

ABSTRAK

Fenomena anak yang bergabung dengan geng motor sudah menyebar luas terutama wilayah Kota Surabaya. Bahkan tidak sedikit anak yang bergabung di dalamnya adalah anak di bawah umur yang seharusnya perlu perhatian khusus. Terlebih Ketika penggunaan senjata tajam juga ikut andil dalam geng motor tersebut. Maka dari itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penegakan hukum terhadap penguasaan senjata tajam ilegal oleh anak yang bergabung dalam geng motor di Surabaya serta menilai efektivitas ketentuan pidana dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2012 tentang Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak dalam memberikan efek jera bagi pelaku anak.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian hukum empiris dengan pendekatan yuridis empiris, yang dilakukan melalui wawancara terhadap aparat Kepolisian Sektor Gubeng/Polrestabes Surabaya serta analisis dokumen hukum yang relevan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penguasaan senjata tajam oleh anak geng motor termasuk salah satu tindak pidana sesuai dengan Undang-Undang Darurat Nomor 12 Tahun 1951, dengan ancaman pidana maksimal sepuluh tahun penjara. Namun dalam praktiknya, penerapan sanksi terhadap anak harus mengikuti ketentuan UU Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak yang menempatkan pemidanaan sebagai upaya terakhir dan mengutamakan pendekatan diversifikasi serta restorative justice. Penegakan hukum oleh kepolisian dilakukan melalui tindakan preventif, seperti patroli dan penyuluhan, serta tindakan represif seperti penangkapan dan proses hukum sesuai prosedur anak. Akan tetapi, efektivitas pemberian efek jera masih belum optimal karena beragam faktor, antara lain lingkungan sosial, minimnya pengawasan orang tua, serta keterbatasan sarana penegakan hukum.

Kata Kunci: Penegakan hukum, senjata tajam ilegal, anak, geng motor, Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak.

ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of children joining motorcycle gangs has become increasingly widespread, particularly in the City of Surabaya. A significant number of these members are minors who require special protection and attention. The situation is further aggravated by the illegal possession and use of bladed weapons within these gangs. Therefore, this study aims to analyze law enforcement efforts against the illegal possession of bladed weapons by children involved in motorcycle gangs in Surabaya and to evaluate the effectiveness of the criminal provisions under Law Number 11 of 2012 on the Juvenile Criminal Justice System in providing a deterrent effect on juvenile offenders.

This study employs an empirical legal research method with an empirical juridical approach. The research was conducted through interviews with officers of the Gubeng Sector Police (Polsek Gubeng) under the Surabaya Metropolitan Police (Polrestabes Surabaya), as well as an analysis of relevant legal documents.

The findings indicate that the illegal possession of bladed weapons by children involved in motorcycle gangs constitutes a criminal offense under Emergency Law Number 12 of 1951, which carries a maximum penalty of ten years' imprisonment. However, in practice, the imposition of sanctions on juvenile offenders must comply with the provisions of the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Law, which regards imprisonment as a measure of last resort while prioritizing diversion and restorative justice. Law enforcement authorities implement both preventive measures, such as patrols and public awareness programs, and repressive measures, including arrests and legal proceedings conducted in accordance with juvenile justice procedures. Nevertheless, the effectiveness of these measures in creating a deterrent effect remains limited due to various factors, including adverse social environments, inadequate parental supervision, and limitations in law enforcement resources and facilities.

Keywords: Law enforcement, illegal bladed weapons, juveniles, motorcycle gangs, Juvenile Criminal Justice System.