



Criminal Law Analysis of Brawls Between Groups of Children: A Review from the Perspective of Psychological Criminology

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Abstract: *Brawl is a form of juvenile delinquency committed by children, in criminology, which explains the science of crime that continues to develop. Brawl can be studied from a psychological perspective. Prevention and serious handling of the legal vacuum are needed. The formulation of the problem that the examines is to find out brawls committed by children in the legal system in Indonesia, and to find out the causes of children's involvement in brawling through psychological criminology reviews. The purpose of this research is to find out the legal system in Indonesia regarding brawls committed by groups of children and how brawls are studied from the perspective of psychological criminology. This research uses a juridical-normative research method that emphasizes a qualitative approach by collecting and studying literature reviews through literature study research. The results of this study indicate that there is still a legal vacuum regarding brawls in Indonesia, both in general and specific laws, but the Juvenile Criminal Justice System still prioritizes Restorative Justice. Brawling itself can also be studied from the perspective of psychological criminology, where there are factors of children committing brawls, including internal factors, family factors, school factors, environmental factors, mental factors, and poverty factors. In addition to this, juvenile delinquency, such as brawls, also occurs because of the loss of Pancasila values.*

Keywords: *Brawl, Children, Psychological Criminology*

Abstrak: Tawuran merupakan bentuk dari salah satu kenakalan remaja yang dilakukan oleh anak, dalam kriminologi yang menjelaskan mengenai ilmu kejahatan yang terus berkembang tawuran dapat dikaji dalam perspektif psikologisnya. Diperlukan pencegahan dan penanganan serius mengenai kekosongan hukum tersebut. Masalah yang dikaji adalah mengetahui tawuran yang dilakukan oleh anak dalam sistem hukum di Indonesia dan mengetahui penyebab faktor anak melakukan tawuran lewat tinjauan kriminologi psikologis. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui sistem hukum di Indonesia mengenai tawuran yang dilakukan oleh kelompok anak dan bagaimana tawuran jika dikaji dalam perspektif kriminologi psikologis. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian yuridis-normatif yang mengedepankan pendekatan kualitatif dengan mengumpulkan dan mempelajari literatur review melalui riset studi kepustakaan. Hasil dari penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa masih terdapat kekosongan hukum mengenai tawuran di Indonesia baik dalam undang-undang umum maupun khusus, namun Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak masih mengedepankan Restorative Justice. Tawuran sendiri juga dapat dikaji dalam perspektif kriminologi psikologis dimana terdapat faktor-faktor anak melakukan tawuran antara lain, faktor internal, faktor keluarga, faktor sekolah, faktor lingkungan, faktor mental, dan faktor kemiskinan, selain hal tersebut kenakalan remaja seperti tawuran ini juga terjadi karena mulai hilangnya nilai-nilai Pancasila.

Kata Kunci: Tawuran, Anak, Psikologi Kriminologi

A. Introduction

Basically, living things cannot live alone in a group, this has become a natural instinct including humans in it. Humans cannot live alone without the intervention of other people in it, this is because basically humans are social creatures where by living together we will need other humans in it. Every human being experiences a life cycle that involves a developmental process, both physically and psychologically. But it does not rule out the possibility of a conflict between communities that can cause tension between certain communities or groups. In this case, the conflict can be the main trigger for inter-group brawls carried out by both adults and minors, often found in some news where there are conflicts between religious communities, conflicts over several tribes or races that clearly violate the law regarding freedom of human rights, and the occurrence of inter-group brawls just because of fighting over a territory carried out by minors.

In the Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), the word *tawuran* comes from *tawur*, which can be defined as a brawl involving a crowd or a mass fight.¹ Youth brawls are a clear manifestation of the decline in attitudes among the younger generation, who are the future of the Indonesian nation. This behavior constitutes a form of crime or social deviance that commonly occurs, both in remote areas and urban regions.² Brawls are

¹Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, "KBBI VI Daring," *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (blog), accessed April 6, 2025, <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/tawuran>.

²Swati Kaushal, "Punishment for Crimes: An Instrument of Social Change," *Proceedings of International Young Scholars Workshop 9* (2020); Lisdayanty and Irsyad Dahri, "Studi Tentang Tawuran

the result of conflicts in beliefs and interests between groups, and are often carried out by minors, student groups, and even, at times, by adults. Differences and misunderstandings are the root causes that can lead to fights or violent clashes. It is also not uncommon for these groups to deliberately carry sharp weapons to strengthen their position.³ Inter-group brawls carried out by youth can also be said to be a juvenile delinquency, namely actions that clearly violate the norms or rules of law that live in society where these actions are carried out by children who are in a transitional period between children and adulthood or another designation is adolescence.⁴

Parents' anxiety when their children are growing up is understandable, because children who are experiencing a transitional period of self-discovery are the ones who can fall into things that will result in criminal acts. In reality, the act of brawl has not been regulated separately in Indonesian law, especially if we see that the legal subject involved is a child. The court will use the principle of *lex specialis derogat legi generali*, which means that the court will use specific laws (norms/rules of law) and will negate the validity of general laws (norms/rules of law).⁵ However, if we look at Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Criminal Justice System for Children, it does not include regulations governing these criminal offenses.

In Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, explains that a child is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including children who are still in the womb. Children, like adults, are part of the generation that will become human resources to continue the ideals and struggles of the nation. In this opportunity, children can realize the nation's struggle if children get their rights, both in education and a moral and quality environment, in other words, guidance and protection are needed during the growth of children's age. This protection can be in the form of children's physical growth and development, mental health, and the environment where children socialize, these are the basics that can be done to save new generations of the nation.⁶

Through the stages of growth and development, children deserve support to achieve optimal development in both aspects. The growth and development of children

Antar Warga Di Kelurahan Rappojawa Kecamatan Tallo," *Jurnal Tomalebbi: Jurnal Pemikiran, Penelitian Hukum, Dan Pendidikan Pancasila Dan Kewarganegaraan (PPKn)* 3, no. 4 (2016): 64–92.

³Daniel S. Nagin, Robert M. Solow, and Cynthia Lum, "Deterrence, Criminal Opportunities, and Police," *Criminology* 53, no. 1 (2015); Muhammad Rifai, Sufirman Rahman, and Askari Razak, "Tinjauan Kriminologi Terhadap Tawuran Antar Remaja Di Kota Makassar," *Journal of Lex Philosophy* 5, no. 1 (2024): 255–279.

⁴Andik Prasetyo, "Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Anak Pelaku Tindak Pidana," *Mizan: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 9, no. 1 (2020); Nashriana et al., "Enhancing Restorative Justice in Indonesia: Exploring Diversion Implementation for Effective Juvenile Delinquency Settlement," *Sriwijaya Law Review* 7, no. 2 (2023); I Ketut Tjukup et al., "Penguatan Karakter Sebagai Upaya Penanggulangan Kenakalan Remaja (Juvenile Delinquency)," *KERTHA WICAKSANA: Sarana Komunikasi Dosen dan Mahasiswa* 14, no. 1 (2020): 29–38.

⁵Nurfaqih Irfani, "Asas Lex Superior, Lex Specialis, Dan Lex Posterior: Pemaknaan, Problematika, Dan Penggunaannya Dalam Penalaran Dan Argumentasi Hukum," *Jurnal Legislasi Indonesia* 16, no. 3 (2020): 305–325.

⁶Republik Indonesia, "Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 Tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 Tentang Perlindungan Anak," Pub. L. No. Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2014 Nomor 297 (2014).

is the main responsibility of parents and families who have a major influence on the process. Article 1 Paragraph 3 of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection explains that the family is the smallest social sphere that can directly or indirectly influence the development of a child. The relationship between children and families is usually closer than the relationship with the wider community, so families play an important role in shaping children's personalities. The success of the family in supporting the process of growth and development of children can be seen through the formation of a mature personality, which allows children to express themselves, work, achieve, and actualize themselves in society.⁷

Child development is a process of change from immature behavior to maturity, from dependence to independence. Therefore, both parents and educators must play an active role in supporting this process. The family environment is a very important initial foundation for children's growth and development. In the early stages of development, the achievements at each stage are expected to continue to increase compared to the previous stage. The family is also the first pillar of the child's right to receive proper education and teaching in order to develop his/her personality. This will be closely related to the psychological stability of the child which will indirectly develop in line with the child's growth and development.⁸

Criminology itself etymologically comes from the words *crimen* and *logos* which can be interpreted as the science of crime. This science is a science that examines and investigates crime in general, perhaps better known as criminology, knowledge about criminology has been running for more than 1 (one) century which will clearly undergo changes in accordance with crimes that will continue to change following social life.⁹ The term criminology was first used by a French anthropologist around 1879, namely P. Topinard at that time criminology was realized as a science that did study the development of crime. Historically, criminology is a new branch of science that is very easy to develop or change compared to other sciences. The term criminology comes from the English language, namely *Criminology*.¹⁰

The science of criminology basically has sub-fields in it which can be divided into 3 (three):

⁷"Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 Tentang Perlindungan Anak" (n.d.).

⁸Arrista Trimaya, "Pengaturan Perlindungan Khusus Bagi Anak Korban Kekerasan Dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 Tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 Tentang Perlindungan Anak (Arrangements for Child Protection As Victim of Violence in Law Number 35," *Jurnal Legislasi Indonesia* 12, no. 3 (2015): 1–22.

⁹Pablo Ciochini and Joe Greener, "Mapping the Pains of Neo-Colonialism: A Critical Elaboration of Southern Criminology," *British Journal of Criminology* 61, no. 6 (2021); Yasmirah Mandasari Saragih and Alwan Hadiyanto, *Pengantar Teori Kriminologi & Teori Dalam Hukum Pidana* (Medan: Cattleya Darmaya Fortuna, 2021).

¹⁰Danru Wang, "Exploring Juvenile Delinquency from the Perspective of Routine Activity Theory in Criminology," *Studies in Law and Justice* 2, no. 2 (2023); Gregorius Cristison Bertholomeus et al., *Hukum Kriminologi* (Padang: Gita Lentera, 2024).

1. Criminology as a science that studies crime seen from juridical issues as an object in Criminal Law (KUHP) and Criminal Procedure (KUHP);
2. Criminology as a science that studies crime as seen from anthropological issues where in this discussion in more detail there is a discussion of core criminology, namely biology and sociology in a narrow sense;
3. Criminology as a science that studies crime in terms of technical issues where in this method criminology is seen from the discussion of criminalistics, as well as a science of criminology in the field of medicine, including forensic medicine, forensic chemistry, and forensic science.¹¹

The relationship between criminology and psychology is clearly related, because psychology clearly explains the psychology of a person. Thus psychology can explain a person's personality in the criminal offense he committed.¹² As in the author's discussion, psychology plays a major role in the growth and development of children's behavior in shaping their attitudes and actions. In its development, with the increasing number of psychological contributions that explain crime in terms of mindset, habits, and the social environment in criminology, a new field of science emerged, namely criminal psychology. This understanding grows and provides several new understandings in it such as:

1. A personality structure that goes hand in hand with criminal behavior;
2. Psychological and psychological conditions that are related to each other;
3. Unsuccessful adjustment to the development of social life which results in the emergence of evil behavior;
4. There is the influence of social interaction which will influence the growth of one's thinking.¹³

Since the emergence of the field of criminology, it is clear that it will be closely related to criminal law, because the field of criminology itself was born due to the emergence of crime. In addition, research born in this field is often used to fill the thinking in the making of a criminal law (criminalization) or in the repeal of the law (decriminalization). There are several experts who can explain the close relationship between criminology and criminal law in methodology. In other words, the relationship between criminology and criminal law is that the calculation or thought of criminology is important to be studied by law enforcers in considering what punishment will be imposed in addition to the criminal offenses they commit but also knowing in psychological glasses and other criminal understanding.¹⁴

¹¹Indah Rufiatun, "Juvenile Delinquency Criminogenic Factor," *IJCLS (Indonesian Journal of Criminal Law Studies)* 6, no. 2 (2021); Besse Patmawanti, *Kriminologi*, 1st ed. (Purbalingga: Eureka Media Aksara, 2023).

¹²René Van Swaaningen, "Criminology in the Netherlands," *European Journal of Criminology* 3, no. 4 (2006).

¹³Justin T. Pickett and Ted Chiricos, "Controlling Other People's Children: Racialized Views of Delinquency and Whites' Punitive Attitudes toward Juvenile Offenders," *Criminology* 50, no. 3 (2012).

¹⁴Bertholomeus et al., *Hukum Kriminologi*.

Based on the background explanation above, the researcher can take a red thread related to the topic of discussion which will be examined more deeply in the Results and Discussion section, among others: how is the regulation of brawls committed by children according to the criminal law system in Indonesia? and how are child brawls if studied from the perspective of psychological criminology?

This research uses a juridical-normative research method that prioritizes a qualitative approach by collecting and studying literature review through literature study research which then examines the substance of the research as secondary data. Syaodih Sukmadinata has defined qualitative research as one of the research aimed at describing and analyzing phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, thoughts of people individually or in groups.¹⁵ This qualitatively analyzed research also uses the historical comparison method, where later the data obtained will be developed into a conclusion. The aim is to explain the policies and benefits of the different periods.¹⁶ The approach used is the statute approach, which is to conduct an assessment of related laws and regulations through this statutory approach, researchers will examine related laws and regulations (respecting the hierarchy of laws and regulations) that have relevance to the topic being discussed.¹⁷

B. Regulation of Brawls Between Groups of Children According to The Criminal Law System in Indonesia

In reality in Indonesia itself there is no clear regulation regarding the criminal act of brawl itself, as we know brawl is not a good act, brawl will only cause negative things such as violence, fights, and even the loss of someone's life. As a state of law, Indonesia must be firm in every law enforcement in it, this law enforcement also covers all citizens in it, whether the citizens are of legal age or adults or children who are still minors. The strict enforcement of the law is also carried out not necessarily without reason, this is done so that the whole community can know that the act is a right or bad act, it also aims that all groups can follow and understand the applicable law to increase knowledge and legal awareness, especially regarding brawls committed by child subjects.¹⁸

Brawl between students is a form of juvenile delinquency that is classified as an unlawful act. This behavior is often carried out by individuals who are still classified as children, namely under the age of 18, as referred to in Law Number 35 of 2014

¹⁵Kornelius Benuf and Muhamad Azhar, "Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Sebagai Instrumen Mengurai Permasalahan Hukum Kontemporer," *Gema Keadilan* 7, no. 1 (2020); Nana Syaodih Sukmadinata, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan* (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2012).

¹⁶Suteki and Gilang Taufani, *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum: Filsafat, Teori Dan Praktek* (Depok: Rajawali Pers, 2022).

¹⁷Jonaedi Efendi and Johnny Ibrahim, *Metode Penelitian Hukum: Normatif Dan Empiris* (Depok: Prenadamedia Group, 2016).

¹⁸Daniel Ryan Kavish, Christopher W. Mullins, and Danielle A. Soto, "Interactionist Labeling," *Crime & Delinquency* 62, no. 10 (2016); Chintya Tiara Andi Yanti and Anajeng Esri Edhi Mahanani, "Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Tindak Pidana Tawuran Oleh Anak Di Polres Pelabuhan Tanjung Perak," *Supremasi Jurnal Hukum* 6, no. 01 (2023).

concerning Child Protection.¹⁹ Brawls are not only a form of physical violence, but also indicate a failure in the moral, social and legal development of the younger generation. Teenagers involved in brawls generally belong to peer groups or gangs that tend to encourage deviant behavior. In this context, group solidarity often drives them to commit collective acts of violence against other groups. This can be categorized as a criminal act of persecution, as stipulated in Article 351 of the Criminal Code (KUHP), which states that every person who intentionally commits violence against another person can be subject to criminal sanctions, not only committing violence but it can also have fatal consequences which can ultimately eliminate a person's life as stated in Article 338 of the Criminal Code (KUHP).²⁰ With this incident, the child will increasingly prioritize his desire or selfishness, where at that time the child is in the stage of wanting to be someone who is widely known, it is possible that by carrying out the brawl the child will carry sharp weapons to strengthen himself, as in Article 2 Paragraph (1) of Emergency Law Number 12 of 1951 which clearly explains that anyone who owns, carries and uses a weapon will be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years.²¹

Furthermore, the phenomenon of student brawls has a broad impact on society. In addition to causing physical and psychological harm to perpetrators and victims, these actions also cause social unrest, fear in the community, and disturbances to public order and security. This situation makes brawls one of the social problems that need to be addressed seriously and systematically. The main objective is to protect children's rights and ensure that they can develop optimally, while preventing repeated violations of the law. The prevention and handling of student brawls is not only the responsibility of law enforcement officials, but also requires the active role of families, schools and communities. With the collaboration of various parties and the right legal approach, it is hoped that the phenomenon of brawls among students can be minimized and Indonesia's young generation can grow into responsible and law-abiding individuals. Efforts in law enforcement can be carried out with several steps such as pre-emptif, preventive, and repressive efforts.

Pre-emptive efforts are an effort made by law enforcers by prioritizing appeals that will be carried out at school visits, where in this effort law enforcers can explain the impacts that will occur if the children brawl. This prioritizes a system of approaches to children and society to reduce risk. Preventive efforts are further efforts made by law enforcers, it focuses on prevention before the occurrence of a criminal act resulting from brawls. This Preventive effort has many ways in which law enforcers can conduct joint patrols to prevent a crime from occurring including children carrying sharp weapons to carry out brawls, where those responsible are police units which are in

¹⁹Indonesia, Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 Tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 Tentang Perlindungan Anak.

²⁰Republik Indonesia, "Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana" (1946).

²¹Republik Indonesia, "Undang-Undang Darurat Nomor 12 Tahun 1951 Tentang Mengubah 'Ordonnantie Tijdelijke Bijzondere Strafbepalingen' (Stbl. 1948 No.17) Dan Undang-Undang R.I. Dahulu Nr 8 Tahun 1948" (1951).

accordance with Article 2 of the Regulation of the Head of the Security Maintenance Agency of the Indonesian National Police Number 1 of 2017 concerning Patrols.²²

In addition to joint patrols and raids carried out by law enforcers, law enforcers also have the right to bring children who are caught carrying or going to carry out brawls to the police station and will be detained for 1x24 hours, this is in line with Article 30 Paragraph (3) of Law Number 11/2012 concerning the Child Criminal Justice System, this is done so that the parents or guardians of the children know the actions of the children concerned and are expected to be a lesson.²³ Next is the Repressive effort where the enforcement uses legal procedures that apply to the occurrence of a criminal offense, but it needs to be underlined because the subject of the law is a child, so in dealing with this problem Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Child Criminal Justice System has mandated that every handling of children in conflict with the law must prioritize a restorative justice approach. This approach emphasizes efforts to foster, mediate, and restore social relations, rather than simply providing criminal punishment.²⁴

Social media has recently been busy discussing the new policy of the Governor of West Java for the 2025-2030 Period, namely Dedi Mulyadi or often referred to as Kang Dedi Mulyadi (KDM) in his new policy quoted in the news page, he will conduct coaching for Senior High School (SMA) and Vocational High School (SMK) students for 2 (two) weeks which will be held at Dodik Bela Negara Rindam III / Siliwangi, Lembang, West Bandung Regency. The coaching will focus on students who have committed juvenile delinquency, including those sent to barracks for brawls, motorcycle gangs, addiction to alcohol, and even addiction to online games. This is done so that these students can be taught about state defense, national insight, discipline, religion, and as they should also still get general material from school. Character education carried out in this barracks reaps a lot of approval from parents or guardians of students because it is considered to have a positive effect and reduce the risks of further delinquency, in the implementation of this first wave Herman Suryatman as Regional Secretary of West Java Province said as many as 210 (two hundred and ten) students from SMA and SMK had been sent to Dodik Bela Negara Rindam III/Siliwangi.²⁵

C. Child Brawls from the Perspective of Criminal Psychology

²²Daniel Ryan Kavish, Christopher W. Mullins, and Danielle A. Soto, "Interactionist Labeling: Formal and Informal Labeling's Effects on Juvenile Delinquency," *Crime and Delinquency* 62, no. 10 (2016).

²³Republik Indonesia, "Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 11 Tahun 2012 Tentang Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak," Pub. L. No. Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2012 Nomor 153 (2012).

²⁴Prince Boamah Abrah, "Labeling Theory and Life Stories of Juvenile Delinquents Transitioning Into Adulthood," *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* 63, no. 2 (2019); Jon Bannister, Anthony O'Sullivan, and Ellie Bates, "Place and Time in the Criminology of Place," *Theoretical Criminology* 23, no. 3 (2019).

²⁵Whisnu Pradana, "Terlibat Tawuran, Siswa SMA Asal Sukabumi Dikirim Ke Barak TNI Lembang," *detikJabar* (blog), accessed April 6, 2025, <https://www.detik.com/jabar/berita/d-7900190/terlibat-tawuran-siswa-sma-asal-sukabumi-dikirim-ke-barak-tni-lembang>.

With the rapid advancement of technology in today's era, changes in habits and social norms have become increasingly evident. This technological development should ideally serve as a primary pathway for children to become a more educated generation and future leaders of the nation. However, it cannot be denied that negative aspects of technology may also enter and be adopted by children. As discussed in the main topic of this paper, brawls have become increasingly common among adolescents, where they demonstrate a belief that disputes must be resolved through group violence. This clearly deviates from the social norms that have long been upheld in society. The increasing prevalence of such negative behaviors or criminal acts aligns with the field of criminology, which recognizes that crime evolves in parallel with societal changes over time. Brawling is considered a criminal act, as group fights among children can result in several consequences, including:

1. Physical injuries, ranging from minor to fatal. These injuries often result from physical altercations, and it is not uncommon for children involved in brawls to carry sharp weapons.
2. Trauma, which can manifest in various forms. A child victim may suffer from fear or psychological trauma due to being injured or even witnessing loss of life. On the other hand, a child perpetrator may also experience trauma, especially if sentenced to a juvenile detention center for causing the death of another person.
3. Public order disruption, as group brawls among children disturb the peace and comfort of both the wider public and smaller communities.
4. Material losses, which may include damage to public facilities. In addition, if a victim sustains physical injuries, the child offender may be held responsible for covering the cost of medical treatment.
5. Social conflict, in which group brawls driven by opposing interests can reinforce each group's ideologies, ultimately leading to deeper divisions within the community.²⁶

Criminology is a branch of science that studies criminality in society. As in the research the author examines brawls between groups of children where brawls between groups of children will only result in unlawful acts. In criminology itself is subdivided into subchapters to examine crime but on this occasion the author uses psychological factors in his research, basically all actions taken by children are the result of interactions experienced by the child, there are so many factors that can influence because basically children are reliable reflectors, children can always capture and imitate the habits that live in their environment. There are several psychological factors that can influence children in gang brawls:²⁷

²⁶Sansabila Ivana Putri and Made Warka, "Tawuran Lintas Pelajar Di Tinjau Dari Kriminologi," *Bureaucracy Journal: Indonesia Journal of Law and Social-Political Governance* 3, no. 2 (2023): 2240–2266.

²⁷Alifia Azizah Ilmi and Fauziah Nst, "Penerapan Layanan Bimbingan Kelompok dalam Menanggulangi Tawuran Antar Pelajar," *Didaktika: Jurnal Kependidikan* 13, no. 2 (2024): 2079–2090.

1. Internal factors, this factor involves the child himself where the child feels unable to adjust himself to the environment around him, this can be in the form of differences in views, different cultures, differences in economic levels, and different environmental interactions. These differences result in several stressful situations that are very likely to affect children's behavior, children who cannot deal with these differences often avoid the problem and despair, not infrequently children will only blame the situation or others around them for their own problems without looking for more appropriate solutions. This inner fight in children is what makes children feel frustrated, emotions that are classified as unstable, lack of empathy or sympathy for others, and feel that the child's self is very low. With children who do not have this confidence, children will look for a place where they feel valued, usually these children will gather in a group.
2. Family Factors, as we know, the family is the smallest unit in child development. Family conditions that are filled with violence, whether it is experienced by the child himself or only seen by him, will build a child's mindset where violence is one way out of the problem. Conversely, if parents lock children into their own will, it will build a child's personality that is not independent and will continue to depend on their parents. It is different if children try to hang out with their peers in the outside environment, be it in the form of school friends or friends in their home environment. Children will become individuals who follow the flow of friendship, whether it is a good friendship flow or a bad friendship flow.
3. School Factors, this factor is an important factor in addition to the family realm, because it is in this institution that children should be educated and formed both in personality and knowledge. The teacher becomes the main pillar of the school's success in producing outstanding students, and has confidence in himself so that children do not fall into negative things that will only damage the children themselves in the future. Schools should be a place for children to explore their own abilities. Keeping children busy with useful activities can reduce the risk of children falling into gangs or groups that often commit juvenile delinquency, such as trying to smoke, drinking alcoholic beverages, and committing brawls. Unfortunately, with the existing system, sometimes children actually see teachers not as role models but as something that children avoid because they think there is only punishment in the way they are educated.
4. Environmental Factors, this factor is a factor that is quite influential on the psychological condition of children because children will live in that environment during their development, this environmental factor must be a safe and comfortable environment for children to be able to develop, if the child lives and develops without effective supervision, it is possible that the child imitates the habits that occur in his environment, for example if the child's environmental conditions often

occur drug transactions and become a prone place for brawls, the child can easily imitate and even participate in these activities.²⁸

5. Psychological Factors, in this factor emotional stability and mental health that will save children from actions that will harm themselves. However, this mental health disorder or the child's soul will be a problem if the child cannot distinguish which actions are good and which actions are bad, the child cannot guess what the consequences of these actions are, this is also often related to the child's low intelligence or in other words, the child experiences below average intelligence.²⁹
6. Poverty Factors, this factor is often a fairly important factor due to the inability of parents to provide good education to their children both within the scope of the family and the provision of education in an adequate school environment. This poverty factor becomes a benchmark for children in socializing, when the child feels inferior to the surrounding environment which is felt to be financially quite capable, the child indirectly experiences self-pressure which results in unstable emotions, this can trigger children to take actions that are commonplace around them such as brawls, so the poverty factor turns into one of the triggers for brawls that are difficult to control.

From several psychological criminological factors that have been psychological criminological factors that have been explained, basically the child will become a person and have a good character if from the psychological aspect good character if from the psychological point of view the child can have it perfectly. This mental health and self-confidence are not necessarily only for those who are considered economically capable but how the role of parents and educators can build how the role of parents and educators can build good mental health and stability on good mental stability in the child himself, other than that restoring the values and norms of good and correct social life is also necessary. As we know, Indonesia is a country that adheres to the values of Pancasila, children as the next generation of the nation who will continue the nation's struggle certainly need guidance on the value of Pancasila itself. Although along with the development of technology, information, and outside culture that enters Indonesia, children should be able to limit themselves from things that are considered contrary to the norms and regulations that already exist in this country.³⁰

Children in adolescence are emotionally in an aggressive phase, where children tend to do an act only on the basis of their own desires without thinking about the consequences that can result from their actions.³¹ Brawl is a form of deviation from the

²⁸Farhan Saputra et al., "Faktor Psikologis yang Mempengaruhi Perilaku Tawuran Pada Siswa SMK di Kota Bekasi," *Jurnal Psikologi* 1, no. 4 (July 1, 2024): 16.

²⁹Masoud Bagheri et al., "Examining Social and Psychological Factors That Affect Juvenile Delinquency," *Journal of Positive School Psychology* 6, no. 7 (2022): 292–300.

³⁰Daniel Zuchron, *Tunas Pancasila* (Jakarta: Direktorat Sekolah Dasar, 2021).

³¹Sri Yunita, Grace Sihombing, Cahaya Marsinta Sri Rezeki, et al., "Implementasi Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan: Analisis Hak dan Kewajiban Siswa dalam Mencegah Kejadian Tawuran dan Bullying di Sekolah SMPN 2 Sunggal," *JKIP: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Pendidikan* 4, no. 1 (2023): 225–233.

values of Pancasila where as is known the contents of Pancasila itself consists of 5 (five), namely:

1. Belief in the one and only God
2. Just and civilized humanity
3. The unity of Indonesia
4. Democracy guided by the inner wisdom in the unanimity arising out of deliberations amongst representatives
5. Social justice for the whole of the people of Indonesia.³²

In the case of brawls between groups of children, it is clear that it has gone far beyond the second principle of Pancasila, where the child does not care about humanity.³³ The importance of rebuilding the values of Pancasila for children's guidance in carrying out social life should be the main focus of educators. At the age of children who are required to receive education, this is the time when the role of the teacher must be maximized.

D. Conclusion

Student brawls are a form of juvenile delinquency that has negative physical, psychological, and social impacts, and can be subject to criminal sanctions in accordance with the Criminal Code (KUHP) and related laws such as Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System. Although there is no specific regulation on brawls, law enforcement is still carried out through pre-emptive, preventive, and repressive approaches by paying attention to the principle of restorative justice for children. In addition, there are new coaching efforts such as the program to send students who commit juvenile delinquency to Dodik Bela Negara Rindam III / Siliwangi by the West Java Provincial Government, namely Dedi Mulyadi, where this activity is a positive alternative in educating problematic students to be more disciplined and responsible.

Brawls between teenagers are a negative impact of technological development and the weakening of social values and Pancasila, which are influenced by various psychological criminological factors such as family, environment, school, poverty, and the mental state of children. This behavior reflects deviations from societal norms and human values, so an active role of parents, educators, and the environment is needed in shaping character and rebuilding children's understanding of Pancasila values as a guide to national and social life.

³²Iswara N Raditya, "Isi Butir-Butir Pancasila Sila 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Dan Penjelasannya," *Tirto.Id* (blog), accessed April 7, 2025, <https://tirto.id/isi-butir-butir-pancasila-sila-1-2-3-4-5-dan-penjelasannya-f5Mw>.

³³Galuh Kristin Adiningrum et al., "Masih Eksiskah Pancasila Di Mata Gen Z," *Intelektiva* 4, no. 4 (2022).

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