

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS KRIMINOLOGIS TERHADAP PENYEBAB KENAKALAN REMAJA (*JUVENILE DELINQUENCY*) PERANG PETASAN DI PRINGSEWU SELATAN

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Fenomena perang petasan merupakan salah satu bentuk kenakalan remaja yang marak terjadi di berbagai wilayah, termasuk di Pringsewu Selatan, Kabupaten Pringsewu. Fenomena ini melibatkan penggunaan petasan secara tidak terkendali, yang berpotensi membahayakan keselamatan diri sendiri dan orang lain, mengganggu ketertiban umum dan menciptakan keresahan di masyarakat. Permasalahan dalam penelitian ini adalah apakah faktor penyebab terjadinya kenakalan remaja perang petasan di Pringsewu Selatan dan bagaimanakah upaya kepolisian dalam menanggulangi terjadinya kenakalan remaja perang petasan tersebut.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan yuridis normatif dan yuridis empiris. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah *library research* (studi kepustakaan) yang mengkaji literatur dan peraturan yang terkait dengan kenakalan remaja dan petasan, serta studi lapangan yang melibatkan observasi dan wawancara dengan narasumber dari penyidik kepolisian resor Pringsewu, dinas perlindungan anak, dan akademisi.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dan pembahasan diperoleh kesimpulan bahwa faktor penyebab terjadinya kenakalan remaja perang petasan di Pringsewu Selatan dipengaruhi oleh kurangnya pengawasan dari orang tua, pengaruh teman sebaya, kontrol diri remaja yang lemah, kurangnya keterlibatan remaja dalam kegiatan positif, ketidakyakinan remaja akan adanya dampak negatif perang petasan, pengaruh teknologi serta aksesibilitas petasan. Upaya kepolisian dalam menanggulangi terjadinya kenakalan remaja perang petasan di Pringsewu Selatan dibagi menjadi dua yaitu upaya penal dan upaya non penal. Mengingat kasus perang petasan ini tidak sampai pada tahap pengadilan, maka upaya penal yang dilakukan meliputi pemberian teguran dan peringatan secara lisan baik kepada pelaku perang petasan maupun orang tua pelaku, penahanan sementara sembari menunggu orang tua menjemput pelaku, serta menerapkan sanksi kerja sosial seperti membersihkan masjid. Sedangkan, upaya non penal yang dilakukan meliputi

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kegiatan sosialisasi dan penyuluhan terkait kenakalan remaja yang marak terjadi, patroli, deteksi dini dan pengumpulan informasi untuk mencegah aksi perang petasan, serta melakukan razia rutin terhadap pedagang petasan ilegal.

Saran dari penulis (1) bagi keluarga, masyarakat, pihak sekolah dan pihak-pihak kepolisian serta pihak-pihak terkait lainnya harus bisa bekerja sama agar dapat menekan faktor penyebab terjadinya kenakalan remaja perang petasan di Kabupaten Pringsewu, (2) upaya penanggulangan kenakalan remaja baik melalui jalur penal dan non penal diharapkan dijalankan dengan baik dan efisien oleh pihak kepolisian dengan melibatkan pihak-pihak terkait lainnya.

Kata Kunci : Analisis Kriminologis, Kenakalan Remaja, Perang Petasan

ABSTRACT

**CRIMINOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF JUVENILE
DELINQUENCY OF FIRECRACKER WARS
IN PRINGSEWU SOUTH**

By

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The phenomenon of firecracker wars is a form of juvenile delinquency that is rampant in various regions, including in South Pringsewu, Pringsewu Regency. This phenomenon involves the uncontrolled use of firecrackers, which has the potential to endanger the safety of oneself and others, disrupt public order and create unrest in the community. The problem in this study is what are the factors that cause the juvenile delinquency of the firecracker war in South Pringsewu and how the police efforts in overcoming the occurrence of juvenile delinquency of the firecracker war.

This study uses normative juridical approaches and empirical juridical approaches. The research methods used were library research (literature study) which reviewed literature and regulations related to juvenile delinquency and firecrackers, as well as field studies involving observation and interviews with resource persons from investigators at the Pringsewu resort police, child protection service and academics.

Based on the results of the research and discussion, it was concluded that the factors causing juvenile delinquency of firecracker wars in South Pringsewu were influenced by the lack of supervision from parents, peer influence, weak adolescent self-control, lack of adolescent involvement in positive activities, adolescent disbelief in the negative impact of firecracker wars, the influence of technology and the accessibility of firecrackers. The police's efforts in tackling the occurrence of juvenile delinquency in the firecracker war in South Pringsewu are divided into two, namely penal efforts and non-penal efforts. Considering that this firecracker war case did not reach the court stage, the penal efforts carried out included giving verbal warnings and reprimands to both the firecracker war perpetrators and the perpetrators' parents, temporary detention while waiting for the parents to pick up the perpetrators and implementing social work sanctions such as cleaning the mosque. Meanwhile, non-penal efforts carried out include Socialization and counseling activities related to rampant juvenile delinquency, patrols, early

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detection and information collection to prevent firecracker wars, and conducting routine raids on illegal firecracker traders.

The author's suggestions (1) for families, the community, the school and the police and other related parties must be able to work together in order to suppress the factors that cause the occurrence of juvenile delinquency in the firecracker war in Pringsewu Regency, (2) efforts to overcome juvenile delinquency both through penal and non-penal channels are expected to be carried out properly and efficiently by the police by involving other related parties.

Keywords: Criminological Analysis, Juvenile Delinquency, Firecracker War