

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS KRIMINOLOGIS TERHADAP TERJADINYA PERKELAHIAN MASSAL ANTAR MAHASISWA DI LINGKUNGAN PERGURUAN TINGGI

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Perkelahian massal (tawuran) antar mahasiswa di lingkungan perguruan tinggi merupakan persoalan sosial yang kompleks karena tidak hanya menimbulkan kerugian materiil dan immateriil, tetapi juga mencederai citra akademik institusi pendidikan. Tawuran ini seringkali dipicu oleh aspek ego individu, solidaritas kelompok, kesalahpahaman komunikasi, serta pengaruh lingkungan sosial yang kurang kondusif. Penelitian ini mengkaji terkait faktor-faktor penyebab terjadinya perkelahian massal antar mahasiswa di lingkungan perguruan tinggi dan upaya pencegahan yang dapat dilakukan untuk meminimalisasi potensi terulangnya konflik.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu yuridis empiris dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Data diperoleh melalui studi kepustakaan terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan serta hasil wawancara dengan pejabat kampus dan pihak terkait. Analisis dilakukan dengan mengkaji teori-teori kriminologi, seperti teori asosiasi diferensial, teori subkultur, teori konflik, yang dikaitkan dengan praktik penanganan konflik mahasiswa di perguruan tinggi.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa perkelahian massal antar mahasiswa terutama dipicu oleh aspek internal individu (ego, ketidakmatangan emosi, dan latar belakang keluarga), aspek kelompok (solidaritas organisasi, senioritas, dan eksklusivitas), serta aspek struktural kampus (pembinaan formal yang kurang efektif, lemahnya koordinasi, dan minimnya sistem peringatan dini). Upaya pencegahan yang dapat ditempuh meliputi upaya penal dan non penal, dalam penelitian ini upaya yang ditempuh ialah upaya non-penal yaitu upaya mediasi dari kedua universitas, pembinaan organisasi mahasiswa, penerapan sanksi tegas, penguatan pendidikan karakter, literasi digital, hingga penyediaan konseling dan mekanisme mediasi yang lebih adaptif. Dengan demikian, dalam hasil penelitian ini penulis menyimpulkan bahwa pencegahan tawuran mahasiswa harus dilakukan secara komprehensif melalui sinergi antara pihak kampus, mahasiswa, keluarga, dan pemerintah, agar tercipta lingkungan akademik yang aman, kondusif, dan berorientasi pada pembentukan generasi muda yang beradab.

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Saran dari penulis dalam penelitian ini adalah pihak perguruan tinggi perlu menegakkan aturan pemerintah, dimana mengatur secara tegas larangan tindak kekerasan di lingkungan perguruan tinggi termasuk perkelahian massal antar mahasiswa. Penegakkan aturan tersebut dapat diterapkan melalui penerapan sanksi akademik maupun proses hukum pidana terhadap pelaku yang terbukti melakukan pelanggaran. Aparat penegak hukum harus bersinergi dengan kampus agar penegakkan hukum berjalan dengan adil dan transparan sehingga menimbulkan efek jera. Perguruan tinggi dapat memperkuat fungsi pembinaan karakter serta pendidikan hukum dan etika mahasiswa melalui melalui seminar dan kuliah umum mengenai HAM dan sanksi pidana kekerasan, serta mengadakan pelatihan workshop terkait penyelesaian konflik, dan melaksanakan kegiatan kolaboratif lintas fakultas. Organisasi mahasiswa sebaiknya menjadi wadah pembinaan yang konstruktif, sementara keluarga berperan dalam memberikan pengawasan dan dukungan moral. Mahasiswa sendiri dituntut untuk mampu mengendalikan emosi, menjunjung tinggi nilai akademik, serta menyelesaikan permasalahan secara damai demi terciptanya suasana kampus yang aman, tertib, dan kondusif.

Kata Kunci: Perkelahian massal, Kriminologi, Mahasiswa.

ABSTRACT

CRIMINOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE OCCURRENCE OF MASS FIGHTS AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

By
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Mass brawls between students in higher education settings are a complex social issue, not only causing material and immaterial losses but also tarnishing the academic image of educational institutions. These brawls are often triggered by individual egos, group solidarity, misunderstandings in communication, and the influence of an unfavorable social environment. This study examines the factors causing mass brawls between students in higher education settings and the preventative measures that can be taken to minimize the potential for recurrence.

The research method used in this study is empirical juridical with a qualitative approach. Data were obtained through a literature review of laws and regulations and interviews with campus officials and relevant parties. The analysis was conducted by examining criminological theories, such as differential association theory, subculture theory, conflict theory, as they relate to student conflict management practices in higher education.

The results of this study indicate that mass brawls between students are mainly triggered by internal individual aspects (ego, emotional immaturity, and family background), group aspects (organizational solidarity, seniority, and exclusivity), and campus structural aspects (ineffective formal guidance, weak coordination, and minimal early warning systems). Preventive efforts that can be taken include penal and non-penal efforts, in this study the efforts taken are non-penal efforts, namely mediation efforts from both universities, student organization development, application of strict sanctions, strengthening character education, digital literacy, to the provision of counseling and more adaptive mediation mechanisms. Thus, in the results of this study the author concludes that the prevention of student brawls must be carried out comprehensively through synergy between the campus, students, families, and the government, in order to create a safe, conducive academic environment, and oriented towards the formation of a civilized young generation.

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The author's recommendation in this study is that universities should strictly enforce government regulations prohibiting acts of violence within higher education environments, including mass fights among students. Such enforcement can be realized through academic sanctions and criminal law processes for those proven to have committed violations. Law enforcement officers must synergize with universities to ensure justice and transparency, thereby creating a deterrent effect. Universities can strengthen the function of character building as well as legal and ethical education for students through seminars and public lectures on human rights and criminal sanctions for violence, as well as holding training workshops related to conflict resolution, and carrying out collaborative activities across faculties. Student organizations should serve as constructive platforms for development, while families play a role in providing supervision and moral support. Students themselves are expected to control their emotions, uphold academic values, and resolve conflicts peacefully to foster a safe, orderly, and conducive campus environment.

Keywords: Mass fights, Criminology, University students.