

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS KRIMINOLOGIS TERHADAP KEJAHATAN TAWURAN PELAJAR ANTARSEKOLAH (Studi pada Polresta Tangerang)

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Tawuran pelajar merupakan perkelahian yang terjadi antara dua kelompok siswa atau pelajar secara bersamaan, yang disertai dengan kata-kata hinaan dan penghinaan terhadap kelompok lawan. Dalam banyak kasus, pelaku biasanya menggunakan senjata tajam atau benda berbahaya lainnya untuk saling melukai. Tawuran pelajar tidak hanya menimbulkan kerugian materiil, tetapi juga korban jiwa dan rasa takut di masyarakat. Permasalahan dalam penelitian ini yaitu Analisis Kriminologis Terhadap Pelajar yang Melakukan Kejahatan Tawuran Antarsekolah dan Upaya penanggulangan kejahatan pelajar yang melakukan tawuran Antarsekolah.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan penulis adalah pendekatan yuridis empiris dan yuridis normatif. Data yang digunakan adalah data primer, data sekunder, dan data tersier. Narasumber dalam penelitian ini adalah Penyidik Satreskrim Polresta Tangerang, Dosen Pidana Fakultas Hukum Universitas Lampung, Ahli Kriminologi Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Lampung, serta dua orang pelajar pelaku tawuran di wilayah Tangerang. Analisis data ini menggunakan analisis kualitatif.

Hasil penelitian dan pembahasan menunjukkan bahwa analisis kriminologis terhadap terjadinya kejahatan tawuran pelajar Antarsekolah disebabkan oleh beberapa faktor, antara lain faktor lingkungan sosial dan teman sebaya (teori asosiasi diferensial), faktor lemahnya pengawasan serta ikatan sosial dari keluarga dan institusi pendidikan (teori kontrol sosial), serta adanya stigma negatif dan pelabelan sosial terhadap pelajar yang pernah terlibat tawuran (teori labeling). Upaya penanggulangan yang dilakukan kepolisian terhadap kejahatan tawuran pelajar dilakukan melalui dua pendekatan, yaitu sarana yaitu sarana non-penal dan penal. Upaya non-penal dilakukan melalui sosialisasi hukum di sekolah-sekolah, patroli kepolisian pada titik rawan tawuran, serta pembinaan karakter melalui pendidikan agama dan kegiatan positif bagi remaja.

Sementara itu, penerapan upaya penal tercermin dalam penanganan perkara Anak Berhadapan dengan Hukum (ABH) pelaku tawuran antarsekolah di wilayah Tangerang sebagaimana diputus dalam Putusan Pengadilan Negeri Tangerang Nomor 26/Pid.Sus/2024/PN Tng, yang diproses mulai dari Tahap Penyelidikan hingga Pembimbingan. Meskipun Undang-Undang Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak mengutamakan upaya diversifikasi berdasarkan prinsip keadilan restoratif, Namun dalam perkara tawuran yang menimbulkan luka berat, Diversi tidak dapat diterapkan sehingga jalur penal menjadi pilihan yang sah dan proporsional. Penjatuhan pidana dimaksudkan untuk melindungi korban dan mencegah terulangnya tindak pidana serupa.

Saran dari penelitian ini adalah agar setiap sektor dalam institusi sosial, seperti keluarga, lembaga pendidikan, masyarakat, pemerintah, dan aparat penegak hukum, menjalankan perannya secara aktif serta saling berkoordinasi guna memperkuat kontrol dan pengawasan sosial sehingga upaya pencegahan tawuran antarpelajar dapat berjalan lebih optimal. Selain itu, aparat penegak hukum, khususnya kepolisian, perlu meningkatkan patroli pada titik rawan tawuran serta menindak tegas pelajar yang membawa senjata tajam atau berulang kali terlibat tawuran, namun tetap mengedepankan prinsip *restorative justice* dan diversifikasi sesuai ketentuan UU SPPA.

Kata Kunci : Kriminologis, Tawuran Pelajar, Anak, Teori Kriminologi.

ABSTRACT

CRIMINOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF STUDENT BRAWL CRIMES BETWEEN SCHOOLS (A Study at Tangerang Police Department)

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Student brawls are fights that occur simultaneously between two groups of students, often accompanied by insults and verbal abuse directed at opposing groups. In many cases, the perpetrators use sharp weapons or other dangerous objects to injure one another. Student brawls not only cause material losses but also result in casualties and create fear within the community. The problems examined in this research are the criminological analysis of students involved in interschool brawls and the efforts to prevent and address crimes committed by students involved in such brawls.

The research method employed is a juridical-empirical and juridical-normative approach. The data used consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary data. The research informants include investigators from the Criminal Investigation Unit of Tangerang Police Resort, a criminal law lecturer from the Faculty of Law, University of Lampung, a criminology expert from the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lampung, and two students involved in brawls in the Tangerang area. Data analysis was conducted using qualitative analysis.

The results of the research indicate that interschool student brawls are influenced by several factors, including social environment and peer association (differential association theory), weak supervision and social bonds within families and educational institutions (social control theory), as well as negative stigma and social labeling of students who have previously been involved in brawls (labeling theory). Crime prevention efforts undertaken by the police are carried out through two approaches, namely non-penal and penal measures. Non-penal efforts include legal awareness programs in schools, police patrols in areas prone to brawls, and character development through religious education and positive activities for youth.

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Meanwhile, the concrete application of penal measures is reflected in the handling of cases involving Children in Conflict with the Law (CCL) who committed interschool brawls in the Tangerang area, as decided in the Decision of the Tangerang District Court Number 26/Pid.Sus/2024/PN Tng, which proceeded through the stages of investigation, prosecution, and court judgment. Although the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Law prioritizes diversion based on restorative justice principles, in cases of brawls resulting in serious injuries, diversion cannot be applied, making penal measures a lawful and proportional option. The imposition of criminal sanctions is intended not only to create a deterrent effect but also to protect victims and prevent the recurrence of similar crimes.

The recommendation of this study is that all sectors within social institutions such as families, educational institutions, communities, the government, and law enforcement agencies should play an active role and coordinate with one another to strengthen social control and supervision so that efforts to prevent student brawls can be carried out more effectively. In addition, law enforcement, particularly the police, should increase patrols in areas prone to brawls and take firm action against students who carry sharp weapons or repeatedly engage in brawls, while still prioritizing the principles of restorative justice and diversion in accordance with the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Law (UU SPPA).

Keywords: Criminological Analysis, Student Brawls, Juvenile, Criminological Theory.