



An Examination of Child Criminality Cases in Indonesia: A Literature Review

Muh Rafi Alfaris

Faculty of Tarbiyah, Institut Agama Islam Negeri Kudus, rafialfaris@ms.iainkudus.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Children are the future successors of the nation, where they are educated well and get guidance by parents, teachers, and those closest to them. However, in 2024, from January to December, there were many cases of child criminality. The purpose of writing this article is to provide an explanation of some cases of child criminality, factors causing the high number of child criminality cases, the impact of child criminality cases on the social welfare of the community, and steps to overcome child criminality in Indonesia. Descriptive qualitative research method in the form of literature study was employed. The results showed that: First, there is an increase in the number of child criminal cases in 2024. Second, some of the causative factors are: lack of supervision, peer pressure, family dysfunction, too easy access to weapons and drugs, and lack of effective law enforcement. Thirdly, some impacts of juvenile crime on the welfare of society include: decreased quality of life, crisis of trust in institutions, stigma and discrimination, economic burden on social services, and increased cases of violence in the community. Fourth, some measures taken to address child criminality are as follows, namely: public education and awareness, increased surveillance and child protection, rehabilitation and psychological support, inter-agency collaboration, and fairer and restorative law enforcement.

Keywords: Children, Crime, Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

Children in general when they are under the age of 18 will spend their time studying and playing. There are also children who are able to control their learning and playing time in a balanced manner and can distinguish which time to study and which time to play with their peers.¹

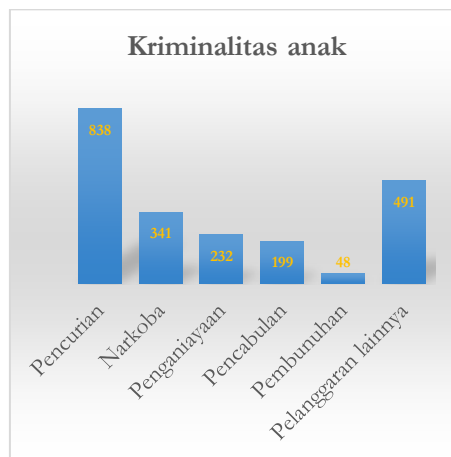
However, it is not uncommon to find children who actually fall into criminal acts, such as stealing, drunkenness, motorcycle gangs, and fights. Where they should utilize their time as students properly. In addition, there are many cases reported in social media that many children

¹ Kyung-Shick Choi and Hannarae Lee, "The Trend of Online Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitations: A Profile of Online Sexual Offenders and Criminal Justice Response," *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse* 33, no. 6 (2024): 810.

in Indonesia have been caught in child criminality cases.² The following data are obtained by researchers based on real data in 2024.

Graph 1. Child criminality cases in Indonesia 2024

Source: Good Stats, 2024.



Based on the data exposure, the number of child crimes that are most widely committed is theft with 838 cases, followed by drug cases reaching 341 cases, the n, 232 cases of maltreatment, 199 cases of sexual abuse, 48 cases of murder, and 491 other cases occurring in 2024, from January to December. These cases may continue to grow considering that December is not even over yet.

Some researches to the researcher's are as follows First, Fairuzzen said that crimes committed by children vary widely, including murder, sexual abuse, bullying, and drug abuse.³ Second, Adinda said that family communication has a significant influence on the criminal behavior of minors with the step of providing a deeper understanding of the role of family communication in shaping the behavior of minors, as well as highlighting the importance of appropriate interventions to improve positive communication in the family environment.⁴

² James M Ogilvie et al., "Examining the Characteristics of Children Who Experience Contact With the Youth Justice System in Queensland: Implications for the Minimum Age of Criminal Responsibility," *Current Issues in Criminal Justice* 36, no. 4 (2024): 416.

³ Mohamad Revaldy Fairuzzen, Asmak Hosnah, and Abil Arya Putra, "Menelusuri Akar Masalah: Faktor Penyebab Angka Kriminalitas Anak di Bawah Umur," *Indonesian Journal of Islamic Jurisprudence Economic and Legal Theory* 2, no. 4 (2024): 1949.

⁴ Meisya Adinda et al., "Analisis Budaya Komunikasi dalam Lingkungan Keluarga dan Pengaruhnya terhadap Tindakan Kriminalitas pada Anak di Bawah Umur," *Nusantara: Jurnal Pendidikan, Seni, Sains dan Sosial Humaniora* 1, no. 2 (2023): 3.



Third, Aulia also said that there are several factors that push children into prostitution, namely economic factors, lifestyle, and frustration. In addition, this study also noted that the Indonesian government has dealt with prostitution through two methods, namely the elimination method and the registration method.⁵

This article focuses on the phenomenon of child criminality cases in Indonesia in the period January to December 2024, and provides an overview of the impacts of child criminality cases and the steps that need to be taken to overcome them. Thus, this article has aspects of novelty compared to previous researches.

METHOD

The study in this research uses a literature method. The desk research method is a systematic approach to collecting, analyzing, and synthesizing information from various written sources relevant to a particular research topic.⁶ This process involves several important stages: First, identifying and formulating a specific research question; Second, conducting a comprehensive search across academic databases, scholarly journals, books, and other reliable sources; Third, selecting and evaluating the quality and relevance of the sources found; Fourth, extracting and organizing key information from the selected sources; Fifth, analyzing and synthesizing the findings to identify patterns, trends, gaps in knowledge, or contradictions in the existing literature; and finally, compiling a coherent and critical report that summarizes the state-of-the-art knowledge in the field under study, identifies areas that require further research, and provides a theoretical basis for future empirical research.⁷

⁵ Aninda Puri and Diana Hertati, "Peran Dinas Sosial dalam Menanggulangi Eksploitasi Anak Jalanan di Kota Surabaya," *Jurnal Noken: Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial* 10, no. 1 (2024): 6.

⁶ Mohammad Hasan Ahmadilivani et al., "A Systematic Literature Review on Hardware Reliability Assessment Methods for Deep Neural Networks," *ACM Computing Surveys* 56, no. 6 (2024): 12.

⁷ Majid Zamiri and Ali Esmaeili, "Methods and Technologies for Supporting Knowledge Sharing Within Learning Communities: A Systematic Literature Review," *Administrative Sciences* 14, no. 1 (2024): 17.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Exposure of Child Criminality Cases that Occurred in Indonesia

Based on several cases circulating on social media, many of these cases were committed by minors. In addition, some of these cases need to be our common concern, because they should actually learn and not do actions that deviate from the norms that apply in Indonesia. The following is a brief description of child criminality cases that occurred in Indonesia from January to December 2024.

Table 1. Child Criminality Cases January-December 2024

Source: Mass Media, 2024.

Case	Time	Description
January 24, 2024	Sad! Only the beginning of the year, there have been 4 cases of child abuse in Surabaya	In early 2024, Surabaya was shocked by 4 cases of violence against children, including 3 cases of sexual abuse. One striking case involved a 13-year-old child being abused by 4 family members, including her father and older siblings. In addition, a 4-year-old toddler was molested by construction workers, and a Navy officer allegedly raped a vocational school student who wanted to get a scholarship. Physical violence also occurred in a 9-year-old child (G) abused by her biological mother. ⁸
February 28, 2024	Bringing Sharps for Brawl, 5 Children Secured at Magelang Police Station	On February 28, 2024, the atmosphere in Magelang was tense after the police received information about a planned brawl on Jalan Sraten Sawitan on the 18th and on Jalan Soekarno-Hatta on the 25th. Five students, VR (15), DS (15), DW (16), NF (16), and TR (16), were arrested for carrying sharp weapons.

⁸ Esti Widiyana, "Miris! Baru Awal Tahun Sudah Ada 4 Kasus Kekerasan Anak di Surabaya," Detikjatim, 2024, <https://www.detik.com/jatim/hukum-dan-kriminal/d-7158989/miris-baru-awal-tahun-sudah-ada-4-kasus-kekerasan-anak-di-surabaya>.

		The police secured evidence such as corbek, iron pipes, and machetes. Kombes Mustofa stated that they would be prosecuted under the Emergency Law with a maximum penalty of 10 years, emphasizing the police's commitment to maintaining public order. ⁹
March 2, 2024	Child Bullying in Batam, Four Suspects Arrested	On March 1, 2024, there was a beating of two children, SR (17) and EF (14), in Batam by four women at Lucky Plaza, which was captured on video. The victim SR reported to Lubuk Baja Police Station on March 1, and the police immediately arrested four suspects: Nurhaliza (18), RS (14), M (15), and AK (14), who allegedly committed the beating as a result of EF's alleged theft. Nurhaliza faces up to 7 years in prison under the child protection law and the Criminal Code. It is hoped that there will be a family meeting for restorative justice, while the Batam Women and Children Protection Unit will assist the education of the suspect who dropped out of school, and urge parents to supervise their children more. ¹⁰
April 24, 2024	2 Criminal Cases Involving Children in Bandung, Expert: Still Punishable	On April 19, 2024, two young men were victims of persecution by a group of youths in Ciparay, with one of the victims sustaining serious head injuries and being treated intensively. Six people were named as suspects, two of whom were made public, while the other four were not because they were minors. Furthermore, on April 20, a young man was stabbed by a motorcycle gang in Cicalengka and treated at Cicalengka Hospital. Of the ten perpetrators, four

⁹ Eko Susanto, "Bawa Sajam Buat Tawuran, 5 Anak Diamankan di Mapolresta Magelang," Detikjateng, 2024, <https://www.detik.com/jateng/hukum-dan-kriminal/d-7216987/bawa-sajam-buat-tawuran-5-anak-diamankan-di-mapolresta-magelang>.

¹⁰ Pandu Wiyoga, "Pengeroyokan Anak di Batam, Empat Tersangka Ditangkap," Kompas Batam, 2024, <https://www.kompas.id/baca/nusantara/2024/03/02/pengeroyokan-anak-di-batam-polisi-tangkap-4-tersangka>.

		were arrested and not made public because they were also minors. ¹¹
May 15, 2024	Son's motive for killing his mother in Sukabumi revealed, only because he was annoyed at being scolded	On Monday, May 13, 2025, in Cilandak Village, Sukabumi, a mother named Inas (45) was killed by her son, R (26), after an argument. R, upset at being scolded, thrust an earthen fork into his mother's body until she died. The case came to light on 14 May 2024 when R confessed to neighbors with bloodied hands and offered money to be killed. He was arrested by residents and authorities at around 8 a.m. and charged with Article 338 of the Criminal Code on murder, which carries a maximum sentence of 15 years in prison. ¹²
June 26, 2024	Case of Son Killing Father, a Phenomenon of Family Dysfunction in Society	The news about the case of teenage girl KS (17) who allegedly killed her father, S (55), in Pondok Bambu, Duren Sawit, East Jakarta, on Saturday (22/6/2024), reveals the phenomenon of family dysfunction that needs attention. KS allegedly killed her father after often experiencing harsh treatment in the shophouse where they lived with her sister, P (16), while their mother did not live together due to divorce. S was found dead by his employees on Friday (21/6/2024). Although the police initially suspected KS and P, on Monday (24/6/2024), KS was named as a suspect by the Head of Public Relations of Metro Jaya Police, Commissioner Besar Ade Ary Syam Indradi. ¹³

¹¹ Wisma Putra, "2 Kasus Kriminal Libatkan Anak di Bandung, Pakar: Tetap Bisa Dihukum," detikjabar, 2024, <https://www.detik.com/jabar/hukum-dan-kriminal/d-7306020/2-kasus-kriminal-libatkan-anak-di-bandung-pakar-tetap-bisa-dihukum>.

¹² Fabio Maria Lopes Costa, "Motif Anak Bunuh Ibunya di Sukabumi Terkuak, Hanya Karena Kesal Dimarahi," Kompas.id, 2024, <https://www.kompas.id/baca/nusantara/2024/05/15/motif-anak-bunuh-ibunya-di-sukabumi-terkuak-hanya-karena-kesal-dimarahi>.

¹³ Sonya Hellen Sinombor, "Kasus Anak Bunuh Ayah, Fenomena Disfungsi Keluarga dalam Masyarakat," Kompas.id, 2024, <https://www.kompas.id/baca/humaniora/2024/06/26/kasus-anak-bunuh-ayah-fenomena-disfungsi-keluarga-dalam-masyarakat>.



July 16, 2024	Child Criminality in Bulukumba Increases Significantly, Law Enforcement Considered Less Effective	The news about the increase in child criminality in Bulukumba began with a statement from the Head of Criminal Investigation Unit of Bulukumba Police, AKP Abustam, who revealed that criminal cases involving children in Bulukumba District increased significantly in the last two years, from 2022 to 2023. In 2022, there were 42 criminal cases involving children, both as victims and reported, which increased to 68 cases in 2023. ¹⁴
August 3, 2024	Landak Police Reveal 12 Criminal Cases, One of them is Child Sexual Abuse	The disclosure of criminal cases by Polres Landak began with a Press Release event held on Friday, August 2, 2024, at BKPM Polres Landak. Landak Police Chief, AKBP Siswo Dwi Nugroho, revealed that during June to July 2024, Landak Police managed to reveal 12 criminal cases. Of the 12 cases, one of them was a case of child sexual intercourse. In addition, there was also one case of theft of oil palm, three cases of unlicensed gold mining, and six cases of narcotics. ¹⁵
September 20, 2024	Acts of Criminals with Children are Increasingly Alarming	The rape and murder of a junior high school student in Palembang involved four suspects, all under 18 years old, who cannot be sentenced to criminal punishment in accordance with Law No. 11/2012 on the Juvenile Justice System. This phenomenon is concerning because the number of crimes involving underage offenders continues to increase, with data as of August 2023 showing 2,000 children in conflict

¹⁴ Radsel, "Kriminalitas Anak di Bulukumba Meningkatkan Signifikan, Penegakan Hukum Dianggap Kurang Berefek," Radar Selatan, 2024, <https://radarselatan.fajar.co.id/2024/07/16/kriminalitas-anak-di-bulukumba-meningkat-signifikan-penegakan-hukum-dianggap-kurang-berefek/>.

¹⁵ Editor Redaksi, "Polres Landak Ungkap 12 Kasus Kriminal, Satu Diantaranya Persetubuhan Anak Dibawah Umur," SuaraPontianak.com, 2024, https://pontianak.suarakalbar.co.id/2024/08/polres-landak-ungkap-12-kasus-kriminal.html#google_vignette.

		with the law, of which 1,467 are detainees and 526 are serving sentences as prisoners. ¹⁶
October 13, 2024	Magelang Police foiled another inter-group brawl, 2 were underage	Magelang Police thwarted a brawl between youth groups, securing five perpetrators, including two minors, during a patrol in Batikan Village on Sunday (13/10) morning. Officers found four sharp celurit weapons. In the development, RM (18) was involved in the sexual intercourse of a minor that he recorded while drunk. The four perpetrators of the brawl face 10 years in prison, while RM faces 16 years for sexual violence. ¹⁷
November 1, 2024	For the sake of style, 2 junior high school students in Tuban stole 3 iPhones	Two junior high school students in Tuban, MS (15) and RA (13), were arrested by police after breaking into a cellphone counter and stealing three iPhones on Jalan Panglima Sudirman on October 28, 2024. Their actions were revealed through CCTV footage, and police secured evidence at their respective homes. They stole to be stylish in front of friends, not to sell. The legal process was carried out through juvenile diversion because both were minors, with a total loss of Rp 25 million. ¹⁸
December 1, 2024	Child who stabbed father and grandmother to death placed in correctional center	MAS (14) stabbed his father, mother and grandmother in Lebak Bulus, South Jakarta, in the early hours of November 30, 2024, while they were asleep, leaving his father, APW (40), and grandmother dead. South Jakarta Metro Police Chief,

¹⁶ Zikrina Ratri and Budiawan Sidik, "Aksi Pelaku Kriminal Berusia Anak-Anak Kian Mengkhawatirkan," Kompas.id, 2024, <https://www.kompas.id/baca/riset/2024/09/19/aksi-pelaku-kriminal-berusia-anak-anak-kian-mengkhawatirkan>.

¹⁷ Sigit Budi, "Polresta Magelang Kembali Gagal Tawuran Antarkelompok, 2 Dibawah Umur," Radio Republik Indonesia, 2024, <https://www.rri.co.id/kriminalitas/1048236/polresta-magelang-kembali-gagal-tawuran-antarkelompok>.

¹⁸ Hamim and Dita, "Demi Gaya, 2 Pelajar SMP di Tuban Nekat Curi 3 iPhone," Kompas.com, 2024, <https://surabaya.kompas.com/read/2024/11/01/173418878/demi-gaya-2-pelajar-smp-di-tuban-nekat-curi-3-iphone>.

		Kombes Pol Ade Rahmat Idnal, stated that MAS was not detained at the police station because he is a minor and will be placed in a safe house owned by the Correctional Center in accordance with Law No. 11/2012 on the Juvenile Justice System. Investigations revealed that MAS took a knife from the kitchen before the stabbing, and the police are still exploring the chronology of events. ¹⁹
--	--	---

B. Factors Causing High Rates of Child Criminality

The case apparently has factors that cause child criminality. Here are some of the factors that cause it, among others:

1. Lack of supervision

Good supervision from parents or caregivers has a big influence on the development and well-being of children. When children are under close supervision, they feel safer and more protected, which in turn helps them avoid risky situations. This supervision includes not only physical, but also emotional and social aspects, where parents or caregivers provide the necessary direction, boundaries and support to help children make the right decisions.

One important aspect of supervision is having clear boundaries. These boundaries provide structure and a sense of security for children, helping them understand what is acceptable and what is not. When children are aware of rules to follow, they are more likely to think twice before engaging in risky or dangerous behaviors. For example, children who are well-supervised are more likely to avoid using drugs, alcohol or engaging in violent acts, as they realize that these behaviors are not only against the rules, but can also upset their parents.

¹⁹ Riyan Rizki Roshali, “Anak Yang Tusuk Ayah dan Nenek Hingga Tewas Dititipkan di Balai Pemasyarakatan,” Sindonews.com, 2024, <https://metro.sindonews.com/read/1496657/170/anak-yang-tusuk-ayah-dan-nenek-hingga-tewas-dititipkan-di-balai-pemasyarakatan-1733033572>.



2. Peer encouragement

In an attempt to gain recognition, children feel the need to demonstrate a certain boldness or ability. At this age, they are influenced by their social environment and often look for ways to be accepted by their peers. Recognition from their peer group is very important as it can affect their self-confidence and self-identity. In this case, children often do something extraordinary or different to get attention and recognition from others.

Position in the peer group is often determined by how well one can conform to the norms and behaviors of the group. Every group has unwritten rules that govern the interactions of its members. Children who are able to conform to these norms, in terms of how they dress, speak and behave, are more likely to be accepted. Conversely, those who cannot conform feel alienated or ignored. This creates pressure to adapt, and can push children to act in ways that are inconsistent with their personal values.

3. Family dysfunction

In dysfunctional families, children are often deprived of necessary emotional support, which has a significant impact on their psychological and social development. Parents' inability to provide love, care and understanding creates an unsafe and unstable environment for the child. In this situation, children feel alienated, worthless and unloved, resulting in low self-esteem.

This lack of support may encourage the child to seek recognition and attention elsewhere. When they feel neglected or uncared for at home, they seek attention from peers or other groups. In an effort to gain recognition, children engage in actions that are considered brave or extreme, such as brawls, theft or drug use. These actions are seen as a way to prove themselves and gain status among peers, even if they go against their true personal values.

4. Too easy access to weapons and drugs

Easy access to weapons and drugs often occurs in unstable environments, where multiple factors interact, such as violence, poverty and lack of social support. In this context, children growing up in these conditions are exposed to dangerous and stressful situations, influencing the way they behave and make decisions.

Neighborhood violence, whether in the form of verbal abuse, gang fights or street crime, creates an atmosphere of fear and insecurity. Children who witness or experience violence first-hand may internalize aggressive behavior as a way of interacting with the world around them. They feel the only way to protect themselves or gain power is to adopt similar behaviors, including the use of weapons. In many cases, weapons become symbols of power and status among children and adolescents, encouraging them to use such tools to gain recognition or respect from peers.

5. Lack of effective law enforcement

Ineffective law enforcement can have a significant impact on the behavior of children and young people in society. When crimes committed by children go undetected or are not taken seriously by authorities, it creates the perception that criminal acts can be committed without consequences. In this context, children feel they have the freedom to break the law, which in turn can encourage them to engage in further criminal behavior.

One of the causes of ineffective law enforcement is the lack of resources and training for law enforcement officials. In many cases, police and justice agencies do not have enough personnel, budget or training to effectively handle cases involving children. This can result in slow or inadequate handling of criminal cases, so violations of the law are not taken seriously. When children see that their actions receive no attention or consequences, they feel encouraged to continue committing crimes, as there is no real sense of risk.



C. The Impact of Child Criminality Cases on Community Social Welfare

Referring to the table above, the child crime rate in Indonesia is still high. Of course, this will have some impacts on the level of social welfare of Indonesian society, including:

1. Decreased quality of life

The involvement of children in criminal acts, such as violence, increases the sense of insecurity in society, making citizens feel threatened and anxious about the safety of themselves and their families. This interferes with the right to security, causes behavioral changes such as avoiding public places, and reduces social interaction. As a result, this insecurity triggers prolonged anxiety, and impacts on people's overall mental health.

Take the case of child criminality in Bulukumba, where the Head of Criminal Investigation Unit of Bulukumba Police, AKP Abustam, revealed that child criminal cases increased significantly from 42 cases in 2022 to 68 cases in 2023. This increase not only reflects individual problems, but also creates an atmosphere of tension in the community. Residents felt apprehensive about letting their children play outside or interact with peers.

2. Crisis of trust in institutions

When juvenile criminal cases increase and are not handled properly, the public may lose trust in the institutions' ability to maintain security and justice.

An example is the rape and murder case involving junior high school students in Palembang, where all the suspects were under 18 years old. In this case, they could not be sentenced in accordance with Law No. 11/2012 on the Juvenile Justice System. This situation can cause the public to feel dissatisfied with the justice system, as they see that perpetrators who are involved in serious crimes, yet do not get the appropriate consequences.



3. Stigma and discrimination

When children are involved in criminal acts, they are often labeled as “bad children” or “criminals”, resulting in unfair treatment from society.

An example is the case of beatings in Batam, where two children, SR (17) and EF (14), were victims of beatings by four women. In this situation, even though the perpetrators were children, their actions could lead to a stigma being attached to them as criminals. Nurhaliza, one of the 18-year-old suspects, faces up to 7 years in prison under the child protection law.

4. Economic burden on social services

When juvenile crime increases, governments and social agencies often allocate more funds to law enforcement, rehabilitation and support services for children involved in crime. This can divert resources from other important programs, such as education, health and community development.

An example is the increase in child criminality cases in Bulukumba, where the Head of Criminal Investigation Unit of Bulukumba Police, AKP Abustam, revealed that the number of criminal cases involving children increased significantly from 42 cases in 2022 to 68 cases in 2023. This increase indicates that more resources should be allocated to handle such cases, including the costs for investigation, detention, and rehabilitation of the children involved.

5. Increased cases of violence in society

When children are involved in criminal acts, especially those related to violence, this not only affects them individually, but also creates a wider impact on society. Violent cases involving children can cause insecurity, fear and social tension in their neighborhoods, for example, the case of beatings that occurred in Batam on March 1, 2024, where two children, SR (17) and EF (14), were victims of beatings by four women. The beating was captured on video and shows how violence can involve children as both perpetrators and victims. This case not only reflects acts of violence committed by children, but also shows how violence can be a widespread phenomenon among teenagers.

D. Steps to Overcome Child Criminality

The steps that need to be taken by the community and the government in order to reduce the number of child criminality cases in Indonesia include:

1. Education and public awareness

This can be done by holding educational programs that emphasize the importance of moral and ethical values to children and parents. For example, the case of child abuse in Surabaya regarding sexual abuse by family members shows the importance of education about children's rights and protection from violence. By holding seminars and workshops in schools involving community leaders, children and parents can be given a better understanding of the dangers of violence and the importance of moral values.

2. Increased supervision and child protection

This can be done by increasing supervision in the environment around children, both at school and in the community. For example, the case of child beating in Batam, involving two children who were victimized by a group of youths, shows that there is a lack of supervision. To overcome this, the community can form a watchdog group consisting of parents, residents, and CCTV technology to monitor children's activities in their neighborhood.

3. Rehabilitation and psychological support

This can be done by providing comprehensive rehabilitation and psychological support services for these children, a concrete example of which is the efforts made by the Batam Women and Children Protection Unit. In the case of child beating in Batam, where four perpetrators were arrested, it was mentioned that the UPTD would assist the education of suspects who dropped out of school and urge parents to supervise their children more.



4. Collaboration between institutions

This can be done by building partnerships between government agencies, schools and non-government organizations. Of course this is very important to create synergy in prevention efforts. As a concrete example, the efforts made by Polres Landak in uncovering 12 criminal cases, including one case of child sexual abuse, show the importance of this collaboration. In this context, partnerships can be built by involving various parties, such as government agencies. Polres Landak plays a role in law enforcement and the disclosure of criminal cases. They can work with social services and child protection agencies to provide support to victims and perpetrators.

5. Fairer and restorative law enforcement

Implement a restorative justice approach, which focuses more on recovery and rehabilitation rather than punishment. A concrete example is the efforts made by the Batam Women and Children Protection Unit in a case of child beating. In that case, after four perpetrators were arrested, the UPTD planned to assist the education of suspects who had dropped out of school and urged parents to supervise their children more.

CONCLUSION

Several child criminality cases in Indonesia in 2024 show that there is a significant increase in the number of cases involving children, both as perpetrators and victims. These cases include physical violence, sexual abuse and other criminal acts, which reflect serious challenges in child protection. Communities and authorities need to work together to address this issue through education, prevention, and more effective law enforcement, so that children can grow up in a safe and healthy environment.

The high rate of juvenile crime is influenced by several key factors, including lack of parental supervision, family dysfunction, peer pressure, and easy access to weapons and drugs. Ineffective law enforcement also contributes to juvenile criminal behavior, as it creates the perception that criminal acts can be committed without consequences. Therefore, it is important to increase supervision, provide emotional support, and strengthen law enforcement to prevent criminality among children.



In addition, the high rate of juvenile crime in Indonesia has a negative impact on the social welfare of society. This includes reduced quality of life due to increased insecurity, a crisis of confidence in law enforcement institutions, and stigma and discrimination against children involved in criminal acts. In addition, the increase in juvenile criminality also adds to the economic burden on social services, diverting resources from other important programs. Therefore, a concerted effort is needed to address this issue to create a safer and more prosperous environment for all.

To address child crime in Indonesia, comprehensive measures are required, including: increased public education and awareness about children's rights, stricter supervision in schools and communities, provision of rehabilitation services and psychological support for victims and perpetrators, and collaboration between government agencies, schools, and non-governmental organizations. It is also important that restorative justice approaches focus on recovery and rehabilitation, not just punishment. This joint effort is expected to create a safer and more supportive environment for children.

REFERENCES

- Adinda, Meisya, Aida Zahrah Kultsum, Seraphim Christian, and Nur Amalia Sabrina. "Analisis Budaya Komunikasi dalam Lingkungan Keluarga dan Pengaruhnya terhadap Tindakan Kriminalitas pada Anak di Bawah Umur." *Nusantara: Jurnal Pendidikan, Seni, Sains dan Sosial Humaniora* 1, no. 2 (2023): 1–27.
- Ahmadilivani, Mohammad Hasan, Mahdi Taheri, Jaan Raik, Masoud Daneshtalab, and Maksim Jenihhin. "A Systematic Literature Review on Hardware Reliability Assessment Methods for Deep Neural Networks." *ACM Computing Surveys* 56, no. 6 (2024): 1–39.
- Budi, Sigit. "Polresta Magelang Kembali Gagal Tawuran Antarkelompok, 2 Dibawah Umur." *Radio Republik Indonesia*, December 19, 2024, <https://www.rri.co.id/kriminalitas/1048236/polresta-magelang-kembali-gagal-tawuran-antarkelompok>.
- Choi, Kyung-Shick, and Hannarae Lee. "The Trend of Online Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitations: A Profile of Online Sexual Offenders and Criminal Justice Response." *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse* 33, no. 6 (2024): 804–23.



- Costa, Fabio Maria Lopes. “Motif Anak Bunuh Ibunya di Sukabumi Terkuak, Hanya Karena Kesal Dimarahi.” Kompas.id, December 19, 2024, <https://www.kompas.id/baca/nusantara/2024/05/15/motif-anak-bunuh-ibunya-di-sukabumi-terkuak-hanya-karena-kesal-dimarahi>.
- Fairuzzen, Mohamad Revaldy, Asmak Hosnah, and Abil Arya Putra. “Menelusuri Akar Masalah: Faktor Penyebab Angka Kriminalitas Anak di Bawah Umur.” *Indonesian Journal of Islamic Jurisprudence Economic and Legal Theory* 2, no. 4 (2024): 1947–57.
- Hamim, and Dita. “Demi Gaya, 2 Pelajar SMP di Tuban Nekat Curi 3 iPhone.” Kompas.com, December 19, 2024, <https://surabaya.kompas.com/read/2024/11/01/173418878/demi-gaya-2-pelajar-smp-di-tuban-nekat-curi-3-iphone>.
- Ogilvie, James M, Carleen Thompson, Krystal Lockwood, Simon Little, Troy Allard, Lisa Thomsen, and Susan Dennison. “Examining the Characteristics of Children Who Experience Contact With the Youth Justice System in Queensland: Implications for the Minimum Age of Criminal Responsibility.” *Current Issues in Criminal Justice* 36, no. 4 (2024): 408–32.
- Puri, Aninda, and Diana Hertati. “Peran Dinas Sosial dalam Menanggulangi Eksploitasi Anak Jalanan di Kota Surabaya.” *Jurnal Noken: Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial* 10, no. 1 (2024): 1–11.
- Putra, Wisma. “2 Kasus Kriminal Libatkan Anak di Bandung, Pakar: Tetap Bisa Dihukum.” detikjabar, December 19, 2024, <https://www.detik.com/jabar/hukum-dan-kriminal/d-7306020/2-kasus-kriminal-libatkan-anak-di-bandung-pakar-tetap-bisa-dihukum>.
- Radsel. “Kriminalitas Anak di Bulukumba Meningkatkan Signifikan, Penegakan Hukum Dianggap Kurang Berefek.” Radar Selatan, December 19, 2024, <https://radarselatan.fajar.co.id/2024/07/16/kriminaliltas-anak-di-bulukumba-meningkat-signifikan-penegakan-hukum-dianggap-kurang-berefek/>.
- Ratri, Zikrina, and Budiawan Sidik. “Aksi Pelaku Kriminal Berusia Anak-Anak Kian Mengkhawatirkan.” Kompas.id, December 19, 2024, <https://www.kompas.id/baca/riset/2024/09/19/aksi-pelaku-kriminal-berusia-anak-anak-kian-mengkhawatirkan>.
- Redaksi, Editor. “Polres Landak Ungkap 12 Kasus Kriminal, Satu Diantaranya Persetubuhan Anak Dibawah Umur.” SuaraPontianak.com, December 19, 2024,



https://pontianak.suarakalbar.co.id/2024/08/polres-landak-ungkap-12-kasus-kriminal.html#google_vignette.

Roshali, Riyan Rizki. “Anak Yang Tusuk Ayah Dan Nenek Hingga Tewas Dititipkan Di Balai Pemasyarakatan.” *Sindonews.com*, December 19, 2024, <https://metro.sindonews.com/read/1496657/170/anak-yang-tusuk-ayah-dan-nenek-hingga-tewas-dititipkan-di-balai-pemasyarakatan-1733033572>.

Sinombor, Sonya Hellen. “Kasus Anak Bunuh Ayah, Fenomena Disfungsi Keluarga dalam Masyarakat.” *Kompas.id*, December 19, 2024, <https://www.kompas.id/baca/humaniora/2024/06/26/kasus-anak-bunuh-ayah-fenomena-disfungsi-keluarga-dalam-masyarakat>.

Susanto, Eko. “Bawa Sajam Buat Tawuran, 5 Anak Diamankan di Mapolresta Magelang.” *Detikjateng*, December 19, 2024, <https://www.detik.com/jateng/hukum-dan-kriminal/d-7216987/bawa-sajam-buat-tawuran-5-anak-diamankan-di-mapolresta-magelang>.

Widiyana, Esti. “Miris! Baru Awal Tahun Sudah Ada 4 Kasus Kekerasan Anak di Surabaya.” *Detikjatim*, December 19, 2024, <https://www.detik.com/jatim/hukum-dan-kriminal/d-7158989/miris-baru-awal-tahun-sudah-ada-4-kasus-kekerasan-anak-di-surabaya>.

Wiyoga, Pandu. “Pengeroyokan Anak di Batam, Empat Tersangka Ditangkap.” *Kompas Batam*, December 19, 2024, <https://www.kompas.id/baca/nusantara/2024/03/02/pengeroyokan-anak-di-batam-polisi-tangkap-4-tersangka>.

Zamiri, Majid, and Ali Esmaeili. “Methods and Technologies for Supporting Knowledge Sharing within Learning Communities: A Systematic Literature Review.” *Administrative Sciences* 14, no. 1 (2024): 17–32.