

Dynamics of Criminal Case Handling: A Case Study of Minors Carrying Sharp Weapons in North Lampung

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Abstract: *This study examines the dynamics of handling criminal cases involving children carrying sharp weapons in North Lampung. Utilizing a qualitative approach, the research aims to explore the social and legal phenomena associated with offenses committed by minors. Through in-depth interviews with judges, heads of correctional facilities, and the children involved, as well as document analysis, the study identifies challenges in law enforcement and child protection. The findings indicate that fair and rehabilitative law enforcement is crucial to prevent recidivism and provide opportunities for rehabilitation for children. This research offers recommendations for more effective policies and legal practices in addressing cases involving minors, emphasizing a more humane and collaborative approach between law enforcement and the community.*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is recognized as a rule-of-law state, a principle constitutionally established in Article 1, paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD NRI 1945). In this context, law is regarded as the highest determinant in resolving any issues and cannot be influenced by political, economic, or socio-cultural factors. Development in Indonesia encompasses not only physical aspects but also mental and spiritual dimensions, focusing on the holistic development of the entire Indonesian society, particularly the youth as the future generation of the nation (Apsari & Ratih, 2021). Children are viewed as a trust and a gift from God Almighty to continue life from the current generation to the next.

Children, as individuals who do not yet possess a comprehensive understanding of the legal consequences of illegal acts, are still in the process of self-discovery and often engage in exploratory behaviors. Therefore, when children commit crimes or offenses, they have special rights that must be protected by law and should not be equated with adult offenders. Every child requires guidance and protection to ensure their physical, mental, and social growth and development in a balanced manner. This protection also extends to juvenile offenders, often referred to as delinquent children. With these changes, it is hoped that the handling of juvenile cases can be differentiated from adult cases to support the psychological development of children and their future interests and welfare. Government efforts to minimize cases detrimental to children through the Child Protection Law, which was initially enacted as Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection and later amended to Law No. 35 of 2014 on the Amendment of Law No. 23 of

2002 on Child Protection, have yet to succeed in reducing the quantity and quality of cases involving children as both victims and offenders (F. J. E. Putri et al., 2021).

Appropriate handling and enforcement of the law concerning children as offenders is crucial. While children must be held accountable for their actions, they also require protection. Child protection is closely related to five pillars: parents, family, society, government, local government, and the state. All these pillars are interconnected as providers of child protection. In other words, when a crime involves a child as the perpetrator, the responsibility is not solely placed on the child. For instance, the juvenile defendant Agus Suroji was observed suspiciously sitting in a dark and empty motorcycle workshop at approximately 10:53 PM and was subsequently apprehended by members of the Lampung Utara Police. During a body search, a sharp weapon of the type laduk, with a brown handle and a brown sheath wrapped in black tape, was found concealed at the left side of Agus Suroji's waist.

This research aims to analyze the implementation of handling cases of carrying sharp weapons committed by children in Lampung Utara, as well as the underlying factors and challenges faced in addressing such cases. This study is expected to provide deeper insights into how the Indonesian legal system addresses criminal cases involving children and to identify areas that require improvement to enhance the protection and handling of children as offenders.

LITERATUR REVIEW

Criminal Law Policy

Numerous studies have highlighted the necessity for reform in law enforcement policies, particularly in the context of addressing juvenile offenders. Research conducted by N. M. Sari & Budiana (2020) emphasizes the limitations of the authority of public prosecutors in handling legal cases, which may adversely affect the enforcement of laws concerning juvenile offenders. Pane & Panjaitan (2023) describe various issues in addressing human trafficking offenses, which relate to human rights and their implications for children as one of the vulnerable groups. The findings from both studies indicate a precedent where legal policies need to be aligned with local socio-cultural contexts to be more effective.

Furthermore, the study by Jaelani et al. (2023) regarding the effectiveness of custodial sentences as a substitute for fines can be applied in the context of children involved in criminal acts. This research demonstrates that sentencing decisions must consider age differences and the psychological development of children. By adopting a more rehabilitative approach, psychological and rehabilitative impacts should be prioritized, especially in the context of handling cases involving children with sharp weapons.

The concept of restorative justice is also increasingly developing as an alternative in addressing legal violations involving children. For instance, research by A. Putri (2024) elucidates the importance of preventive approaches in handling cases committed by children. In addressing children involved in crimes such as carrying sharp weapons, policies emphasizing rehabilitation and social reintegration are recommended over imprisonment, which can lead to negative stigma and prolong their criminal life cycle.

Moreover, there exists a gap in the existing research regarding the implementation of criminal law policies for children in specific regions, including North Lampung. Mulyaningsih & Kadarusman (2020) assert the need for more responsive policies that are oriented towards local needs, particularly in the context of addressing juvenile offenses that are often inadequately focused. This opens opportunities for further research that can delve deeper into the specific characteristics of cases occurring in North Lampung.

Regarding evidence-based policy, Widodo et al. (2024) provide an in-depth analysis of

the proportion of losses to state revenue and its implications in the application of penalties. The concept of proportionality may be adapted in determining sentences for juvenile offenders, with the aim not only to punish but also to provide opportunities for learning and self-improvement. Therefore, this research aims to offer recommendations for a more adaptive policy framework for minors and its implications in a diverse societal context such as that of North Lampung.

Additionally, research by Ahzar (2022) indicates that the implementation of restorative justice practices has not been fully realized in addressing juvenile crime. This practice is expected to reduce the risk of recidivism and assist children in obtaining the necessary support from the community after being involved in criminal acts.

The research also finds that the availability of rehabilitation programs integrated with legal policies can significantly influence outcomes. Children involved in rehabilitation programs based on restorative justice principles are more likely to refrain from reoffending in the future. This indicates that the legal system needs to collaborate more closely with social and educational institutions to achieve more positive results.

Crimes Committed by Children

One significant finding in the research on juvenile delinquency, as discussed by Wilona et al. (2020), indicates a substantial relationship between adverse childhood experiences and the propensity of children to engage in violent crime. This study emphasizes that children who encounter familial issues, such as violence or neglect, are more likely to engage in criminal behavior. Similar findings are supported by Petitclerc et al. (2012), who reveal that exposure to the juvenile justice system can have long-term impacts on criminal behavior in adulthood.

Furthermore, a study conducted by Clingan (2021) underscores the importance of rehabilitation and community-based approaches in addressing children who come into conflict with the law. This research suggests that punitive law enforcement is not always effective in preventing further criminal activity. Conversely, approaches that provide psychological support and education tend to yield more positive outcomes. Additionally, Li et al. (2012) elaborate on how risk perception influences children's decisions to engage in criminal behavior, indicating that children's understanding of consequences also plays a crucial role in their criminal conduct.

A gap in the research exists regarding the lack of focus on specific local contexts. While many studies concentrate on children's experiences in urban areas, further research that emphasizes the social and cultural conditions of particular regions, such as Lampung, is still necessary. For instance, Sharma et al. (2016) note that a criminal family background can influence children's behavior in subsequent generations, although how these factors interact with local conditions in North Lampung has yet to be extensively explored.

Research in North Lampung related to cases of children carrying sharp weapons offers an opportunity to explore the impact of social and economic factors. One relevant study is by Kamarmir & Panjaitan (2023), which examines the role of cultural values in precipitating crime. This research can help explain why children in certain areas, such as North Lampung, engage in specific criminal acts, including carrying sharp weapons. Understanding the social context and traditions can provide deeper insights into why certain criminal behaviors are more prevalent in that region compared to others.

Juvenile offenses involving sharp weapons are often associated with issues of identity and peer pressure among adolescents. Several studies indicate that children who experience violence and have been victims are likely to become perpetrators of violence as well. This suggests the existence of a cycle of violence that can be reinforced by their social environment. In this research context, it is essential to examine how interventions involving families and communities

can break this cycle.

The implementation of restitution policies represents a potential solution for addressing this type of crime, where conflict resolution through restorative approaches can serve as an alternative to more punitive law enforcement. By prioritizing dialogue and the implementation of reparative mechanisms, it is hoped that juvenile offenders can rehabilitate themselves and contribute positively to society. This research can serve as an important reference not only for the development of legal policies but also for broader social practices in preventing juvenile delinquency.

In this regard, the development of effective preventive action programs to address legal violations involving children in North Lampung can be adapted based on the successes of policies in other regions. For example, research by Wilson et al. (2016) highlights the effectiveness of programs that integrate restorative education and recreational activities. The application of similar policies in the local context of North Lampung could be a significant step toward reducing juvenile crime.

Types of Crimes Committed by Children

Research indicates a diversity in the types of offenses committed by juveniles. According to Ramdani & Setiawan (2023), cases of sexual abuse and violence against children, perpetrated both by adults and peers, often increase and create serious impacts on the psychological and social development of the child victims. This study highlights the necessity for more effective interventions that are grounded in children's rights, in accordance with the Child Protection Law No. 35 of 2014. Furthermore, Ramdani & Setiawan (2023) reveal that incidents of sexual abuse occurring among students indicate that children are at high risk of becoming victims of sexual violence, necessitating greater attention to the validity of existing law enforcement.

Secondly, guidance and rehabilitation for juvenile offenders are critical focal points in this research. The study by A. C. W. P. Pratama et al. (2022a) emphasizes that juvenile offenders should receive sanctions commensurate with their ability to comprehend punishment and their potential for rehabilitation. Children who commit offenses such as theft or assault cannot be treated in the same manner as adults; rather, there must be an approach that prioritizes rehabilitation and reintegration into society. In this context, the implementation of diversion or out-of-court settlements is increasingly advocated by many researchers, including D. K. Sari & Wahyudi (2022), to mitigate stigma and the negative impacts of criminal convictions.

Moreover, gaps in research concerning juvenile offenses often focus on urban cases, while regions such as North Lampung remain underexplored. Dwipayana et al. (2022) note that children in rural areas may face different risk factors compared to their urban counterparts, such as poverty, unstable family environments, and limited access to education. This research is crucial in highlighting the differing factors that influence criminal behavior, which may not be captured in more generalized studies.

Regarding the dynamics of handling cases involving children carrying sharp weapons, research by D. K. Putri (2020) indicates that early intervention and community-based approaches are essential. Children involved in violent offenses often come from problematic family backgrounds or experience neglect. By focusing on strengthening positive values, engaging families, and providing community education, it is hoped that crime rates can be reduced.

Furthermore, within the context of criminal law, there is a need for an evaluation of the existing judicial system. According to research by Hamzah & Salsabila (2024), the application of retributive justice for children not only affects the offenders but also has implications for society as a whole. A more humane legal approach is required to address cases involving children, taking into account their future well-being. Decisions to bring children to court should be made with

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careful consideration, emphasizing rehabilitation over mere punishment.

In this regard, the contribution of this research is vital for understanding the dynamics of handling juvenile offenses in North Lampung. This study is expected to provide new insights into the specific characteristics that may influence juvenile criminal behavior in the region, as well as more comprehensive and sustainable measures for law enforcement that are responsive and adaptive. Additionally, this study can serve as a reference for future researchers to delve deeper into this topic and expand the scope of research to other areas facing similar issues.

Overall, a rehabilitation-oriented approach, out-of-court resolutions, and collaboration among relevant stakeholders are key to addressing juvenile offenses. The performance of the juvenile justice system must be continuously evaluated to ensure that the law functions not only as a punitive tool but also as a means to assist children in returning to the right path and functioning effectively within society.

Elements of a Criminal Act

Criminal offenses committed by minors in Indonesia present various challenges in law enforcement and child protection. Several elements have been identified in offenses involving minors, including intent, action, and the impact of such actions. In this context, the literature review aims to explore previous research regarding the elements of criminal offenses, identify key findings, and pinpoint gaps in existing research. This study will also examine the contributions of handling cases involving minors carrying sharp weapons in North Lampung to a deeper understanding of criminal law dynamics.

As outlined by Ramdani & Setiawan (2023), the elements of criminal offenses are categorized into two types: objective elements and subjective elements. The objective elements encompass the actions taken, while the subjective elements involve the intent behind those actions. This research emphasizes that in handling cases involving minors, the collection of evidence from both elements is vital to ensure justice. In studies concerning violations committed by minors in Lampung, there is an urgent need to focus on a deeper understanding of the motivations behind these actions, particularly in the socio-economic context of the minors involved.

Furthermore, research by I. D. Pratama et al. (2021) reveals that many minors engage in criminal offenses due to environmental factors and social pressures rather than malicious intent. This study indicates that children often do not fully comprehend the consequences of their actions due to peer influence and unstable family conditions. Therefore, it is essential to consider the social context of minors when assessing the elements of criminal offenses. The gap in this research lies in the lack of documentation regarding how background and social context influence our perspective on minors as perpetrators of criminal offenses.

Moreover, the study by A. C. W. P. Pratama et al. (2022b) on the sentencing of minors indicates that the penalties imposed are often more punitive than rehabilitative. This contradicts the principle of rehabilitating minors as individuals still in the developmental stage. The research notes that by applying the principle of diversification, the handling of cases involving minors should prioritize education and rehabilitation over punishment. These elements of education and rehabilitation need to be integrated into the entire law enforcement process to ensure that minors in conflict with the law are given the opportunity to develop into productive members of society.

Another gap that needs to be explored is the lack of a comprehensive policy framework for addressing juvenile offenders. Relevant research indicates that legal uncertainty in Indonesia often places law enforcement officials in difficult positions. Inadequate regulations regarding what constitutes a criminal offense and how it should be handled can lead to injustices in the legal process. This can have negative implications for children involved in cases that encompass

numerous subjective elements that are not taken into account.

In relation to the dynamics of handling minors carrying sharp weapons, it is crucial to examine how the combination of elements of criminal offenses influences law enforcement decisions. As emphasized by Ginting et al. (2024) , a restorative approach is an essential component in addressing cases involving minors. When minors become entangled in criminal activities involving sharp weapons, law enforcement must consider their psychological and social diagnoses. This research illustrates how decisions to implement rehabilitative interventions involving the community and parents can help prevent minors from engaging in further criminal actions.

Through a deeper understanding of the elements of criminal offenses committed by minors, along with the surrounding context, the handling of cases involving minors carrying sharp weapons in North Lampung is expected to create more holistic policies. By fostering support for minors, law enforcement can achieve better rehabilitation outcomes, support social reintegration, and reduce future juvenile crime rates. The implementation of this approach must not only be based on legal documents but also on a more profound understanding of what drives children's behavior within their social contexts.

Sharp Weapons Understanding

From the literature review, research conducted by Pabbu & Arief (2020) notes that the legal understanding of sharp weapons in the context of criminality often focuses on the implications of their use, specifically how sharp weapons can be employed to commit crimes. This study establishes that carrying sharp weapons without permission not only violates the law but also increases the potential danger to others. This finding is crucial in demonstrating that the act of carrying sharp weapons should be viewed as a criminal offense, rather than merely considering the consequences of the criminal acts resulting from the use of such weapons.

Research by Disantara et al. (2022) provides a broader perspective by discussing how sharp weapons are often utilized in protest actions. In this context, law enforcement regarding the use of sharp weapons in social unrest presents unique challenges. This study concludes that, despite clear legalities, law enforcement often conflicts with principles of social justice, where repressive attitudes can rekindle public anger and exacerbate the situation. This research can serve as a catalyst for exploring how the law can be applied more equitably in contexts involving vulnerable groups such as children.

The existing gaps in this research lie in the lack of focus on the motivational aspects of why children carry sharp weapons and how environmental factors contribute to such behavior. For instance, research published by Kamarmir & Panjaitan (2023) reflects that more qualitative data is needed to understand the motivations of children in carrying sharp weapons. Investigating their family and community backgrounds could provide deeper insights necessary for a holistic understanding of this behavior.

In the context of North Lampung, where this research is focused, it is essential to relate the understanding of sharp weapons to local social and cultural conditions. Several studies indicate that social norms can influence children's perceptions of the use of sharp weapons, both as tools for self-defense and as status symbols within their environments (Akune et al., 2023). This connection is crucial for explaining why children in certain areas feel compelled to carry sharp weapons.

Furthermore, research by Sukedi (2020) demonstrates that sharp weapons are often associated with violent actions among adolescents and children, where violence becomes a means of self-expression or conflict resolution. Therefore, understanding the dynamics of sharp weapon usage is vital for creating more effective prevention and intervention strategies. This underscores

the existence of a gap between legal penalties and social rehabilitation that must be addressed in handling juvenile offenses.

The contributions of this research are significant for a better understanding of how sharp weapons can function as tools in criminal offenses, particularly when involving minors. By conducting an in-depth analysis of cases involving minors carrying sharp weapons in North Lampung, this research aims to provide recommendations for policy and legal practices that are more effective. Fair and rehabilitative law enforcement becomes a primary agenda to prevent the recurrence of criminal offenses and to provide space for children to rehabilitate.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, the approach employed is qualitative, aimed at exploring social and legal phenomena in depth. Data collection is conducted through two primary sources: primary data and secondary data. Primary data is obtained through direct interviews with relevant stakeholders, including judges, the Head of the Correctional Center (Bapas), and three children involved in the cases under investigation. These interviews are designed to extract comprehensive and in-depth information regarding the issues faced within the legal and social context. Meanwhile, secondary data is gathered through literature review and documentation, encompassing the collection of information from literature, legal documents, and relevant legislation, such as Law No. 2 of 2002 on the Police and the Criminal Code (KUHP).

The data processing is carried out in two main stages: editing and systematization. In the editing stage, the collected data is examined to ensure completeness and clarity, thereby avoiding errors and ensuring that the information used for analysis is accurate. Subsequently, the data is organized and arranged based on relevant topics, facilitating the researcher in analyzing and interpreting the results.

Data analysis is conducted qualitatively, involving the categorization of data based on relevant themes and relationships, as well as linking the data to existing theories and issues. In this stage, the researcher draws conclusions based on the results of the analysis presented descriptively, aiming to explain and delve into the issues related to the research. This approach provides the researcher with the opportunity to present a sharper perspective on the issues under investigation and their implications within the legal and social context.

By combining in-depth interviews and documentation analysis, this research significantly contributes to the understanding of the dynamics of handling criminal acts, particularly in the context of children carrying sharp weapons in North Lampung. This opens up opportunities for more effective and responsive policy recommendations in relation to the existing social realities.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Handling Cases of Juvenile Offenses Involving Sharp Weapons in North Lampung

Moral degradation within society is often caused by behaviors that deviate from established values and norms, which can lead to conflicts and criminal actions. In this context, criminal law plays a crucial role as a tool for resolving social issues, maintaining order, and ensuring the welfare of the community. One prevalent form of criminal offense is the carrying of sharp weapons without permission, regulated under Emergency Law No. 12 of 1951. This regulation aims to prevent the misuse of sharp weapons in criminal activities.

A criminal offense is a legal term that refers to acts prohibited by law and accompanied by sanctions for violators. In the context of criminal law, this term encompasses various events that violate legal norms. Legal experts use various terms to define criminal offenses, such as "strafbaar feit" in Dutch, which means punishable events.

In addressing cases of juvenile offenses involving the carrying of sharp weapons, Emergency Law No. 12 of 1951 provides a clear legal framework. Sharp weapons used for daily purposes, such as agriculture or household tasks, are permitted as long as they are not misused. However, if such weapons are used without permission or for unlawful purposes, they can be categorized as criminal offenses (Welli, A.md.IP., S.H., M.H).

One relevant case example is the Kotabumi District Court Decision No. 02/Pid.Sus-Anak/2024, where a child named Agus Suroji was charged with carrying a sharp weapon without permission. In this case, the child was found in possession of a sharp weapon during a routine police patrol. The legal process faced by Agus Suroji illustrates how the law is applied in the context of children in conflict with the law.

Based on the analysis of the Agus Suroji case, the elements of the criminal offense as stipulated in Article 2 Paragraph (1) of Emergency Law No. 12 of 1951 have been fulfilled. The use of sharp weapons in contexts that do not align with their intended purpose becomes a primary concern. In society, sharp weapons are often used for daily needs; however, misuse can lead to criminal actions. Therefore, it is essential to understand the existing limitations and regulations to prevent the misuse of sharp weapons.

The implementation of law in handling cases of juvenile offenses involving sharp weapons in North Lampung highlights the importance of clear regulations and consistent law enforcement. With the existence of laws governing the use of sharp weapons, it is hoped that criminal actions can be prevented and public order maintained. Appropriate law enforcement and education regarding the proper use of sharp weapons are crucial to reducing crime rates among children.

Factors Contributing to and Challenges Faced in Handling Cases of Juvenile Offenses Involving Sharp Weapons in North Lampung

The circulation of sharp weapons in Indonesia, both legally and illegally, has shown a significant upward trend. This phenomenon is particularly evident in North Lampung, where various types of sharp weapons, such as knives, machetes, and sickles, can be easily found in local stores. The high accessibility of these sharp weapons raises concerns about potential misuse that could threaten public safety. While sharp weapons are often perceived as tools for self-defense against wild animals, they can easily be misused for criminal activities, thus posing a serious threat to public security.

Despite various efforts to combat offenses involving sharp weapons, such cases continue to occur frequently in North Lampung. The police, particularly the North Lampung Police Department, face several challenges in addressing this issue. One of the primary challenges is the low level of public awareness regarding the dangers posed by the possession and use of sharp weapons. According to Iptu Stefanus Reinaldo Fajar Nuswantoro Boyoh, the Head of Criminal Investigation Unit of North Lampung, the lack of community response in reporting suspicious incidents hinders the rapid identification and handling of offenders. This situation allows perpetrators to evade law enforcement efforts.

The active participation of the community is crucial in addressing offenses involving sharp weapons. Community members are expected to report any suspicious activities to the police. However, the reality is that the busy schedules of individuals working from morning until night often prevent them from participating in police-organized outreach programs. This creates an impression that the community is indifferent to legal issues in their environment, thereby diminishing the effectiveness of preventive programs implemented.

Another challenge faced by law enforcement in their crime prevention efforts is the

difficulty in determining appropriate times to conduct outreach regarding the dangers of sharp weapons. The low level of public awareness and participation presents a significant obstacle to prevention efforts. Many individuals prioritize their work over attending outreach sessions, which further reduces the effectiveness of the preventive programs organized by the police. This highlights the need for more innovative and adaptive approaches to disseminate information to the community.

To address these challenges, law enforcement must implement several strategic measures to enhance the effectiveness of combating offenses involving sharp weapons, including:

1. **Socialization and Legal Education:** Conducting regular legal education sessions for the community regarding the dangers of carrying sharp weapons and the regulations governing them. Collaboration with local government offices, such as sub-district and village heads, is essential to increase community participation in police-organized outreach activities.
2. **Raids and Patrols:** Increasing the frequency of raids and patrols in areas prone to crime, both during the day and at night, to reduce the incidence of criminal activities related to sharp weapons. These activities should be conducted in a planned and coordinated manner to achieve optimal results.
3. **Collaboration with Relevant Institutions:** Partnering with legal aid organizations, government ministries, and community leaders to expand the reach of socialization and legal education efforts. This collaboration can enhance public awareness of the dangers of sharp weapons and the importance of reporting criminal activities.

In addressing this issue, the approaches that can be taken include:

1. **Penal Approach (Repressive):** This approach emphasizes law enforcement after a crime has occurred, including the application of strict criminal sanctions against offenders. The enforcement of criminal law must be consistent to provide a deterrent effect on potential offenders.
2. **Non-Penal Approach (Preventive):** This approach focuses on preventing crime before it occurs through legal education and raising public awareness about the dangers of sharp weapons. Preventive efforts should be conducted continuously and involve various elements of society.

The mitigation of offenses involving sharp weapons in North Lampung requires close collaboration between law enforcement and the community. Preventive and repressive efforts must be integrated to create a safe and conducive environment. Public awareness and active participation in reporting crimes are key to reducing the incidence of criminal activities related to sharp weapons. With appropriate measures and effective collaboration, it is hoped that security and welfare can be achieved for the people of North Lampung. This effort is not solely the responsibility of the police but also involves all community elements in creating a safe and crime-free environment.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results presented in the discussion of this research, the author can draw conclusions regarding the implementation of law in handling cases of criminal offenses involving the carrying of sharp weapons by minors in North Lampung. In the trial, the Public Prosecutor presented a minor named Agus Suroji, who at that time was 17 years old. After the Judge examined his identity and found it to be consistent with the indictment records, it was revealed that Agus Suroji was an individual capable of being held accountable for his legal actions. Thus, the first element of the indictment, namely "whoever," has been fulfilled.

However, the North Lampung Police faced various challenges in addressing this criminal offense. Among these challenges are the low level of public awareness in providing information regarding criminal acts, the lack of cooperation between the police and the community, and difficulties in conducting direct socialization to the community, most of whom are employed. Additionally, investigators encountered difficulties in finding initial evidence related to motorcyclists carrying sharp weapons, as suspects often refused to be examined. The prevailing belief among some community members that carrying sharp weapons can protect them from crime also poses a significant challenge. To address these issues, the police have undertaken various efforts, such as regularly conducting legal education and outreach activities, increasing the implementation of raids and patrols, and establishing cooperation with various parties.

As recommendations, the author suggests that there should be comprehensive collaboration among the Police, Local Government, the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), and other relevant institutions in the North Lampung region to prevent and address the criminal offense of carrying sharp weapons. This can be achieved through outreach and socialization involving community members, religious leaders, and youth regarding the dangers of carrying sharp weapons. Furthermore, the author encourages the Government and the House of Representatives to promptly reform the positive law, particularly concerning Emergency Law No. 12 of 1951 on sharp weapons, which is deemed outdated and not aligned with the current societal conditions.

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