

## ABSTRAK

Tawuran pelajar di Kota Padang merupakan bentuk kenakalan remaja yang melibatkan kekerasan dan berpotensi menimbulkan korban jiwa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penegakan hukum pidana terhadap pelaku tawuran pelajar, khususnya yang berstatus pelajar, serta menilai sejauh mana prinsip keadilan restoratif telah diterapkan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah yuridis empiris dengan pendekatan deskriptif analitis, melalui studi kepustakaan dan wawancara dengan aparat penegak hukum, pihak sekolah, dan instansi terkait.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa meskipun perbuatan tawuran pelajar telah diatur dalam KUHP lama dan KUHP baru serta Undang-Undang Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak, penerapannya di Kota Padang masih cenderung bersifat represif. Mekanisme diversi dan keadilan restoratif belum dioptimalkan secara konsisten, sehingga belum sepenuhnya mencerminkan perlindungan dan kepentingan terbaik bagi anak. Hambatan utama meliputi lemahnya koordinasi antar instansi, rendahnya kesadaran hukum, serta keterbatasan sarana pendukung. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan penguatan koordinasi lintas sektor, optimalisasi keadilan restoratif, dan pendidikan hukum berkelanjutan guna mencegah tawuran pelajar secara efektif.

**Kata Kunci:** Penegakan Hukum Pidana, Tawuran Pelajar, Keadilan Restoratif.

## **ABSTRACT**

*Student brawls in Padang City constitute a form of juvenile delinquency involving violence and posing a potential risk of fatal casualties. This study aims to analyze the enforcement of criminal law against perpetrators of student brawls, particularly those classified as children, and to assess the extent to which restorative justice principles have been implemented. The research employs an empirical juridical method with a descriptive-analytical approach, using library research and interviews with law enforcement officers, school authorities, and relevant institutions.*

*The findings indicate that although student brawls are regulated under the former Criminal Code, the new Criminal Code, and the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Act, their enforcement in Padang City remains predominantly repressive. Diversion mechanisms and restorative justice have not been consistently optimized, resulting in a failure to fully reflect child protection and the best interests of the child. The main obstacles include weak inter-agency coordination, low legal awareness, and limited supporting facilities. Therefore, strengthening cross-sector coordination, optimizing restorative justice, and providing continuous legal education are necessary to effectively prevent student brawls.*

**Keywords:** *Criminal Law Enforcement, Student Brawls, Children, Restorative Justice.*