snatched the belongings of the victims in order to appropriate them.	Yes	24.00	68.6%	27	67.5%
	No	11.00	31.4%	13	32.5%
10 -They followed the victims to wait for the right moment to steal their belongings.	Yes	15.00	42.9%	27	67.5%
	No	20.00	57.1%	13	32.5%
Cogoteo	Alternative	fi	%	fi	%
11 -They took the victim by surprise by the neck to take away their belongings.	Yes	16.00	45.7%	23	57.5%
	No	19.00	54.3%	17	42.5%
12 -They would take the victim to another place by trickery and then take his or her belongings.	Yes	20.00	57.1%	38	95.0%
	No	15.00	42.9%	2	5.0%
Simple Thefts	Alternative	fi	%	fi	%
13 -They took other people's belongings when they were not present at the time.	Yes	19.00	54.3%	19	47.5%
	No	16.00	45.7%	21	52.5%
14 - They took advantage of the fact that the aggrieved were absent to take their belongings.	Yes	23.00	65.7%	30	75.0%
	No	12.00	34.3%	10	25.0%
Aggravated Theft	Alternative	fi	%	fi	%
15 -Participated in infractions with other adolescents by violating other people's belongings.	Yes	13.00	37.1%	19	47.5%
	No	22.00	62.9%	21	52.5%
16 -Mostly committed the infractions at night.	Yes	18.00	51.4%	26	65.0%
	No	17.00	48.6%	14	35.0%
Burglary	Alternative	fi	%	fi	%
17 -They climbed the walls or fences of houses to take other people's belongings.	Yes	23.00	65.7%	24	60.0%
	No	12.00	34.3%	16	40.0%
18 -With the help of others, they climbed the walls or obstacles of the houses.	Yes	18.00	51.4%	22	55.0%
	No	17.00	48.6%	18	45.0%
19 -They took advantage of the fact that the victims were asleep to take their belongings.	Yes	13.00	37.1%	18	45.0%
	No	22.00	62.9%	22	55.0%
20 -they used some substance to make the victims fall asleep.	Yes	20.00	57.1%	24	60.0%
	No	15.00	42.9%	16	40.0%
Sexual Assault	Alternative	fi	%	fi	%
21 -To have sexual intercourse they used force against the other party.	Yes	14.00	40.0%	18	45.0%
	No	21.00	60.0%	22	55.0%
22 -They had intercourse against the will of the other party.	Yes	16.00	45.7%	17	42.5%
	No	19.00	54.3%	23	57.5%
Sexual Abuse	Alternative	fi	%	fi	%
23 -They had sexual relations with defenseless people who could not defend themselves to avoid it.	Yes	7.00	20.0%	18	45.0%
	No	28.00	80.0%	22	55.0%
24 -They were satisfied with having sexually abused.	Yes	10.00	28.6%	14	35.0%
	No	25.00	71.4%	26	65.0%
Public Safety	Alternative	fi	%	fi	%
25- They committed homicides under the influence of drugs.	Yes	16.00	45.7%	24	60.0%
	No	19.00	54.3%	16	40.0%

## **4. Discussion**

### **4.1 Discussion of Drug Use**

From the respondents' point of view, those in power could not discuss the issue for fear of being defamed as advocates of liberal public policies and at odds with society's expectations [1] so the vast majority of students did not use illegal drugs, but were found to consume alcohol and tobacco. There is a gender difference when assessing drug use, as men use legal and illegal drugs more frequently than women, however, women use more sleeping pills as well as tranquilizers. Universities should develop policies to prevent the use of legal and illegal drugs and establish training programs and counseling courses to promote university health [2]. Despite results demonstrating the effectiveness of drug use prevention programs on health literacy and subjective norms in integrating theories of planned behavior and health literacy [3] a significant and clinically important association was observed between cannabis use during pregnancy and not only cannabis use, but also the intensity and duration of use should be assessed as part of a drug use assessment [4].

It is increasingly important to include the experiences and perspectives of (illegal) drug users themselves in the development of preventive interventions [6] as it was found that all substances except alcohol are associated with susceptibility at the bivariate level and most of the descriptive factors, except educational background and monthly income, were also significant. An association was observed between exposure levels and substance use, particularly cannabis use. What was observed demonstrates the complexity surrounding vulnerability and how interactions with social dimensions affect each other, it is for that reason that adolescents with family, educational and financial difficulties should undergo special screening for drug use by those who provide medical care [7]. These results indicate that exposure to illicit drug use can specifically lead to socioemotional conflicts, although this is not considered to be a unanimous trigger of the problem in general [8].

A link has been found between family discord, impulsivity and psychoactive substance use, it was also obtained that impulsivity and risk-taking are predictors of illicit drug use and these results point to the need to develop interventions that promote emotional management and decision making of adolescents, also family involvement in drug prevention programs [9]. Findings demonstrate significant prevalence of addiction to alcohol, illegal drugs and especially smoking among college students and these results suggest that young people are more likely to commit all kinds of acts that go against the community [10]. Neuroticism or emotional instability, agreeableness, and extraversion were found to be positively associated with illicit substance use at some point in the past year, whereas agreeableness and conscientiousness were found to be negatively associated with illicit substance use. However, only agreeableness, agreeableness, tolerance, and conscientiousness were associated with the frequency of illicit drug use [11].

It has been found that severe and mild depressive signs are associated with all drugs except opioids and tobacco, these results indicate the need to develop strategies to visualize drug use in older adults and reduce mood disorders such as anxiety and depression that can occur at an early age [12] it is for that reason that in the current study, illicit drug use was unfavorably associated with life satisfaction, in which there is a need to develop intervention programs and campaigns to prevent the use of illicit drugs [14]. Taking into account gender, age and comorbidities, it was found that participants who use illicit drugs have a higher rate of high frequency hearing loss and general hearing loss compared to non-users, which is why several analyses found that the more types of illicit substances consumed, the greater the risk of hearing loss [17] the greater the risk of hearing loss [17] that is why illicit drug use by mothers and fathers can have a significant impact on a child's birth weight [18] because strong associations have been found between cocaine and cannabis use in conjunction with daily habits such as tobacco and alcohol use, while cocaine and cannabis use near pregnancy may be closely associated with other risk factors, and more research is needed on how parental drug use affects the fetus [19].

A longitudinal analysis comparing Latino adolescents with non-equivalent controls found that increasing family involvement in adolescents' education and fostering adolescents' personal development can reduce, prevent and/or mitigate drug use during their development [21] the existence of low self-confidence and self-medication are the main reasons for illicit drug use, these findings add to the scarce existing literature about the use of illicit substances related to emotional distress among students at different levels [22].

Long distance relationship with parents, stealing and lying are highly significant as moderate/severe nicotine dependence and frequent methamphetamine use are the most important predictors of drug-related offending [23] and these risk factors are consistently associated with adolescent drug use, despite wide variability in prevalence across substances, however, this finding challenges the assumption that risk factors are periodic during adolescence where it points to the need for flexible preventive interventions that encompass substance restrictions and legal substances, but are also multidisciplinary to address the diverse needs of youth [25] as compared to methadone maintenance therapy (MMT), heroin adjunctive therapy (HAT) leads to more consistent treatment and reduces illicit drug use in heroin-addicted patients [27].

### **4.2. Discussion of Criminal Offenses**

Currently the Constitutional Court pointed out that the time of punishment is determined taking into consideration the social danger of the crime and the degree of the offender's crime [31] this effectiveness of environmental law against many typical crimes loses its *raison d'être* when forensic evidence or evidence of real damage to human health or of a particular danger is required [32]. This multidisciplinary nature of environmental law leads to contact with a wide range of scientific findings and this highlights the different topics covered in the articles in this issue, and reading these articles will expose you to different epistemological communities [33] and it can be said that the framework of criminal law in the field of environmental protection has continuously evolved over the years and has undergone significant qualitative changes [35].

Due to the current economic development, the criminal law of many countries such as Indonesia is lagging far behind, therefore, drastic reform is needed and many legislative reforms to the Commercial Criminal Code have created legal uncertainty [37]. In conclusion, the Hungarian parliament has greatly expanded the scope of money laundering and the crime is expected to become even more widespread in the future [38] these study results indicate that the level of taxation influences the degree of tax evasion, therefore, business associations assume that the current taxation levels will affect the increase of tax evasion, which will negatively affect the economic and social development of developing countries [40]. While the Law Commission's proposal welcomes the harm of cyber flash and the need for reform, it does not necessarily go far enough to provide the remedies demanded by victims and survivors, and does not provide adequate relief [42].

Most of the group and individual perpetrators were male and common crimes are more likely to include mass murders than planned homicides, as this group of perpetrator have personality disorders or a harmful substance use disorder, it is for that reason that Forensic Finland shows that the number of crimes committed in groups did not increase from 2000 to 2020, but that the persistence of personality and drug use disorders among groups is relatively high [45]. And this annual rate of arrests for firearm offenses among juvenile offenders was nine times higher than the rate of similar reported crimes and that the frequency of arrests for criminal acts with firearms in juveniles with criminal records under the age of 18 in North Carolina suggests that the federal gun bans currently in place are less effective for this group [46] but some types of criminal offenses were not equally divided among male juveniles this due to different psychiatric diagnoses [48].

## 5. Conclusion

It has been determined that the influence of drug use in adolescents has very negative effects that affect first of all the adolescent himself and his environment, that is, directly to the family, friends, relatives who placed their trust in him.

The educational institution has the margin of their behavior to be sent to an institution that helps people with addition or drug addiction issues.

The consumption of drugs makes it possible for minors to break the law, because they are with the effects that generate the desire to consume more drugs, to feel stronger and to be able to attack people.

Another effect of drug use is the mental lapses after consumption, because when interviewed by the authorities (police and family judges) they do not remember anything.

The use of these substances at an early age is negatively affecting adolescents.

It was also observed that when they are consulted by lawyers and police, they totally deny the crime they committed, but when they appear before a family judge, they accept having consumed and committed a crime, asking for forgiveness in order not to be punished.

The surprise of this investigation is that the adolescents show that they steal and commit crimes, not to eat or buy valuable things, but simply to buy drugs and thus be calm without harming anyone.

## 6. Limitations of the Research

There was difficulty in accessing the interviews with the adolescents themselves, due to the protection of minors, as well as in participating in the interviews that were carried out. Even the results of the interviews themselves only gave us a copy with some missing data, to achieve the results of the interviews we requested copies from each participant but without corresponding data such as names and surnames, addresses and/or telephone numbers and other extremely important data. importance for research.

The corresponding authorizations were managed with great difficulty, finding little willingness to support the investigation.

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