

CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY OF CHILDREN FOR THE PHENOMENON OF MOTORBIKE GANGS IN MAKASSAR

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Abstract

The phenomenon of motorcycle gangs involving children in Makassar City shows an increase in violent crimes, such as bowing, assault, abuse, and the use of sharp weapons, thus raising issues regarding the limits of criminal liability for children from the perspective of Indonesian criminal law. This condition creates a dilemma because on the one hand, children receive protection through Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (UU SPPA), while on the other hand, law enforcement must be able to provide protection to the community. This study aims to analyze the criminal liability of children for motorcycle gang crimes and the application of the Juvenile Criminal Justice System in realizing a balance between the protection of children's rights and the interests of law enforcement. The study uses a normative-empirical legal method with a statutory, conceptual, and case approach. Data were obtained through observations at the Makassar City Police Headquarters, analysis of laws and regulations, court decisions, and various relevant literature, then analyzed qualitatively using a descriptive-analytical method. The results of the study indicate that the criminal responsibility of children cannot be based solely on age, but must consider the elements of fault (schuld), the ability to be responsible, the form of participation, the level of intent (dolus), and the level of danger (social harm) caused. The phenomenon of motorcycle gangs in Makassar shows a shift from juvenile delinquency to organized collective crime, so that children who consciously play a role as the main perpetrator or active participant must still be held criminally responsible proportionally. This study also found that the implementation of the SPPA Law needs to be carried out proportionally by considering the level of child involvement, the potential for rehabilitation, and the impact of the crime on society in order to achieve a balance between the protection of children's rights, legal certainty, a sense of justice, and the interests of law enforcement.

Keywords: *Motorcycle Gangs; Criminal Liability; Children; Juvenile Criminal Justice System.*

INTRODUCTION

Motorcycle gangs have become a form of street crime, causing public unrest in various cities across Indonesia. Their activities are no longer limited to illegal street racing, but have expanded to include crimes such as assault, assault, theft, vandalism, public property damage, archery, and even loss of life (Sauki et al., 2024). This development demonstrates that motorcycle gangs are no longer simply a form of juvenile delinquency but

have become a criminal law issue requiring comprehensive handling.

Sociologically, motorcycle gangs are social groups formed on the basis of shared goals and group solidarity, but in their development they tend to carry out actions that are contrary to legal norms and public order (Dermawan et al., 2023).

Karuniasari & Wahyudi (2024) explained that the group was a delinquent gang. It is widely developed in urban areas and is responsible for various forms of crime, such as theft, vandalism,



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violence, and acts that defy legal authority. Collective culture (*collective belief*) that develops within the group causes unlawful behavior to be considered as part of the group's identity, thus encouraging members, especially teenagers, to commit criminal acts (Kurniasari & Wahyudi, 2024).

The problem becomes even more complex when the perpetrators of crimes in motorcycle gangs are children (Wirawibawa & Puspitosari, 2025). The involvement of children in these groups shows that criminal acts are not only influenced by individual factors, but also by the influence of the social environment, peer groups, and the process of searching for identity during adolescence (Nugroho et al., 2024; Kurniasari & Wahyudi, 2024). This condition creates a dilemma because on the one hand, children are perpetrators of crimes who must be accountable for their actions, while on the other hand, children remain subjects who receive special protection under national law and human rights instruments (Ramadhani & Apriyani, 2025).

This phenomenon is also occurring in Makassar. In recent times, Makassar has become one of the cities facing an increase in cases of violence perpetrated by motorcycle gangs, with the perpetrators being mostly juveniles. Unlike the motorcycle gang phenomenon in other major cities, which is generally dominated by illegal racing, vandalism, or inter-group brawls, the motorcycle gang phenomenon in Makassar is characterized by the use of sharp weapons, such as bows and machetes, and random attacks on members of the public unrelated to the perpetrators.

Based on Antara News (2026), the police managed to arrest the perpetrators of an attack by a motorcycle gang in the Jalan Maccini area, Makassar, all of whom were still minors. In addition, Telstar FM (2026) also reported the arrest of the perpetrator of an archery attack on a yellow rice seller in Makassar carried out by a minor. Although this study uses a normative legal approach, these facts indicate that the involvement of children in motorcycle gang crimes is a current phenomenon that requires analysis of the application of positive law in Indonesia.

Normatively, the criminal responsibility of children in Indonesia is regulated through Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA), Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, and Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights. All three regulations prioritize the best interests of children (*the best interests of the child*) as the main principle in the law enforcement process. Article 14 and Article 16 of the Child Protection Law and Article 66 paragraph (4) of the Human Rights Law emphasize that arrest, detention, or imprisonment of children can only be carried out as a last resort (Sutanto & Rahaditya, 2024).

The implementation of this principle is realized through diversion mechanisms and approaches. *restorative justice* as stipulated in the Child Protection and Child Protection Law. Diversion is the transfer of juvenile cases from the criminal justice process to an out-of-court settlement involving the perpetrator, victim, family, and community to achieve recovery. Diversion is mandatory for crimes punishable by imprisonment of less than seven years and not a repeat

offense (Kartikasari et al., 2025). However, the implementation of this provision becomes problematic when the crime is committed by a group through a motorcycle gang and has a broad impact on public safety.

Various previous studies have examined the phenomenon of motorcycle gangs and the juvenile criminal justice system. Research conducted by Rahman (2016) shows that the application of legal sanctions to juvenile motorcycle gang members still faces various obstacles, such as suboptimal child development institutions, ineffective diversion implementation, and weak rehabilitation efforts. Furthermore, the study identified that child involvement in crime is influenced by family factors, social environment, mass media, and economic conditions. Furthermore, research by Maisarah et al. (2026) shows that the police have implemented law enforcement based on Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System by prioritizing a child-centered approach to restorative justice. However, the effectiveness of law enforcement still faces various obstacles, including limited facilities and infrastructure, a lack of child investigators, a weak family role, and low public legal awareness. Research conducted by Pratiwi (2025) shows that the formation of motorcycle gangs is influenced by adolescents' need for identity, social recognition, and group solidarity.

Based on these studies, it can be seen that previous studies have focused on the causal factors of children's involvement in motorcycle gangs, the effectiveness of law enforcement, and sociological approaches to combating motorcycle

gangs. There has been no research that specifically analyzes the construction of criminal responsibility for children who commit crimes collectively in motorcycle gangs based on criminal law provisions and Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System. This condition indicates a gap in research (*research gap*), especially regarding the limits of criminal responsibility of children in motorcycle gang crimes involving violence, while the SPPA Law prioritizes diversion and restorative justice. Therefore, this study aims to fill this gap by analyzing the criminal responsibility of children for the phenomenon of motorcycle gangs from the perspective of Indonesian criminal law and the application of the Juvenile Criminal Justice System to create a balance between the protection of children's rights and the interests of law enforcement.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a normative-empirical legal research method, namely research that examines legal norms regarding the criminal responsibility of children and their application in the practice of law enforcement against children involved in motorcycle gang crimes in Makassar City. The approaches used include legislative, conceptual, and case approaches. The legislative approach examines the 1945 Constitution, the Criminal Code, Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, and Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection. The conceptual approach is used to analyze the concepts of criminal responsibility of children, diversion, and restorative justice, while the case approach analyzes

court decisions related to motorcycle gang crimes by children.

Primary data was obtained through observation and information gathering at the Makassar Police Headquarters regarding the handling of motorcycle gang cases involving children. Secondary data included primary legal materials in the form of laws and court decisions from the Supreme Court Decisions Directory, as well as secondary legal materials in the form of books, scientific journals, research results, and related literature.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. The Phenomenon of Motorcycle Gangs Involving Children in Makassar

The phenomenon of motorcycle gangs in Makassar City has shown a

worrying increase in recent years, both in terms of the frequency of incidents and the level of violence they cause. Based on observations conducted by researchers at the Makassar Police Headquarters, the majority of motorcycle gang perpetrators are teenagers, still considered children as defined by Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System. Their actions are no longer limited to illegal racing, but have evolved into various crimes such as bowing, assault, mob violence, destruction of public facilities, and the use of sharp weapons that threaten public safety.

Data collected by researchers shows that from 2025 to 2026, there were at least 14 cases of attacks carried out by motorcycle gangs in various areas of Makassar City.

Table 1.Motorcycle Gang Case Data 2025-2026

Time	Location	Weapon	Case
Friday, April 25, 2025 (04.00 WITA)	Jl. Kumala Raya (Tamalate)	Bow / Arrow	The victim was hit by an arrow in the right arm when he was about to buy fuel,
Sunday, July 20, 2025 (02.30 WITA)	Dangko (Tamalate)	Street Sharp Weapons & Bows	Victim 1 had a slash wound on the head (10cm); Victim 2 had a bow wound on the right arm,
Sunday, October 5, 2025 (03.50 WITA)	South Veteran (Mamajang)	Street Firecrackers & Katana/Samurai	A motorcycle gang attacked police with firecrackers; one perpetrator carrying a samurai was arrested.
Sunday, October 12, 2025 (7:45 PM WITA)	Jl. A. Djemma (Rappocini)	Machete & Bow	A group of people (~30 people) attacked residents until a mutual attack

Saturday, November 29, 2025 (01.15 WITA)	Lolojia (Mariso)	Village	Firecrackers & Bows	occurred. Attack on Kokolojia youth; no fatalities or injuries,
Not mentioned (11.20 WITA)	In front of Mas Eko's stall (Mamajang)	Arc		High school student shot in the left abdomen while returning from school,
Not mentioned	Roadside location)	(Public	Firecrackers & Bows	A motorcycle gang disperses teenagers; one perpetrator remains behind and damages residents' goods.
2026	Tunggu (Manggala) Bridge	Pampang Reservoir	Arc	The victim who was hanging out was shot with an arrow on his left cheek,
Saturday, January 10, 2026 (2:10 PM WITA)	Jl. Almarkaz (Tallo)		Bow (Patte Lari)	The victim was shot in the right side of the neck while playing football in heavy rain.
Saturday, April 4, 2026 (11:15 PM WITA)	Canal Street (Makassar)	Inspection	Bow & Machete	The victim was hit by a bow, Diwan was hit by a machete; the perpetrator's motorbike was burned by residents.
Monday, April 20, 2026 (02.35 WITA)	Jl. A.P. (Panakkukang)	Pettarani	Bow & Machete	Attacked by the "Lonner" (Hell Alley) Gang; the perpetrators wore "SOUTH" t-shirts.
Monday, April 20, 2026 (03.55 WITA)	Jl. Angkasa (Panakkukang)	1	Machete & Bow	The victim was chased on his way home from work; he suffered slash wounds to his body and a bow wound to

Sunday, May 24, 2026 (03.05 WITA)	Jl. Dg. Tata Raya Bow & Slingshot (Tamalate)	his right buttock. Residents retaliated against a motorcycle gang attack; one resident was arrested by police.
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Source: Makassar Police Data

This series of cases shows that motorcycle gang crime in Makassar is no longer a sporadic incident, but has developed into a pattern of street crime (*street crime*) committed repeatedly and in an organized manner. This situation poses a real threat to public safety and order and demonstrates the high level of child involvement in violent crimes.

The findings were reinforced by the Makassar District Court Decision Number 53/Pid.Sus-Anak/2025/PN Mks obtained through the Supreme Court Decision Directory of the Republic of Indonesia. In the case, a 17-year-old boy was proven to be a member of the North 26 Motorcycle Gang who attacked the South 26 Motorcycle Gang on Cendrawasih Street, Makassar City on July 20, 2025. Based on the trial facts, the boy and his group carried out rolling to find the opposing group, then carry out an attack using bows and sharp weapons, resulting in the victim suffering injuries from the bows and sharp weapon slashes.

The trial also revealed that when a search was conducted by the Makassar Police Jatanras Unit, evidence was found in the form of a Y-shaped slingshot and a serrated arrow stored in the perpetrator's room. The child admitted to having owned and controlled the bow since 2024 without permission from the authorities. On this basis, the panel of judges stated that all elements of Article 2 paragraph

(1) of Emergency Law Number 12 of 1951 in conjunction with Law Number 1 of 1961 had been fulfilled and sentenced the child to six months in prison because it was legally and convincingly proven that he did not have the right to control and possess a stabbing or piercing weapon.

However, the judge still considers the principle of the best interests of the child as regulated in Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System by taking into account the results of community research (*Litmas*), confession, remorse, and the perpetrator's age. However, the judge also emphasized that the child's actions had disturbed the community, endangered public safety, and disturbed public order, so proportionate criminal responsibility was still required.

B. Criminal Responsibility of Children for Motorcycle Gang Crimes

The phenomenon of motorcycle gangs in Makassar City in recent years has shown a worrying increase, both in terms of the frequency of incidents and the level of violence they cause. Based on observations conducted by researchers at the Makassar Police, the majority of motorcycle gang perpetrators are teenagers who are still children as defined by Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (UU

SPPA). The actions carried out are no longer limited to illegal racing, but have developed into various forms of crime such as bowing, mob violence, serious assault, destruction of public facilities, and the use of sharp weapons that clearly threaten public safety.

Data collected by researchers shows that throughout 2025–2026, at least 14 attacks by motorcycle gangs occurred in various areas of Makassar City. The modus operandi used showed an increasingly organized crime pattern, including the use of bows, arrows, machetes, samurai swords, slingshots, and other sharp weapons in attacks on the public and opposing groups. This series of events indicates that motorcycle gang crime in Makassar is no longer sporadic but has evolved into a form of street crime that is carried out repeatedly, collectively, and organized, posing a serious threat to public order and security.

The findings were strengthened by the Makassar District Court Decision Number 53/Pid.Sus-Anak/2025/PN Mks. In this case, a 17-year-old boy was proven to be a member of the North 26 Motorcycle Gang who attacked the South 26 Motorcycle Gang on Cendrawasih Street, Makassar City. Based on the trial facts, the boy and his group rolled to look for the opposing group, then carried out the attack using a bow and sharp weapons, resulting in the victim suffering injuries from the bow and sharp weapon slashes. During a search by the Makassar Police Jatanras Unit, evidence was found in the form of a Y-shaped slingshot and a serrated arrow which had been in the possession of the perpetrator since 2024 without permission from the authorities. Based on this, the panel of judges stated

that all elements of Article 2 paragraph (1) of Emergency Law Number 12 of 1951 in conjunction with Law Number 1 of 1961 had been fulfilled and sentenced the boy to six months in prison. Nevertheless, the judge still considered the principle of the child's best interests, based on the results of a community survey (Litmas), confession, remorse, and the perpetrator's age. However, the judge also emphasized that the child's actions had disturbed the community, endangered public safety, and disturbed public order, thus requiring proportional criminal responsibility.

This phenomenon shows that the involvement of children in motorcycle gangs has shifted from being a form of juvenile delinquency (*juvenile delinquency*) towards crimes with a high level of violence. Therefore, criminal responsibility for children is no longer sufficient to be analyzed only through a normative approach based on age, but must also consider the quality of the error (*debt*), form of participation, and level of danger (*social harm*) that are caused to society.

In criminal law, there is a principle known as no *punishment without guilt which* means there is no punishment without fault. This principle emphasizes that a person can only be punished if there is an element of fault in him, either in the form of intent (*deceit*) or negligence (*blame*). According to Meyer et al., (2020), criminal responsibility is the extension of objective blame for a criminal act to a perpetrator who subjectively meets the requirements for punishment. Thus, criminal responsibility is closely related to the capacity to take

responsibility, the presence of error, and the absence of justification or excuse.

In crimes committed by children, the concept of criminal responsibility has different characteristics compared to adults (Hakim et al., 2025). Children are viewed as individuals still in the physical, mental, and emotional development stages, so their handling must prioritize the principles of protection and guidance (Sukmayanti & Gorda, 2026). This is emphasized in Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, which prioritizes a child-centered approach, restorative justice and diversion. Based on Article 1 number 3 of the SPPA Law, children in conflict with the law are children who are 12 years old but under 18 years old who are suspected of committing a crime.

However, empirical reality in Makassar shows that crimes committed by children in motorcycle gangs often do not occur in isolation. In a single series of acts, the perpetrator may fulfill several criminal offenses simultaneously (*real encounter*), for example, carrying sharp weapons without permission as regulated in Emergency Law Number 12 of 1951, then collectively committing a mob attack as regulated in Article 170 of the Criminal Code, even resulting in serious abuse or murder if the victim dies. This condition shows that the character of juvenile crime in motorcycle gang cases has developed into a collective crime with a level of complexity equivalent to crimes committed by adult perpetrators.

When linked to the element of error, a child who consciously carries a bow, machete or other sharp weapon as the main tool of crime, then joins a gang to look for victims and carries out attacks

with other gang members, has fulfilled the element of intent (*deceit*). In such a situation, the ability to be responsible is not only assessed based on the biological age limit as stipulated in the SPPA Law, but must also consider the child's intellectual ability to understand the consequences of their actions, the level of awareness of the risks involved, and the role played in the structure of the criminal group (Safitri & Zuhriyah, 2025).

Children's involvement in motorcycle gang crime cannot be separated from the influence of the social environment. According to Differential Association Theory (*Differential Association Theory*) proposed by Edwin H. Sutherland, criminal behavior is learned through interaction with the social environment. However, the phenomenon of motorcycle gangs in Makassar shows that this theory cannot be understood simply as a process of learning to commit crimes. Motorcycle gangs have developed into a space for the formation of social identity that instills loyalty, solidarity, collective courage, and even legitimacy for the use of violence. In the arc and street anarchism that developed in Makassar, criminal acts are no longer seen as deviations by group members, but as symbols of courage and group existence. Thus, Sutherland's theory in this case shows that the criminal learning process takes place continuously through the reproduction of a culture of violence inherited within the group.

This view needs to be confronted dialectically with Travis Hirschi's Social Control Theory. Hirschi argues that a person commits deviance due to weak social ties (*social bond*) with family, school, and community. This opinion is relevant when linked to the research

results of Pasaribu (2025) which shows that family, environment, playgroups, and sensation-seeking become the primary medium for developing deviant behavior. This is reinforced by Muthia (2024), who stated that most children involved in motorcycle gangs do not receive adequate attention and affection from their families, thus seeking recognition outside the home.

The problem with Makassar's motorcycle gangs is not simply a weakening of social bonds, but rather a shift in the center of social control. Children's ties to their families, schools, and communities are weakening, while their ties to the gangs are strengthening. Loyalty to the group, obedience to gang leaders, the use of group attributes, and the courage to engage in archery indicate that criminal groups have replaced the social control function that should be held by families and social institutions (Calderoni et al., 2022). Therefore, this phenomenon demonstrates the need for a more dynamic understanding of Hirschi's theory, namely that the failure of formal social control will create space for the emergence of alternative forms of social control in the form of criminal groups.

The confrontation between the two theories shows that the increasing involvement of children in motorcycle gangs is not only caused by the criminal learning process as explained by Sutherland or weak social control according to Hirschi, but also shows that criminal policies are not yet optimal (*criminal policy*) in Indonesia. As stated by Erfandi et al., (2026), criminal law policy does not only function as a repressive tool (*penal policy*), but must also be supported by policies *non-*

penal through strengthening families, education, and the social environment, as well as early crime prevention. The increasing number of motorcycle gang cases in Makassar demonstrates that current criminal policy focuses more on taking action after a crime has occurred than on developing a prevention system capable of disrupting the recruitment and regeneration of motorcycle gangs.

Another issue that requires critical analysis is the application of Article 7 paragraph (2) of the Child Protection Act concerning diversion requirements. So far, this provision has been understood textually to mean that diversion can only be carried out for crimes punishable by imprisonment of less than seven years and not as a repeat offense. This approach is indeed in line with the goal of child protection, but in practice, it raises problems when applied to motorcycle gang crimes, which are generally meeting several crimes at once. Archery carried out consciously (*deceit*) by children is often accompanied by unauthorized possession of sharp weapons under Emergency Law Number 12 of 1951, assault under Article 170 of the Criminal Code, and even serious assault or murder if the victim dies. The accumulation of these crimes results in a criminal sentence exceeding seven years, thus closing the diversion opportunity from the outset.

This condition shows that the requirements in Article 7 paragraph (2) of the SPPA Law are more oriented towards the severity of the criminal threat rather than the individual characteristics of the child. In fact, the philosophy of the SPPA Law places rehabilitation as the main goal. Therefore, this provision needs to be deconstructed within the framework of

legal interpretation, not by removing the seven-year threat limit, but by placing this limit as one of the indicators that must be considered along with other factors, such as the child's level of participation, role in the group, level of psychological maturity, possibility of rehabilitation, and risk of recidivism. A child who simply follows group pressure certainly has a different level of guilt than a child who is the leader, planner, or main perpetrator of an attack.

From the theory of legal utility (*utilitarian theory*), the law must be able to provide the greatest benefit to society without neglecting children's rights. Diversion for children who knowingly commit archery using sharp weapons with a high level of violence has the potential to diminish society's sense of justice and weaken the law's preventive function. Conversely, punishment that is solely oriented towards retaliation also contradicts the goal of child rehabilitation. Therefore, the benefits of the law require a balance between child protection and community protection. The greater the destructiveness of the crime, the greater the public interest that must be protected through formal justice mechanisms.

A similar approach can also be seen from the perspective of Islamic criminal law. Islamic criminal law does use age as an indicator of the capacity to take responsibility (*taklif*), but responsibility is not solely determined by biological age. The elements of intent and the ability to understand the consequences of actions (*perception*), as well as the public interest (*maslahah al-'ammah*) is also an important consideration. Therefore, if a 17-year-old consciously plans a bow and arrow attack, carries a sharp weapon, and

carries out an attack that results in serious injury or death, then the protection of society should not be overridden by age alone. Children should still be treated differently from adults, but this should not lead to impunity for serious crimes.

Thus, the criminal responsibility of children for motorcycle gang crimes cannot be adequately understood through a normative approach that only reads the provisions of Article 7 of the SPPA Law textually. The phenomenon of motorcycle gangs in Makassar City shows a transformation of child crime into organized collective crime, using sharp weapons, carried out intentionally (*deceit*), and often fulfills several criminal acts at once (*meeting*). Therefore, the reconstruction of juvenile criminal responsibility needs to be directed towards a more proportional approach, namely maintaining child protection as the primary principle, but providing space for law enforcement against children who knowingly commit serious crimes. This approach is more in line with the objectives of Indonesian criminal policy, namely not only protecting the rights of children as perpetrators, but also ensuring public safety and preventing the development of an increasingly worrying culture of street violence in Makassar City.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that:

1. The criminal responsibility of children in motorcycle gang crimes cannot be based only on the age factor as regulated in Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA

Law), but must also take into account the element of error (*debt*), ability to be responsible, form of participation, level of intention (*deceit*), and the level of danger (*social harm*) that arise. The phenomenon of motorcycle gangs in Makassar City shows a shift from juvenile delinquency to organized collective crime, carried out consciously, using sharp weapons, and often fulfilling several criminal act formulations (*meeting*). Therefore, children who act as the main perpetrator, planner, or active participant must still be held criminally responsible in proportion to the level of their guilt.

2. The implementation of the Juvenile Criminal Justice System must balance the protection of children's rights with the interests of law enforcement. Although the Juvenile Justice System Law prioritizes *restorative justice* and diversion, its application in motorcycle gang cases cannot be done mechanically based solely on the threat of imprisonment under seven years. In cases involving serious violence, the use of sharp weapons, and serious threats to society, consideration must be given to the child's role, level of psychological maturity, potential for rehabilitation, and the impact on the victim and society. Therefore, the protection of children's rights must be guaranteed without neglecting legal certainty, a sense of justice, and the preventive function of the law.

This study is limited by its focus on Makassar City, so the results are more descriptive of the empirical conditions, characteristics of motorcycle gangs, and

the practice of applying juvenile criminal liability in that region. Differences in social and cultural conditions, crime rates, and law enforcement policies and practices in other regions may lead to differences in the patterns of juvenile involvement in motorcycle gang crimes. Therefore, the results of this study cannot be generalized to all regions in Indonesia. Further research is expected to be conducted in various regions with different characteristics to obtain a more comprehensive picture of juvenile criminal liability for motorcycle gang crimes.

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