

ABSTRAK

KAJIAN KRIMINOLOGI TERHADAP PELAKU KEJAHATAN PERDAGANGAN ANAK DI BANDAR LAMPUNG (Studi Kasus Perkara Nomor: 311/Pid.Sus/2024/PN Tjk)

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Kejahatan perdagangan anak merupakan pelanggaran hukum terorganisasi yang menjadikan anak sebagai objek eksploitasi, seperti prostitusi, pornografi, kerja paksa, perdagangan organ, dan aktivitas ilegal lainnya. Perlindungan terhadap anak telah diatur dalam Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia tentang Perlindungan Anak (UU PA). Berdasarkan data Lapas Perempuan Kelas IIA Bandar Lampung tahun 2025, terdapat 6 pelaku yang sedang menjalani hukuman atas kasus perdagangan anak, salah satunya bernama inisial AO dalam Studi Kasus Perkara Nomor 311/Pid.Sus/2024/PN Tjk yang dijatuhi pidana 8 tahun penjara. Permasalahan penelitian: faktor penyebab terjadinya kejahatan perdagangan anak oleh orang dewasa di Bandar Lampung dan upaya penanggulangan kejahatan perdagangan anak di Bandar Lampung.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan yuridis normatif dan pendekatan yuridis empiris. Jenis data yang digunakan yaitu data primer berasal dari aktivitas penelitian di lapangan seperti wawancara dan data sekunder diperoleh dari peraturan perundang-undangan, dokumen resmi, karya ilmiah, dan hasil penelitian terdahulu. Narasumber terdiri dari Hakim Pengadilan Negeri Tanjung Karang Kelas IA, Dosen Kriminologi FISIP Universitas Lampung, dan Dosen Bagian Hukum Pidana FH Universitas Lampung, Pelaku Kejahatan Perdagangan Anak. Kemudian analisis data menggunakan analisis kualitatif dengan metode Miles dan Huberman (data primer) dan metode penafsiran hukum (data sekunder).

Hasil penelitian dan pembahasan menunjukkan bahwa perdagangan anak dipicu oleh faktor internal seperti gender, kondisi psikologis, usia, tingkat pendidikan, serta lemahnya emosional dan moralitas pelaku, dan faktor eksternal berupa tekanan ekonomi, kewajiban memenuhi kebutuhan keluarga, serta pengaruh lingkungan sosial yang permisif. Upaya penanggulangan dilakukan melalui pendekatan penal dengan penerapan sanksi pidana sesuai Pasal 83 UU PA, yang dinilai sudah tepat dalam kasus yang dikaji. Selain itu, pendekatan non penal

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yang dilakukan melalui peningkatan pengawasan mobilitas anak, peningkatan kapasitas profesional aparat penegak hukum, peran aktif masyarakat dalam pencegahan dan pelaporan, dukungan lembaga sosial dalam pemberdayaan serta rehabilitasi korban, dan pendidikan untuk memperkuat ketahanan ekonomi, perlindungan diri, serta nilai moral anak.

Saran dari penelitian ini adalah penyebab perdagangan anak dapat dicegah melalui peran bersama seluruh elemen masyarakat. Aparat penegak hukum perlu memperkuat penegakan hukum dan kerja sama antar pihak, masyarakat harus meningkatkan kontrol sosial dan edukasi, sementara keluarga wajib mengoptimalkan pengasuhan agar anggota keluarga tidak terjerumus dalam kejahatan tersebut. Upaya penanggulangan perdagangan anak di Bandar Lampung memerlukan kerja sama semua pihak. Aparat penegak hukum harus meningkatkan profesionalitas dan koordinasi, pemerintah dan lembaga sosial perlu memperkuat kebijakan perlindungan serta program pemberdayaan, masyarakat berperan dalam deteksi dini dan pengawasan lingkungan, sementara institusi pendidikan harus memperkuat pendidikan preventif dan pembentukan karakter untuk mengurangi kerentanan anak terhadap eksploitasi.

Kata Kunci: Kajian Kriminologi, Pelaku, Kejahatan, Perdagangan Anak

ABSTRACT

CRIMINOLOGICAL STUDY OF PERPETRATORS OF CHILD TRAFFICKING CRIMES IN BANDAR LAMPUNG (Case Study Number: 311/Pid.Sus/2024/PN Tjk)

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Child trafficking is an organized crime that exploits children for prostitution, pornography, forced labor, organ trafficking, and other illegal activities. The protection of children is regulated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia on Child Protection. Based on data from the Bandar Lampung Class IIA Women's Prison in 2025, there were 6 perpetrators serving sentences for child trafficking cases, one of them is named with the initials AO in Case Study Number 311/Pid.Sus/2024/PN Tjk, who was sentenced to 8 years in prison. Research questions: the factors causing child trafficking crimes by adults in Bandar Lampung and efforts to combat child trafficking crimes in Bandar Lampung.

This study uses a normative legal approach and an empirical legal approach. The types of data used are primary data obtained from field research activities such as interviews and secondary data obtained from laws and regulations, official documents, scientific papers, and previous research results. The sources consist of a Class IA Judge at the Tanjung Karang District Court, a Lecturer in Criminology at the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lampung, and a Lecturer in Criminal Law at the Faculty of Law, University of Lampung, as well as perpetrators of child trafficking crimes. Data analysis uses qualitative analysis with the Miles and Huberman method (primary data) and the legal interpretation method (secondary data).

The results of the research and discussion show that child trafficking is triggered by internal factors such as gender, psychological conditions, age, level of education, and the emotional and moral weakness of the perpetrators, as well as external factors such as economic pressure, the obligation to meet family needs, and the influence of a permissive social environment. Countermeasures are carried out through a penal approach with the application of criminal sanctions in accordance is considered appropriate in the cases studied. In addition, a non penal

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approach is taken by increasing the monitoring of children's mobility, improving the professional capacity of law enforcement officials, encouraging the active role of the community in prevention and reporting, supporting social institutions in the empowerment and rehabilitation of victims, and providing education to strengthen economic resilience, self-protection, and moral values in children.

The recommendation from this study is that child trafficking can be prevented through the joint efforts of all elements of society. Law enforcement agencies need to strengthen law enforcement and cooperation between parties, the community must increase social control and education, while families must optimize parenting so that family members do not fall into this crime. Efforts to combat child trafficking in Bandar Lampung require the cooperation of all parties. Law enforcement agencies must improve their professionalism and coordination, the government and social institutions need to strengthen protection policies and empowerment programs, the community must play a role in early detection and environmental monitoring, while educational institutions must strengthen preventive education and character building to reduce children's vulnerability to exploitation.

Keywords: Criminology Study, Perpetrators, Crime, Child Trafficking