



## LAW ENFORCEMENT BY THE POLICE AGAINST JUVENILE BRAWLERS RESULTING IN FATALITIES (CASE STUDY: PADEMANGAN POLICE STATION)

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Received:  
 November 28, 2023  
 Revised:  
 November 29, 2024  
 Accepted:  
 November 29, 2024

### ABSTRACT

*Currently, the situation of the young generation is quite worrying, namely that almost every time in the mass media and electronic media there are reports of juvenile delinquency in the form of brawls between students and even crimes committed in the form of criminal acts of abuse or fighting, they have begun to abandon traditional methods of using wood or using force. physical, but now they have the courage to use sharp weapons which can not only result in injuries, they can even result in fatalities, as in one of the cases in the Pademangan District, North Jakarta. Looking at the examples of these cases, it can be said that brawls between students cannot be taken lightly, because if they are not handled seriously by the relevant parties, they will have a negative impact on the condition of students, the school environment and the community because the impact can also kill the lives of students who are still teenagers and has a long future. Therefore, there needs to be certainty in law enforcement by law enforcement officials to follow up on what punishments are given to perpetrators of brawls between students so that there is a deterrent effect and in the future there will be no more brawls between students. The research method used in this research is a qualitative method. The results of this research are that criminal law enforcement carried out by the Kademangan Police against perpetrators of brawls between students that resulted in death has basically been implemented, but the process from the identification stage to criminal action and the imposition of punishments needs to be effective. If law enforcement against students who engage in brawls is ineffective, this will result in the lack of legal certainty, order and legal protection. The obstacle in law enforcement is because the students are still minors, so the regulations used are still within the juvenile justice system. The results of the research show what sanctions are imposed on children who commit criminal acts and what the criminal responsibility of minors who commit murder is. First, the sanctions that can be imposed on minors who commit criminal acts are in accordance with what is regulated in Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, namely in the form of penalties and actions. Second, that the criminal responsibility of minors who commit murder is in accordance with the provisions regulated in the Criminal Code and Law no. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System.*

**Keywords:** *Brawl, juvenile delinquency, student, death.*

### ABSTRAK

Saat ini, situasi generasi muda yang cukup memprihatinkan yaitu hampir setiap saat di media masa maupun media elektronik diberitakan kenakalan remaja dalam bentuk tawuran antar pelajar dan bahkan kejahatan yang dilakukan pada tindak pidana penganiayaan atau perkelahian sudah mulai meninggalkan cara-cara tradisional yang menggunakan kayu atau mengadakan kekuatan fisik saja, tetapi sekarang mereka sudah berani menggunakan senjata tajam yang tidak hanya dapat mengakibatkan korban luka bahkan dapat mengakibatkan korban jiwa juga seperti salah satu kasus yang ada di daerah Kecamatan Pademangan, Jakarta Utara. Melihat pada contoh kasus tersebut dapat dikatakan bahwa tawuran antar pelajar tidak dapat dianggap remeh, karena jika tidak ada penanganan secara serius oleh pihak terkait akan berdampak negatif terhadap kondisi pelajar, lingkungan sekolah

dan lingkungan Masyarakat karena dampaknya juga dapat menghilangkan nyawa para pelajar yang masih remaja dan memiliki masa depan yang masih panjang. Oleh karena itu, perlu adanya kepastian dalam penegakan hukum yang dilakukan aparat penegak hukum untuk menindaklanjuti hukuman apa yang diberikan untuk pelaku tawuran antar pelajar tersebut sehingga ada efek jera dan kedepannya nanti tidak terjadi lagi tawuran antar pelajar. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu metode kualitatif. Hasil dari penelitian ini yaitu Penegakan hukum pidana yang dilakukan oleh Polsek Kademangan terhadap pelaku tawuran antara pelajar hingga menyebabkan kematian pada dasarnya telah terlaksana, namun prosesnya dari tahap identifikasi hingga pada penindakan pidana serta pengenaan hukuman sepatutnya perlu dilakukan efektivitas. Apabila penegakan hukum terhadap pelajar yang melakukan tawuran tidak efektif maka menyebabkan tidak terwujudnya kepastian hukum, ketertiban dan perlindungan hukum. Kendala dalam penegakan hukum yaitu karena para pelajar masih di bawah umur, sehingga peraturan yang digunakan masih dalam sistem peradilan anak. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sanksi apakah yang dikenakan terhadap anak yang melakukan tindak pidana dan bagaimana pertanggungjawaban pidana dari anak di bawah umur yang melakukan pembunuhan. Pertama, sanksi yang dapat dijatuhkan terhadap anak di bawah umur yang melakukan tindak pidana adalah sesuai dengan apa yang diatur dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2012 tentang Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak yaitu berupa pidana dan tindakan. Kedua, bahwa pertanggungjawaban pidana anak di bawah umur yang melakukan pembunuhan adalah sesuai dengan ketentuan yang sudah diatur dalam KUHP dan UU No. 11 Tahun 2012 tentang Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak.

**Kata kunci:** Tawuran, kenakalan remaja, pelajar, kematian.

## INTRODUCTION

Juvenile delinquency has become a widespread issue across all nations, with rates increasing every year. The environment plays a significant role in shaping the minds of adolescents (Mappiare, 1998). Adolescents who choose unhealthy surroundings or companions may face negative impacts on their personal development. Conversely, engaging in healthy environments, such as officially recognized youth organizations, can positively influence their growth.

Adolescence is a critical phase where individuals are highly susceptible to changes brought about by globalization, as they enter a stage of self-identity exploration. During this process, teenagers often express themselves in unique ways to attract attention. This desire for novelty and the thrill of trying new experiences can lead some to activities that contradict moral values, religious principles, societal norms, and community rules (Subroto, 1993).

Adolescence also marks a period of rapid changes in physical, emotional, intellectual, and social aspects (Kartono, 1986). In terms of social behavior, adolescents may disregard societal norms that serve as guidelines for communal life, often acting impulsively due to emotional instability. This period of transition can result in behaviors deemed as delinquent by society.

Defined as the bridge between childhood and adulthood, adolescence involves the development of various aspects needed for adulthood (Erikson, 1989). According to the World Health Organization (WHO), adolescence spans ages 10-20, divided into early adolescence (10-14 years), middle adolescence (14-17 years), and late adolescence (17-20 years). WHO data further highlights that 20% of the global population comprises adolescents. Hurlock (1999) describes adolescence as a transitional developmental period involving biological, cognitive, and socio-emotional changes.

Psychologically, fights involving teenagers are classified as juvenile delinquency. Such fights are categorized into two types: situational and systematic delinquency. Situational delinquency arises from circumstances that "compel" adolescents to engage in fights, often as a quick means of problem-solving (Notosoedirdjo & Latipun, 2005). Systematic delinquency, on the other hand, involves organized groups or gangs where members adhere to specific rules,

norms, and expectations, including fighting. Members of such groups often take pride in fulfilling these expectations.

As outlined, the majority of adolescents involved in such activities are students. By definition, students participate in learning processes. Within this demographic, numerous instances of deviant behavior, such as student brawls, are evident. These brawls, categorized as juvenile delinquency by Alder (Sundberg et al., 2007), involve physical altercations between groups of students. The term "student brawl" originates from the Indonesian language, with "tawur" meaning a mass fight and "pelajar" referring to students. Thus, a student brawl is a mass fight conducted by a group of students.

Today, student brawls are no longer trivial matters. They have severe repercussions not only for the involved students but also for the surrounding community, affecting social, economic, and cultural aspects.

The current situation of the younger generation is quite concerning. Nearly every day, the media—both print and electronic—reports on youth delinquency, particularly in the form of student brawls. These incidents have escalated to include criminal acts such as assault and fighting, which have moved away from traditional methods like using wooden sticks or physical strength alone. Nowadays, participants are bold enough to use sharp weapons, which not only cause injuries but can also lead to fatalities. A notable example occurred in Pademangan District, North Jakarta.

On Friday, October 13, 2023, at 2:00 PM WIB, a press release was held at the Pademangan Police Precinct in North Jakarta to reveal details of a brawl involving sharp weapons that resulted in a fatality. The incident took place at the Bintang Mas Traffic Light area on Gunung Sahari Raya Street, Ancol Village, Pademangan District (Humas Polri, 2023).

Pademangan Police Chief Commissioner Binsar Hatorangan Sianturi stated that the chronology began on Sunday, October 1, 2023, at approximately 5:00 PM WIB. At the time, the perpetrators were playing soccer in an empty field in RW 013, Tunnel Area, Pademangan Barat Village, North Jakarta. While playing, they received information that the "Pasar Piting" group was about to be attacked by an alliance of youths from Muara Baru, Kartini, and Pasar Nalo (RW 12). The perpetrators then agreed to gather at Pasar Piting later that evening.

During the brawl, a suspect referred to as Initial J attacked a victim from the opposing group with a sickle, striking the victim's right back once. The weapon broke off its handle and became lodged in the victim's back. After the attack, the victim fell but managed to flee with the help of a friend on a motorcycle. Following the brawl, the perpetrators moved to the railroad tracks at the Pasar Nalo Tunnel. There, individuals identified as Initial I.J. and Initial M.G. collected and hid the sharp weapons in nearby bushes. The victim, meanwhile, was taken to Sawah Besar Hospital by friends but was later pronounced dead.

Subsequent investigations led to the arrest of the suspects, and all evidence related to the incident was seized for further legal proceedings. Evidence secured in the case of the October 2, 2023, brawl between two youth groups in North Jakarta included an Infinix-brand cellphone containing video footage of the brawl, a blue sweater jacket belonging to suspect J, five sickles, one sword, and the victim's clothing. The victim's clothing included a perforated blue long-sleeve sweater, a black short-sleeve shirt, black shorts, brown trousers, and undergarments. These pieces of evidence help substantiate the case and prove the perpetrator's involvement in a brawl that resulted in a fatality (Police Examination Report on the Pademangan Brawl, BAP Pages 2–5).

This example demonstrates that student brawls cannot be underestimated. Without serious intervention from relevant authorities, such incidents negatively affect students, school environments, and the broader community. The consequences, including the loss of young lives with long futures ahead, highlight the urgency of firm legal enforcement. This enforcement is

necessary to ensure appropriate penalties for student brawl perpetrators, thereby creating a deterrent effect and preventing future occurrences.

## RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used is empirical legal research. Empirical legal research is a method that uses empirical data obtained from human behavior, whether verbal behavior gathered through interviews or physical behavior observed directly. This approach is also used to examine the outcomes of human behavior in the form of physical artifacts or records (Fajar & Achmad, 2010). In this study, the empirical legal approach will be used to further explain and interpret the enforcement of the law by the police against teenage brawl perpetrators causing fatalities (Case Study of Pademangan Police Precinct).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Teenage Brawls in the Jurisdiction of Pademangan

Pademangan is a district located in North Jakarta, Indonesia, with a land area of 9.91 km<sup>2</sup>. It borders Jakarta Bay to the north, Penjaringan and Taman Sari to the west, Tanjung Priok to the east, and Sawah Besar and Kemayoran to the south. Pademangan comprises three sub-districts:

1. **Pademangan Timur**, postal code 14410.
2. **Pademangan Barat**, postal code 14420.
3. **Ancol**, postal code 14430.

In 2022, the population of Pademangan was 169,102, consisting of 86,284 males and 82,818 females, with a population density of 17,064 people/km<sup>2</sup>. Residents of North Jakarta, including Pademangan, represent a variety of ethnicities, religions, races, and cultural backgrounds.

Based on the 2010 census, North Jakarta residents predominantly belong to the Javanese, Betawi, Batak, Chinese, and Sundanese ethnic groups. There are also smaller populations of Bantenese, Minangkabau, Malay, Bugis, and other ethnic groups. Regarding religion, the district is also diverse. According to the 2020 statistics from North Jakarta's Central Statistics Agency, 69.59% of the population are Muslim, 18.38% Christian (11.64% Protestant and 6.74% Catholic), 11.89% Buddhist, 0.09% Hindu, and 0.05% other religions, including Confucianism and indigenous beliefs.

Reports of student brawls have become increasingly frequent. This phenomenon is a serious problem in school environments, causing fear and concern among the public, especially parents. Student brawls, conflicts, or violence involving groups of students from different schools often occur outside school premises, such as on streets or in public areas, and can involve many participants.

This social issue, common in many countries, including Indonesia, often involves teenagers or young people and can result in significant physical and psychological harm. Additionally, brawls can disrupt public order and safety, instilling fear and anxiety in the community.

As observed in Pademangan, brawls among students frequently occur. The motives vary, ranging from personal issues carried into group dynamics, the desire to be regarded as the strongest gang, or the ambition to prove their school's reputation. During an interview with the Head of the Pademangan Police Unit, one student, IM, stated:

*“I admit to participating in the brawl because of my school friends’ invitations. My reason for joining was solidarity, just helping friends when a brawl occurred in the Ancol area.”*

Another interview with AR revealed:

*“I got involved in the brawl because students from another school mocked and bullied our group repeatedly. We became angry and didn’t want to keep being pushed around by students from another school. So, we invited others to join the brawl to prove we aren’t as weak as they think.”*

Teen brawls are often challenging to identify or track quickly because they tend to be spontaneous and occur without the supervision of parents, teachers, or police. They are usually organized through word of mouth or private WhatsApp groups, unbeknownst to teachers or parents. R, a student, disclosed:

*“The call for a brawl originated from a WhatsApp group and was spread through word of mouth among students. Since we’re from the same school, coordination was easy, especially with the WhatsApp group. We just waited for the command on the location.”*

Brawls often occur in secluded areas, such as under toll bridges or along railway tracks, as these locations are difficult to access. AB, another student, stated during a police interview:

*“The locations chosen for brawls are usually under toll bridges far from residential areas or along railway tracks because they are harder for residents to access and break up.”*

**Table 1 Data on Brawls in Pademangan, 2022**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Date &amp; Time</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Evidence (BB)</b>
1	Saturday, June 4, 2022, 4:00 AM	Jl. Gunung Sahari (Tunnel) near WTC Building	1 brown backpack containing 2 sharp weapons (sickle-type)
2	Saturday, June 25, 2022, 5:00 AM	Jl. Krapu, Pademangan, Jakarta Utara	3 sharp weapons (sickle-type)
3	Sunday, July 10, 2022, 3:30 AM	Jl. Gunung Sahari, near Maspion Building	2 sharp weapons (sickle-type)
4	Sunday, August 14, 2022, 2:30 AM	Jl. RE. Martadinata, Pademangan, Jakarta Utara	2 sharp weapons (sickle-type)
5	Saturday, November 19, 2022, 1:25 AM	Jl. RE. Martadinata, Pasar Nalo, Pademangan	2 sharp weapons (sickle-type)
6	Saturday, November 19, 2022, 1:25 AM	Jl. Lodan Raya, Pademangan, Jakarta Utara	1 sharp weapon (sickle-type)



**Table 2. Data on Brawls in Pademangan, 2023**

No.	Date & Time	Location	Evidence (BB)
1	Tuesday, April 11, 2023, 2:00 PM	Jl. Gunung Sahari, near Mangga Dua Square	1 brown backpack containing 2 sharp weapons (sickle-type)
2	Wednesday, August 27, 2023, 5:00 AM	Jl. Budimulia, near RSUD Pademangan	1 sharp weapon (sickle-type)
3	Friday, September 22, 2023, 2:00 PM	Pasar Rajawali, Jl. Kalimati, Pademangan Barat	1 sharp weapon (sickle-type)
4	Tuesday, October 2, 2023, 8:50 AM	Jl. RE. Martadinata, Pademangan, Jakarta Utara	4 sharp weapons (sickle-type)
5	Saturday, November 4, 2023, 12:25 AM	Jl. RE. Martadinata, Pademangan, Jakarta Utara	2 sharp weapons (sickle-type)

**Table 3. Data on Brawls in Pademangan, 2024**

No.	Date & Time	Location	Evidence (BB)
1	Wednesday, May 1, 2024, 3:30 AM	Alexis Intersection, Kampung Bandan Bridge, RW 02	1 brown backpack containing 2 sharp weapons (sickle-type)

### **Responsibility and Legal Enforcement Against Teenage Brawls Resulting in Deaths in the Jurisdiction of Pademangan Police Station**

The police represent the embodiment of a legal state, as every legal state must have a policing institution within its governmental structure to maintain national security and public order, thereby fostering a peaceful and prosperous society. The police are established to assist individuals in becoming integral parts of societal order, encouraging them to fulfill their roles in the community. Through legislation, the police compel individuals to adhere to societal norms to create harmony among members of the community.

The Indonesian National Police (Polri), as one of the nation's components, plays a role in law enforcement and maintaining public order, as well as in protecting, nurturing, and serving the public to ensure internal security. Within the structure of government, there are two key elements: suprastructure and infrastructure (government-supporting elements, also referred to as state administrative structures). Polri, as part of this structure, has the primary task of maintaining security (Roeslan, 1983).

#### **The Role of the Police**

Universally, the police have the same primary duties: maintaining public order and security and enforcing the law, although practices and procedures may vary by country. With the evolution of human civilization and the complexity of crimes, the duties of the police have

become increasingly challenging and multifaceted. The function of the Indonesian National Police, as stated in Article 30, Paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution (post-amendment), reads: *"The Indonesian National Police, as a state instrument, is responsible for maintaining public order and security, protecting, nurturing, and serving the public, and enforcing the law."*

This article clearly prioritizes law enforcement in the duties of the police, meaning their tasks are more oriented towards addressing criminal acts, with community protection and service as secondary priorities. Consequently, the role of police officers is highly complex, involving tasks that are not always well understood by the public, particularly when they prioritize justice over strict adherence to formal rules already known to the community.

Police duties are part of the state's responsibilities, necessitating task division for effective implementation and coordination. Hence, the establishment of a police organization aims to secure and protect community members, especially those involved in criminal activities. Presidential Decree No. 7 of 1974, Clause 31, outlines the duties of the police as follows:

*"The Indonesian National Police (Polri) is tasked with implementing all efforts and activities as a state instrument and law enforcer, particularly in fostering public security and order, in accordance with Law No. 13 of 1961 and Presidential Decree No. 52 of 1969."*

Police responsibilities, as governed by various legal regulations, extend across all sectors, from the Department of Defense and Security to grassroots communities, all of which require police presence for safety and order.

### **Adolescent Gangs and Crimes**

Typically, criminal gangs originate as dynamic playgroups. Initially neutral and enjoyable, their activities transform into experimental joint actions that are dangerous and often disruptive or harmful to others. Eventually, these activities escalate into criminal acts. As group activities intensify in delinquency and criminality, they establish their territories or operational domains, adopt more systematic work methods, and often manifest outwardly through group fights, mob attacks, provocative challenges, stone-throwing, and inter-school clashes.

These actions primarily aim to gain individual prestige and uphold the group's name (often under the pretext of upholding the school's reputation). Such group fights strengthen the "we-consciousness" among members, fostering loyalty, solidarity, and a willingness to sacrifice for the group's prestige. Group codes of conduct are rigidly enforced, with violations or deviations punished severely, while loyalty and sacrifices are highly valued.

### **Types of Student Fights**

To better understand student brawls, they can be divided into two categories:

- 1) **Individual Student Fights** Relevant articles from the Criminal Code (KUHP) include:  
Article 351 (Assault): Assault is punishable by imprisonment for up to 2 years and 8 months or a fine of up to IDR 4,500. If the act causes severe injury, imprisonment may extend to 5 years. If it results in death, imprisonment may extend to 7 years.  
Article 352 (Minor Assault): Minor assaults not causing illness or preventing victims from work are punishable by up to 3 months imprisonment or a fine of up to IDR 4,500. Other articles, such as Articles 353–355, address premeditated and severe assaults, with penalties increasing if the act causes severe injury or death.
- 2) **Group Student Fights.** Relevant articles include:  
Article 170 (Public and Collective Assault):  
Those involved in public or collective assaults may face up to 5 years and 6 months imprisonment, escalating to 12 years if the violence results in death.  
Legal Enforcement by Pademangan Police Station

Law enforcement actions are categorized into three approaches:

- **Pre-emptive Measures.** Involves outreach to schools and communities, providing education about the dangers and legal consequences of brawling.
- **Preventive Measures.** Includes patrols, baggage checks for weapons, and returning detained minors to their parents after warnings.
- **Repressive Measures.** Focuses on investigating and prosecuting brawls, including detention, confiscation of weapons, and legal procedures following juvenile criminal law. This comprehensive strategy seeks to mitigate adolescent brawls and address their root causes while upholding justice.

### **Challenges in Criminal Law Enforcement Against Perpetrators of Student Brawls Resulting in Death**

Regarding the obstacles faced by the Pademangan Police Sector, they can be described as follows:

1. **Lack of Adequate Facilities** The lack of adequate facilities can be an obstacle in addressing juvenile delinquency. Geographic limitations and insufficient infrastructure, such as vehicles for patrolling, make it difficult for the police to reach narrow alleys, which are considered high-risk areas for juvenile delinquency. When there are reports from the public, the police cannot quickly reach the scene, allowing the perpetrators to escape before the police arrive.
2. **Lack of Parental Supervision Over Children** Parental supervision over their children is still considered inadequate. Although not all parents, many are aware that their children engage in acts that could disrupt public order, but they are reluctant to inform their children that such behavior is wrong. The police have repeatedly visited residents' homes to socialize the issue of juvenile delinquency. Therefore, the role of parents is very important in preventing juvenile delinquency. Parents play a crucial role in addressing juvenile delinquency. To prevent their children from falling into delinquency, parents need to: a) Provide attention and affection. Parents should have time to talk or simply spend time with their children. Ideally, parents should become a comfortable space for their children to express themselves. b) Give freedom but still maintain supervision. While adolescents need parental supervision, parents should also grant them freedom and avoid making them feel restricted. c) Supervise communication media such as cell phones, gadgets, televisions, etc. d) Children need a strong religious foundation. Parents should teach their children religious values based on their beliefs as early and as often as possible. e) Parents should provide education and guidance in building character and personality. f) Supervise children's social relationships. Parents need to know with whom their children are associating and the personalities of their children's friends. g) Support children's hobbies. Children need support from their parents to express their hobbies. Therefore, parents should provide opportunities for children to channel and develop their talents.
3. **Lack of Public Trust in Law Enforcement** The public still lacks trust in the police, leading to neglect of delinquent behavior by juveniles. If the community could report incidents to the police, the police could guide the juveniles to prevent them from repeating their actions. However, with the decreasing public trust in the police, fewer people are willing to report incidents, and because these reports don't reach the police, the police remain unaware that juvenile delinquency has occurred in certain areas. As a result, these cases go unresolved, and the perpetrators continue to commit delinquent acts, even though they should be mentored by the police to prevent such occurrences (Anton, 1996).



Despite the numerous efforts made by law enforcement to address student brawls, they have not been fully successful. This is influenced by factors that hinder or support law enforcement efforts, both from various parties or institutions involved, which contribute to the increase in student brawls. The theory used to discuss the factors influencing law enforcement against brawlers is the legal theory proposed by Soerjono Soekanto regarding obstacles in law enforcement, which includes (Soekanto, 2005):

1. **Law Enforcement Personnel.** Law enforcement personnel are those who create and apply laws. They have roles and positions in society. A person who holds a certain position is generally called a role occupant. A right is essentially the authority to act or refrain from acting, while an obligation is the burden or duty. Law enforcement personnel are role models in society and should have certain abilities according to public aspirations. They must be able to communicate and be understood by the target groups, and must perform roles that can be accepted by them. Several obstacles may be encountered in applying the roles that law enforcement personnel should perform, such as: a. Limited ability to place oneself in the position of the other party with whom they are interacting. b. Relatively low aspirations. c. Limited enthusiasm for thinking about the future, making it difficult to project. d. Lack of ability to postpone the satisfaction of a certain need, particularly material needs. e. Lack of innovative capacity, which is actually a counterpart to conservatism.

These obstacles can be overcome by cultivating the following attitudes:

1. An open attitude toward new experiences or discoveries.
  2. Always ready to accept changes after evaluating the existing deficiencies.
  3. Sensitivity to problems occurring in their surroundings.
  4. Always having as much information as possible regarding their position.
  5. Orientation toward both the present and the future.
  6. Awareness of their own potential.
  7. Sticking to a plan without submitting to fate.
  8. Believing in the ability of science and technology to improve human welfare.
  9. Being aware of and respecting their own and others' rights, duties, and honor.
  10. Sticking firmly to decisions made based on reasoning and sound consideration.
2. **The Law Itself.** The law, in this case, is limited to the statute. There are several principles regarding the enactment of laws aimed at ensuring that these laws have a positive impact. These principles include: a. The law cannot be applied retroactively. b. The law is made by higher authorities. c. The law must be of higher status. d. Special laws override general laws if they are created by the same authority. e. New laws invalidate previous laws. f. Laws must not be interfered with. g. Laws are tools to achieve both spiritual and material welfare for the community or individuals through preservation or innovation.
  3. **Facilities and Infrastructure.** Law enforcement cannot proceed smoothly without adequate facilities. These include skilled personnel, proper organizations, adequate equipment, and sufficient funding. The role of facilities is very important in law enforcement. Without them, law enforcement personnel cannot align their intended roles with the actual roles. In this context, the following approach should be taken: a. What is missing must be provided correctly and appropriately. b. What is damaged or wrong must be repaired or corrected. c. What is lacking must be added. d. What is blocked must be made to flow. e. What is lagging behind must be advanced or improved.

4. **Society.** Law enforcement originates from society and aims to achieve peace within it. Therefore, society can influence the law enforcement process. In daily life, the public also has definite knowledge of their rights and obligations under the law. When society understands its rights and obligations, it will know how to use legal measures to protect, meet, and develop its needs according to existing rules. This is known as legal competence, which cannot exist if the community: a. Is unaware or does not realize their rights are being violated. b. Does not know about legal remedies to protect its interests. c. Is powerless to utilize legal measures due to financial, psychological, social, or political factors. d. Has no experience with organizations that defend its interests. e. Has had negative experiences in interactions with formal legal systems.
5. **Culture.** The cultural system of law encompasses the values underlying the applicable law, which are abstract concepts of what is considered good (and thus adopted) and what is considered bad (and thus avoided). The pairs of values playing a role in the law are: a. Values of order and tranquility. b. Material/spiritual values and moral/ethical values. c. Values of continuity/conservatism and values of novelty/innovation.

## CONCLUSIONS

1. The research shows what sanctions are imposed on children who commit crimes and how juvenile accountability works in cases of murder. First, the sanctions that can be imposed on minors who commit crimes are in accordance with Law No. 11 of 2012 on the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, which includes penalties and actions. Second, the criminal accountability of a minor committing murder is in accordance with the provisions set out in the Criminal Code (KUHP) and Law No. 11 of 2012 on the Juvenile Criminal Justice System. From this research, it can be concluded that Law No. 11 of 2012 regulates sanctions that consist of principal and additional penalties. If it is proven that a minor committed murder, the trial process will follow the provisions in Law No. 11 of 2012, and the sentence will be half of that given to an adult.
2. The obstacles in criminal law enforcement against brawl perpetrators are: First, the lack of adequate facilities, making it difficult for the police to monitor areas prone to juvenile delinquency. Second, the lack of parental supervision over children. Third, the lack of public trust in law enforcement. With the decline in public trust in the police, fewer people are willing to report incidents to the police. As a result, the police do not receive information that juvenile delinquency has occurred in a certain location.

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