

A Criminological Review of Acts of Violence Committed by Children in Connection with Social Learning Theory

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Abstract: Acts of violence committed by children, especially in the context of fights between students, are a serious issue that requires in-depth understanding. Recently, the harmony of national and religious life has been disturbed due to clashes that have brought about problems regarding children. Protection of children is the responsibility of parents, families and the surrounding community. The protection given to children is to guarantee and protect children and their rights to be able to live, grow, develop and also be able to socialize in the surrounding environment. The problem is how the criminological review of violent crimes committed by children is connected to social learning theory and how to formulate countermeasures for violent crimes committed by children in Karawang Regency. The research method used in this writing uses a normative juridical approach. The results of this research are that Social Learning Theory is very relevant in reviewing acts of violence from a criminological perspective where in cases that often occur in Karawang Regency, namely brawls between students, apart from that social learning theory can provide relevant insight in understanding brawls between students. that occur in Karawang Regency include 1) Observation and Imitation 2) Environmental Influence 3) Reinforcement and Punishment 4) The role of Schools and Teachers and efforts to overcome acts of violence committed by children in Karawang Regency, namely preventive efforts and repressive actions carried out by the police.

Keywords: Criminology, Children, Social Learning Theory

INTRODUCTION

The rule of law is a country based on law and justice for its citizens. This means all the powers and activities of the state apparatus, or in other words regulated by law. It reflects the right of the citizens to life.¹ The idea of the rule of law originated from Plato's concept that "a good government is based on a good (legal) organization called nomoi." Then the idea of rule of law was popular in the 17th century because of the political situation in Europe dominated by absolutism. The formation of the understanding of the rule of law cannot be separated from the understanding of the people. Because ultimately, laws regulating and limiting the power of a state or government are

interpreted as laws based on the power and sovereignty of the people. In relation to the rule of law, the people's right to self-determination is an important part of the rule of law, in addition to the issue of people's well-being.²

Indonesia is a unified country with very pluralistic national characteristics. It consists of several islands, ethnic groups, religions and cultures. Because we promised one homeland, the Indonesian homeland, one nation, the Indonesian people, and one language, the Indonesian language, we understood unity and oneness. Recently, however, the harmony of national and religious life has been disturbed by clashes that cause children's problems. Crime is on the rise in Indonesia. Children play a

¹Abdul Aziz Hakim, Negara Hukum dan Demokrasi, Pustaka Pelajar, Yogyakarta, 2011, hlm. 8

²Ni'matul Huda, Negara Hukum dan Demokrasi & Judicial Review, UII Press, Yogyakarta, 2005, hlm. 19

strategic role in Indonesia's constitution, which explicitly states that the state guarantees every child the right to survival, growth and development, as well as protection against violence and discrimination. Therefore, the interests of children must be lived in harmony with the interests of the survival of humanity.³

Children are the next generation of the nation and the continuation of the development struggle so far. Children are a commandment and a gift from the Almighty God that we must always cherish because they have dignity, human dignity and rights that must be cherished. Children's rights are part of the human rights contained in the Constitution of 1945 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. From the point of view of the life of the nation and the state, children are the future of the nation and the next generation of the ideals of the nation, therefore every child has the right to survival, growth and development, participation and the right to protection violence and discrimination and civil rights and liberties. The consequences of the provisions of Article 28 of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia 1945 must be followed by the implementation of the government's child protection policy. Indonesia's legal system makes each unit of the state the cause of administration, with state institutions playing a central role in both its creation and implementation.⁴

Child protection is the responsibility of parents, family and the surrounding community. The purpose of the protection offered to children is to ensure and protect children and their rights to live, grow, develop and also communicate in the surrounding environment. Children are an almighty gift and task of God that we must protect and preserve.⁵ According to Act No. 35 of 2014 amending the

Child Protection Act No. 23 of 2002, Section 1(2), where child protection is defined as all activities that protect and safeguard children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop . and participate in optimal harmony with human dignity and worth and be protected from violence and discrimination.⁶

Protecting children from the negative effects of globalization and changes in the style and lifestyle of some people has brought fundamental social changes in people's lives that have a great impact on the values and behavior of children. The deviant behavior or illegal acts of children are of great concern because children are running for government leadership. If you look at the current development of crimes committed by children, both qualitatively and in terms of actions, sometimes violations committed by children are perceived as worrying for all parties, especially parents. The problems that appear in society are more and more diverse, some do not hesitate to purposefully take the lives of others, so criminal law is here an enforcement tool or guarantor of human rights.⁷

As often happens in Karawang Regency, namely fights between students, where fights or violence are committed by a group or community group. The word struggle seems to be familiar to the people of Indonesia. Fighting is generally considered an unjustifiable act. Fights between students and between teenagers increased after the establishment of youth groups. They no longer perceive fighting as very ungrateful and can disturb the peace and order of the community. On the contrary, they are proud when the community fears their group.

An educated student should not do such an ungrateful act. Usually, the feud between schools starts with some very trivial problem.

³Dewi Masyithoh, Novita. Dialektiks Pluralisme Hukum: Upaya Penyelesaian Masalah Ancaman Keberagaman dan Keberagamaan di Indonesia. *Walisongo: Jurnal Penelitian Sosial Keagamaan*, 2016, hlm. 2

⁴Bachaqi, Ja'far. Pengaruh Islam dan Budaya dalam Pembentukan Hukum di Indonesia. *Al-Ahkam. Jurnal Hukum dan Pranata Sosial*, 2017. Hlm. 221

⁵Janne Altrisna Marthen, Peran Pendamping Terhadap Anak Yang Menjadi Korban Kekerasan

Fisik Menurut Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 Tentang Perlindungan Anak, *e-journal.uajy, Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta*, hlm. 1.

⁶Undang-undang No 35 Tahun 2014 Tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 Tentang Perlindungan Anak

⁷Angger Sigit Pramukti, Fuady Primaharsya, *Sistem Peradilan Anak*, (Medpress: Yogyakarta), 2014. Hlm. 14

Teenagers who are still comfortable with their emotional level actually respond to them as a challenge. These trivial things can tease each other or fight over a woman. Another trigger is usually a feeling of bitterness. With a great sense of solidarity, these students retaliate against treatment carried out by schoolchildren, which is considered harmful to the student or defamatory of the school. In fact, if you look deeper, one of the root causes is the problems that people face that cause a person to become depressed, because we know that the curriculum in Indonesian schools is quite difficult. Finally, they release peak stress in an uncontrolled way, namely fighting. The consequences of students fighting are, for example:⁸

1. Deaths and serious injuries to students, offenders and the community.
2. Severe damage to vehicles and glass of buildings or houses affected by stone throws.
3. Trauma to students and the community who are victims.
4. The mental damage of the young generation.
5. Declining quality of education in Indonesia.

In addition to the above description, the author also adds a reflection on criminology regarding the hinterlands of the problem. Broadly speaking, it is a body of science that studies the symptoms of crime. Criminology is an interdisciplinary study. The definition of criminology in this broad sense is the science of forensic medicine, such as criminology, forensic medicine, fingerprints used to reveal the occurrence of criminal events. Based on the results of the author's research, the following are the data on fights between minor students in Karawang Regency:

1. Bloody fight incident in August 2023: On August 11, 2023, a student with the initials MHY (17) stabbed a high school student to death during a fight in Karawang. This action killed a student with the initials KS (15). The

police managed to arrest MHY after days while on the run. Another D-criminal was also involved but is still wanted.

2. Incident between professional students in December 2023: On December 16, 2023, there was a fight between professional students in front of the gate of a vocational school in Tirtamulya, Karawang. A student with initials DAS (18) killed a student with initials AS (16). The police named DAS as a suspect and arrested him.
3. Clash between teenage gangs in Cikampek (June 2022): In June 2022, two gangs of teenagers were involved in a violent clash in Cikampek, Karawang. Several students were injured by blows and sharp weapons. The police managed to secure several gang members.
4. Incident in front of a high school (January 2024): In January 2024, there was a fight between students in front of a high school in Karawang. Some students engage in physical combat. The police took decisive action to stop the riot.
5. Food Stall Incident (May 2023): In May 2023, two groups of students were involved in a fight at a food stall in Karawang. Some people were slightly injured. The police arrested several criminals.
6. Student fight at Karawang Terminal (August 2022): In August 2022, there was a fight between students at Karawang Terminal. Several students from different schools were involved in the incident.
7. Mall parking lot vandalism incident (November 2023): In November 2023, a group of students attacked another student in a mall parking lot in Karawang. Some victims suffered serious injuries. The police investigated the case and arrested several criminals.

⁸Muhammad Abas, Upaya Penanggulangan Terjadinya Tawuran Antar Pelajar (Studi Kasus Di Kabupaten Karawang), Konferensi Nasional

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8. Fight around Karawang Railway Station (February 2024): In February 2024, there was a fight between students around Karawang Railway Station. Several students from different schools participated in the clashes.
9. Incident in East Karawang Industrial Area (October 2022): In October 2022, two groups of students fought in East Karawang Industrial Area. The police identified several circumstances.
10. Fight at Cilamaya Village Football Field (March 2023): In March 2023, there was a fight between students at the Cilamaya Village Football Field in Karawang. Several students were injured in the collision.

Based on the aforementioned problems, the author examines the criminological overview of violence committed by children in relation to the theory of social learning.

METHOD

The investigate utilized in this composing employments the regulating juridical strategy. The standardizing juridical approach to talk about the issue of this investigate employments legitimate materials, both composed and unwritten laws, since in this think about auxiliary information gotten from books, articles, diaries, laws and controls are utilized. Legitimate investigate may be a prepare that finds legal rules, lawful standards and legitimate teachings to reply legitimate issues confronted.⁹

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. A Criminological Review of Violent Crimes Committed by Children in the Context of Brawls Between Students Linked to Social Learning Theory

Acts of viciousness committed by children, particularly within the setting of brawls between understudies, are a genuine issue that requires a profound understanding. Let us survey the important criminological

viewpoints related to these acts of violence. Social Learning Hypothesis may be a hypothesis that states that person behavior is impacted by learning encounters from the encompassing environment, counting the impact of family, companions, and the media. Children can mirror behaviors they see, counting rough behavior. In the event that they are frequently uncovered to acts of savagery, they are more likely to mimic them. The environment in which children develop and create plays an critical part in forming their behavior. Family, peers, and school have a significant impact on how children see savagery and how they react to it. In case children develop up in an environment that tends to be rough, they are more likely to lock in in comparable acts.

A case that frequently happens in Karawang Rule could be a brawl between understudies where a brawl may be a battle or act of savagery carried out by a gather or a bunch of individuals. The results of the understudy brawl itself, among others:

1. Passings and genuine wounds to understudies, culprits and the community.
2. Serious harm to vehicles and glass of buildings or houses influenced by stone tosses.
3. Trauma to students and the community who are victims.
4. Mental damage of the younger generation.
5. The decrease within the quality of instruction in Indonesia.

Criminological Considers on the Case of Children as Culprits of Wrongdoings A few ponders have inspected acts of savagery committed by children as culprits of violations, counting burglary and sexual viciousness. Variables that influence children's behavior as culprits of criminal acts include brain research, financial matters, and natural culture. The Social Learning Hypothesis proposed by Albert Bandura may be a mental approach that clarifies how people learn through perception, impersonation, and modeling. This hypothesis considers the impact of natural and cognitive

⁹Marzuki, Peter Mahmud, *Penelitian Hukum*. Cet 2, Jakarta: Kencana, 2008. Hal 35

variables on human learning and behavior. Application in Criminology where within the setting of criminology, this hypothesis clarifies how people can obtain criminal behavior through perception and impersonation. For case, a individual who is exposed to companions who are included in criminal exercises tends to mimic such behavior. Social Learning Hypothesis encompasses a noteworthy relationship with criminology, counting:

1. The Impact of the Environment on Criminal Behavior where this hypothesis emphasizes that an individual's behavior is affected by the encompassing environment. When a individual is uncovered to criminal behavior, either through coordinate perception or through the media, they tend to mimic that behavior.
2. Part Show in Criminology where within the setting of criminology, the part demonstrate is the person or gather that's the source of the watched behavior.
3. Reinforcement and Punishment where this theory also considers reinforcement and punishment as factors that affect behavioral learning. If a person sees that criminal behavior is gaining reinforcement (e.g., financial gain), they may be more likely to imitate it.
4. Application in Counseling and Crime Prevention where in an effort to prevent criminal behavior, this theory can be used to develop counseling programs. Teaching the negative consequences of criminal behavior and reinforcing positive behavior can reduce the likelihood that individuals will imitate criminal behavior.

From the depiction over, the creator analyzes that Social Learning Hypothesis is exceptionally important in checking on acts of savagery from a criminological point of view where in cases that frequently happen in Karawang Rule, specifically brawls between understudies, which emphasizes that person behavior is affected by the environment where when a individual is uncovered to criminal

behavior, either through coordinate perception or through the media, They tend to mimic these behaviors, the part show is the individual or gather that's the source of the watched behavior and considers support and discipline as variables that impact behavioral learning.

In expansion, Social Learning Hypothesis can give significant bits of knowledge in understanding brawls between understudies that happen in Karawang Rule, counting:

1. Observation and Imitation

- a. This theory emphasizes that humans learn through observation and imitation of other people's behavior.
- b. In the context of brawls between students, students can observe aggressive behavior or conflict from peers or other models.

2. Environmental Influence

- a. The social environment has an important role in the formation of behavior. If students are exposed to friends who engage in brawls, they may be more likely to imitate those behaviors.
- b. Environmental factors such as peers, family, and media influence how students understand and respond to conflicts.

3. Reinforcement and Punishment

- a. The theory also considers reinforcement and punishment as factors that influence behavioral learning.
- b. If brawls provide certain satisfaction or reinforcement (for example, gaining status or impressing a friend), students may be more likely to engage in brawls.

4. The Role of Schools and Teachers

- a. Teachers and schools can play an important role in reducing brawls between students.
- b. Implementing approaches that reinforce positive behaviors, teaching conflict resolution skills, and introducing good role models can help reduce the tendency to fights.

B. Formulation of Countermeasures Against Violent Crimes Committed by Children in Karawang Regency

The definition in Countermeasures against Rough Violations Committed by Children is contained within the clarification of the Child Criminal Equity Framework in Indonesia based on Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Child Criminal Equity

Framework. That the control controls legitimate forms related to children included in criminal acts. The law gives extraordinary securities and guarantees that children who are in struggle with the law are treated in agreement with their rights. In this law, the adolescent criminal equity system is characterized as the whole prepare of settling adolescent cases that are in struggle with the law, beginning from the examination arrange to the direction organize after serving a criminal sentence. Law Number 11 of 2012 incorporates a few subject matter directions, counting:

1. Preoccupation: An endeavor to occupy a child from the criminal equity prepare to an elective course, such as a therapeutic or rehabilitative approach.
2. Juvenile Criminal Justice Proceedings: Legal procedures that apply in prosecuting children involved in criminal acts.
3. Community Officer: The role of officers who assist in the juvenile criminal justice process.
4. Service, Care, Education, Child Development, and Child Client Guidance: Guaranteeing children's rights during legal proceedings and after serving a criminal sentence.
5. Child Victims and Child Witnesses: Uncommon security for children who are casualties or witnesses in criminal acts.
6. Education and Training: Improving the competence of actors in the juvenile criminal justice system.
7. Community Participation: Involving the community in efforts to protect and rehabilitate children.
8. Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation: Ensuring the effectiveness of the juvenile criminal justice system.
9. Administrative Sanctions: Sanctions that can be given by the pertinent educate.
10. Criminal Provisions: Establishes criminal sanctions for violations of this law.

Institutions authorized in regulating the process of juvenile crimes in Indonesia:

1. KPAI is an autonomous institution that points to extend the adequacy of child security usage. KPAI was built up based on Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Assurance, which was afterward changed to Law Number 35 of 2014. KPAI has an vital part in overseeing and building a child security framework in Indonesia.
2. LPKA is an institution that handles the arrangement of children who are experiencing the legal handle. LPKA is tasked with providing services, care, education, and coaching for children involved in criminal acts. This institution plays a role in ensuring children's rights during the legal process and after serving a criminal sentence.

Endeavors to overcome brawls between understudies are carried out utilizing corrective and non-penal implies. Countermeasures against corrective offices are by taking activity against the culprits of brawls in understanding with the acts carried out in understanding with laws and controls and looking at the caussion in this case in the event that there has been a legitimate handle and entered the domain of the court, the judge in this case the child judge must to begin with see at the case and consider the decision since the child is the era of the country and the nation's resource, whereas countermeasures utilizing non-penal implies are carried out with preventive measures.

1. Preventive Endeavors, to be specific Activities within the frame of holding counseling to schools that are inclined to brawls, building up understudy security posts shaped by the school and the encompassing community who are prepared at any time to win brawls between understudies since the community is the front line in minimizing brawls between understudies.
2. Repressive actions taken by the police, namely arresting students involved in brawls and processing them according to legal guidelines for schools, namely

by providing strict rules and sanctions to students if they need to be expelled from school.

At that point countermeasures utilizing non-penal implies are carried out with preventive measures, in this case preventive endeavors in overcoming understudy brawls are a influential approach to the culprits of understudy brawls within the shape of preventive measures. These activities are within the shape of :

1. Conducting counseling to schools that are inclined to brawls.
2. Establish a student security post that handles brawls between students.
3. Communicate with the family (parents of students), teachers (school) and the community (environment).
4. Curriculum empowerment that leads to character education, including carrying out 5S culture.
5. Teacher example.
6. Religious activities.
7. Impromptu raids.
8. Prohibition of carrying mobile phones.

CONCLUSION

The Social Learning Hypothesis is exceptionally pertinent in looking into acts of savagery from a criminological viewpoint where in cases that regularly happen in Karawang Rule, specifically brawls between understudies, which emphasizes that person behavior is impacted by the environment, when a individual is uncovered to criminal behavior, either through coordinate perception or through the media, They tend to mimic these behaviors, the part show is the individual or bunch that's the source of the watched behavior and considers support and discipline as variables that impact behavioral learning. In expansion, Social Learning Hypothesis can give pertinent bits of knowledge in understanding brawls between understudies that happen in Karawang Rule, counting 1) Perception and Impersonation 2) Natural Impact 3) Fortification and Discipline 4) The Part of Schools and Instructors.

TEfforts to Counter the Event of Acts of Viciousness Committed by Children in Karawang Rule are preventive endeavors,

specifically activities within the frame of holding counseling to schools that are inclined to brawls, setting up understudy security posts shaped by the school and the surrounding community who are ready at any time to win brawls between students because the community is the front line in minimizing brawls between students. In addition, the repressive action carried out by the police is to arrest students involved in brawls and process them according to legal guidelines for schools, namely by providing strict rules/sanctions to students if they need to be expelled from school.

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