

Law Enforcement Against Children as Perpetrators of Murder In Medan City

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ABSTRACT

Criminal acts committed by children have laws and regulations that contain rules regarding the provision of sanctions against the perpetrators as stipulated in Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning child protection jo. Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, with the juvenile justice system as stipulated in Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Criminal Justice System. This research uses empirical juridical methods. The results showed that the criminal act of murder committed by children is very concerning and the application of laws and regulations to children as perpetrators of criminal acts is still ineffective, does not cause a deterrent effect or fear effect on other children, so that there is still an incidence of criminal acts of murder committed by children every year. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct coaching and direction for children so that they do not choose the wrong association and are not wrong in taking actions so that later they can become good successors of the nation for the progress of the country as expected

INTRODUCTION

Children are gifts entrusted by God to human couples who have the status of parents. To be able to make children become a good person, they must pay attention to several supporting factors, especially very influential on environmental factors, both the family environment, the school environment and the child's play environment. However, the more advanced the development of today's times, we see a lot of children whose lives deviate from what they should do at their age.

We can see in the news through electronic media and also through social media, many children commit actions that should not be done at their age such as committing theft, molestation or bullying, disturbing public peace by conducting convoys carrying sharp weapons to damage private facilities and public facilities, to also commit murder both murdering their peers and also committing murder with people older than him and worse also committing murder of his own parents and siblings, so we can argue that what the child does should not be the behavior he should do.

Based on data sourced from the Department of Law and Human Rights of North Sumatra Province, the number of criminal murders committed by children in North Sumatra in general from 2020 – 2022 is as follows:¹

Table 1. The Number Of Criminal Murders Committed by Children in North Sumatra in general from 2020 – 2022

Types of Crimes	Man			Woman		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Murder	1	4	8	0	0	0

In particular, the criminal figures of murder committed by children in Medan City from 2021 – 2023 are as follows:

Table 2. The Number Of Criminal Murders Committed by Children in North Sumatra in general from 2021 – 2023

Types of Crimes	Man			Woman		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Murder	1	6	11	0	0	0

From the data trends mentioned above, we can see that from year to year the number of murder crimes committed by children increases from year to year, we can conclude that criminal law enforcement against children is still not effective in its application because there is no deterrent effect or fear effect on every child so that murder crimes committed by children remain every year.

One of the cases of murder committed by children raised in this study occurred in 2022 on Jalan Titi Papan Marelan where the perpetrator's child committed openly and with joint energy using violence against people or property, which resulted in death to the victim by committing robbery using a

sharp weapon (clurit) that hit the victim's left chest followed by other perpetrators' children who were also Carry out piracy with sharp weapons (samurai and klewang). Because his actions resulted in the victim losing his life and for his actions, the perpetrator's son was prosecuted by the Public Prosecutor with charges:

Primer:

MAP Children's Acts as regulated and threatened with crime in Article 338 Jo. Article 55 paragraph (1) 1st of the Jo Criminal Code Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System;

Secondary:

The actions of MAP Children as regulated and threatened with crime in Article 170 paragraph (2) 3rd of the Criminal Code Jo. Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System;

In the Verdict, it was explained that became the beginning of the cause of MAP Children committing criminal acts of murder which began with a convoy of 20 (twenty) members of the KNB (Free State Group) motorcycle gang, including MAP children, carrying out a motorcycle convoy from Jalan Alu-alu Pajak Baru Belawan to Marelan, some of whom carried sharp weapons, then around Jalan Titi The convoy board of the KNB (Free State Group) motorcycle gang met the victim riding a bicycle motor. When preceding the motorcycle gang group, the victim deliberately pressed the gas of his motorcycle repeatedly so that the MAP Child and other motorcycle gang members felt disturbed and did not accept so they chased the victim. So because of the age of the perpetrators of criminal acts who are still in the category of children who are still labile and easily provoked and influenced by their emotions which is the initial cause of MAP children committing murder crimes, which is continued with Child Social Factors, where MAP children associate with motorcycle gang children who carry out motorcycle convoys carrying sharp weapons.

Based on the background description of the problem above, the formulation of the problem in this study is: 1) How is the regulation of criminal sanctions for murder of children in conflict with the Law?, 2) How is the legal protection of children in conflict with the Law? and 3) How is the enforcement of criminal law against children as perpetrators of criminal acts in Medan City based on the Medan District Court Decision Number: 23/Pid.Sus/Anak/2022/PN Mdn?

LITERATURE REVIEW

The motivation of homicidal behavior can take the form of intrinsic motivation and extrinsic motivation. Intrinsic motivations are impulses or desires in a person that do not need to be accompanied by external stimulation, while extrinsic motivations are drives that come from outside oneself.² Romli Atmasamita states that things that include intrinsic motivation are :³

- 1) 1) Intelligence Factors;
- 2) 2) Age factor;
- 3) 3) Gender factor;
- 4) 4) Factors The position of the child in the family

While things that include extrinsic motivation are:

- 1) Family Factors;
- 2) Education and school factors;
- 3) Social factors of the child;
- 4) Media influence (currently more influential on social media and Online games that have murderous elements than Smartphones);

As we know that the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia has issued laws and regulations against criminal acts committed by the community by including the sanctions given if someone commits a criminal act listed in the applicable laws and regulations. Especially for perpetrators of criminal acts committed by children regulated in Law Number 23 of 2003 concerning Child Protection Jo. Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection and for the juvenile justice system is regulated in Law Number 11 of 2012.

The community and law enforcers as well as parents in particular have an important role in crimes committed by children and become a serious issue that must be prevented from now on, because children who are expected to be the successors of this nation if they have the thoughts and behaviors to commit crimes then our country will be destroyed. Therefore, the government, especially law enforcers, must plan to carry out a form of socialization for children, both those who have not been in trouble with the law and those who have had problems with the law to provide views on norms and aspects, especially on legal aspects, so that children's mindsets become better in the hope that criminal acts committed by children can be reduced at a minimum.

METHODOLOGY

This research uses the Normative Juridical research method, where the research raised, discussed and described in this study is focused on applying the rules and norms in positive law. This type of Normative Juridical research is carried out by reviewing research studies sourced from the Medan District Court Decision Number: 23 / Pid.Sus-Anak / 2022 / PN Mdn which is associated with various formal legal rules such as laws and regulations and literature that is theoretical concepts which will later be related to the problems in this study. The data in this study were collected which were sourced from primary legal materials, secondary legal materials and tertiary legal materials.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Regulation of Criminal Sanctions against Children as Perpetrators of Criminal Acts Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Justice System determines the types of punishments that can be imposed on children, namely Criminal and Action. Based on Article 69 paragraph (2) states that children who are not yet 14 (fourteen) years old can only be subject to action, this means that children who are 14 (fourteen) years old and over can be sentenced to criminal acts committed. Article 71 regulates the determination of crimes that can be imposed against children, as follows:

1. Principal crime
 - a. Criminal Warning;
 - b. Criminal with conditions:
 - 1) Development outside the Institution;
 - 2) Community service; or
 - 3) Supervision;
 - c. Job training;
 - d. Coaching in the Institution; and
 - e. Prison;
2. Additional penalties
 - a. Deprivation of profits derived from criminal acts; or
 - b. Fulfillment of customary obligations.

If in material law the child is threatened with a cumulative penalty in the form of imprisonment and fines, then the Criminal Fine is replaced with job training. The criminal execution imposed and convicted of the child must not violate the dignity and dignity of the child himself.

Article 82 of Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Justice System regulates actions that can be imposed against children, namely:

- 1) Return to parent/guardian;
- 2) Submission to someone;
- 3) Treatment in a mental hospital;
- 4) Treatment at LPKS;
- 5) Obligation to attend formal education and/or training held by the government or private entities;
- 6) Revocation of driver's license and/or
- 7) Reparations due to criminal acts;

In the case of the implementation of criminal punishment or actions to carry out Community Guidance for children, there are 3 (three) institutions formed for it, namely:

- 1) Special Child Development Institute (LKPA): The institution or place where the child is serving his criminal period;
- 2) Temporary Child Placement Agency (LPAS): temporary place for children during the judicial process;
- 3) Social Welfare Institution (LPKS): Institution or place of social service that carries out the implementation of social welfare for children

If the district does not have the institutions mentioned above, then for the implementation of community guidance sentenced to children can be carried out in detention centers and prisons provided that juvenile prisoners may not be united with adult prisoners.

Imprisonment is the last criminal option that can be sentenced to a child to provide punishment for the crime he committed. Article 81 of Law Number 11 of 2012 regulates the provisions for imprisonment which reads:

- 1) The child shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the LPKA if the child's circumstances and actions will endanger the community;
- 2) Imprisonment that can be imposed on children no later than 1/2 (one half) of the maximum threat of imprisonment for adults;
- 3) Coaching at LPKA is carried out until children are 18 (eighteen) years old;
- 4) Children who have undergone 1/2 (one half) of the duration of formation at LPKA and behave well are eligible for parole;
- 5) Imprisonment of children is only used as a last resort;
- 6) If the crime is punishable by death penalty or life imprisonment, the penalty imposed is a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years.

According to the Criminal Code (KUHP) regulations regarding criminal sanctions against children as perpetrators of criminal acts can be described in:

Article 45 of the Criminal Code which reads:

"In prosecuting a person who is not of legal age for committing an act before the public of 16 (sixteen) years, the judge may determine: order that the guilty be returned to his parents, guardians or custodians, without any crime; or order that the guilty person be handed over to the government without any crime, if the offence is a crime or one of the offences under Articles 489, 490, 492, 496, 497, 503 - 505, 514, 517 - 519, 526, 531, 532, 536 and 540 and has not elapsed two years since being found guilty of committing the offence or any of the aforesaid offences, and the verdict has become permanent; or convict the guilty.

For criminal acts committed by children outside of the crimes and / or violations mentioned in Article 45 above are regulated in Article 47 of the Criminal Code which reads:

- 1) If the Judge imposes a crime, then the maximum principal penalty for the crime is reduced by one-third;
- 2) If the act is a crime punishable by death or life imprisonment, imprisonment for not more than fifteen years shall be imposed;
- 3) Additional penalties in Article 10 point b, number 1 and 3, are not applied;

Thus criminal acts committed by children both in the form of crimes and violations in general and specifically in this study are related to the Crime of Murder whose regulation is in Article 338 of the Criminal Code which reads "Whoever intentionally takes the life of another person, is threatened with murder with a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years", so that if it is related to Article 81 of Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the juvenile justice system, then Children who commit murder only get the threat of punishment 1/2 (one half) of the threat of punishment mentioned in Article 338 of the Criminal Code. Because the crime of murder can be categorized into acts that endanger the community, the Judge can sentence a child to imprisonment with a maximum penalty of imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years 6 (six) months.

Legal Protection and Children's Rights as Perpetrators of Criminal Acts

Legal protection is to provide protection for human rights (HAM) that are harmed by others and that protection is given to the community in order to enjoy all the rights provided by law. In addition, it is also related to the protection of dignity and dignity, as well as the recognition of human rights possessed by legal subjects based on legal provisions from authority or as a collection of regulations or rules that will be able to protect one thing from other things.

Protection of children relevant to the juvenile criminal justice system can be found in the international convention governing human rights in general (ICCPR; ICESCR) or specifically (Convention against Trture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; Convention on the Rights of the Child) and other norms formulated more as moral guidelines (UDHR) or non-binding references in form, among others, minimum standard rules developed within the framework of the United Nations or special organs of the United Nations) and applicable national laws and regulations.

Article 37 of the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child obliges States to ensure that children deprived of liberty (in conflict with law) are, inter alia, subjected to humane treatment and with due regard to the needs of children their age, are not subjected to torture or other cruel inhuman treatment or degrading punishment (including the death penalty or life imprisonment without the possibility of release). This provision also contains an order to the state to use the arrest, detention and punishment measures for children only as a last resort and for the shortest and most appropriate period of time. Another rule states that it is the duty of the state to place a convicted child separately from an adult prisoner unless the placement is considered to be in the interest of the child.

Special protections that must be provided and carried out for children who face the law include:

- 1) The humane treatment of children in accordance with the dignity and rights of the child;
- 2) Provision of special assistance officers for children from an early age;
- 3) Provision of special facilities and infrastructure;
- 4) The imposition of appropriate sanctions in the best interest of the child;
- 5) Continuous monitoring and recording of the development of children in conflict with the law;

- 6) Provision of guarantees to maintain relationships with parents and family;
- 7) Protection from identity reporting through the mass media and to avoid labeling;

Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection contains a strict order to provide protection to children who face the law by considering the principles of child protection contained in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, namely the principle of non-discrimination, the best interests of children, the right to life, survival and development and respect for children's opinions. The provisions containing the government's obligation to provide protection to children who face the law are contained in Article 59 and Article 64 whose contents have been amended contained in Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. Both articles specifically regulate the obligation of the government and society to provide special protection to children who face the law.

Basically, every child has rights that have been regulated in the 1945 Constitution contained in Chapter X Article 28 A, Article 28 B paragraph (2), Article 29 G paragraph (1), Article 28 I paragraph (2) and the principles that have been stated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child as mentioned above, the rights of the child are given not only to children as victims of criminal acts, However, just like adult criminals, child offenders also have rights as regulated and contained in applicable laws and regulations. In Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning child protection contains children's rights in general, namely contained in:

Article 16 which reads:

- 1) Every child has the right to protection from the subject of abuse, torture or inhuman punishment;
- 2) Every child has the right to freedom in accordance with the law;
- 3) Arrest, detention, or imprisonment of children shall only be made in accordance with applicable law and shall only be made as a last resort;

Article 17 which reads:

- (1) Every child deprived of liberty has the right to:
 - a) Receive humane treatment and placement separated from adults;
 - b) Obtain legal or other assistance effectively at any stage of the applicable legal remedy, and
 - c) Defend themselves and obtain justice before an objective and impartial juvenile court in a public closed proceeding;
 - d) Every child who is a victim or perpetrator of sexual violence or who faces the law has the right to be kept confidential;

In addition, Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System regulates the rights of children, both the rights of children who are in the process of criminal justice and the rights of children who are undergoing criminal periods. Article 3 regulates the rights of children who are undergoing criminal justice proceedings, namely:

1. Treated humanely with due regard to needs according to their age;
2. Separated from adults;
3. Obtain legal and other assistance effectively;

4. Engage in recreational activities;
5. Free from torture, punishment or other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment;
6. Not sentenced to death or life imprisonment;
7. Not arrested, detained, or imprisoned, except as a last resort and for the shortest time;
8. Obtain justice before the juvenile court that is objective, impartial and in a hearing closed to the public;
9. Unpublished identity;
10. Obtain the assistance of parents/guardians and people trusted by the child;
11. Obtain social advocacy;
12. Acquire a personal life;
13. Gain accessibility, especially for children with disabilities;
14. Obtaining Education;
15. Obtain health services;
16. Obtaining other rights in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations

Meanwhile, Article 4 regulates the rights given to children who are serving criminal periods, namely:

1. Get a reduction in criminal time;
2. Acquire assimilation;
3. Obtain leave to visit family;
4. Obtain parole;
5. Obtain leave before release;
6. Obtain conditional leave;
7. Obtain other rights in accordance with statutory provisions;

Thus, the actions of children who face the law, especially to perpetrators of murder crimes that are not appropriate. This action is carried out by the child, but considering that the child is the next generation of the nation who will replace the parents to live in and develop in the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia, then in conducting examinations starting from the investigation process to the court process, it is appropriate that law enforcers must provide special protection by paying attention to the rights of children regulated and contained in applicable laws and regulations So that later the child's life development is not labeled as an ex-convict / former perpetrator of a crime. However, in deciding the punishment of the child, it must also pay attention and remember that it will have a deterrent effect on children who have committed a crime and also the effect of fear of children who have not committed a crime in order to achieve the purpose of imposing sanctions on the child, namely:

1. Prevent worse behavior in the future, so that they can become good and useful human beings;
2. Provide care and protection for the safety, welfare, and health of children;
3. Provide guilt and remove bad stigma in children;
4. Creating good environmental conditions for the growth and development of the child's soul, to improve a good standard of living for his physical, mental and social development.

Criminal Law Enforcement against children as perpetrators of Murder in Medan City. Law Enforcement can be said to be effectively enforced by law enforcers if it goes through the process of solving cases. The resolution of cases for children is different from the settlement of cases carried out by adults. As explained in the discussion above, that children have privileges in solving cases. The legal policy towards the settlement of child cases is in Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Justice System which is a policy that uses the concept of restorative justice where the resolution of criminal cases involves perpetrators, victims, families of perpetrators / victims and other related parties to jointly seek a fair solution by emphasizing restoration to the original state and not retribution.

On the charges and legal facts in the trial, the Public Prosecutor read out his charges against the defendant's child, the essence of which reads as follows:

1. Declaring MAP children, have been legally and conclusively proven guilty of committing a criminal act "blatantly and with joint energy using violence against persons or property, resulting in death" as stipulated in Article 170 paragraph (2) of the 3rd Indonesian Civil Code Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, as in the second indictment of the public prosecutor;
2. Sentencing MAP children, with imprisonment for 6 (six) years reduced while the Child is in temporary detention and with an order that the Child remains detained;

The judge who tried the case in this study by also taking into account the legal facts in the case examination and trial, the panel of judges directly selected the second alternative charge as stipulated in Article 170 paragraph (2) 3rd of the Criminal Code Jo Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the juvenile criminal justice system, with the following elements:

1. Everyone;
2. Overtly and with concerted energy the use of violence against persons if the violence results in the death of persons.

Before imposing a crime against the child, the panel of judges needs to first consider the aggravating and mitigating circumstances of the child, as follows:

Aggravating circumstances:

- The actions of children are very disturbing to society;

Extenuating circumstances:

- The child behaves politely at the trial;
- The child regrets his actions and promises not to repeat them again;
- The child has never been punished;

Taking into account Article 170 paragraph (2) of the 3rd Criminal Code Jo Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System and Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Code of Criminal Procedure and other relevant laws and regulations, the panel of judges sentenced the child to the following consequences:

1. Declaring the MAP child legally and conclusively guilty of committing a criminal offence "By overtly and forcefully using force against a person resulting in death" as in the second indictment;

2. Impose a penalty against the child therefore with imprisonment for 5 (five) years;
3. Stipulate that the period of arrest and detention that the child has served shall be deducted entirely from the length of the sentence imposed;

Thus, the law enforcement process against children as perpetrators of murder crimes based on a research study of the Medan District Court Decision Number: 23 / Pid.Sus-Anak / 2022 / PN Mdn seen at the Investigation stage by the police this is handled by the Belawan Port Police Reskrim Sat Resume Unit, it should be handled by the Women and Children Service Unit (PPA). However, for the law enforcement process based on laws and regulations that contain legal rights and protection for children as perpetrators of criminal acts, the Belawan Port Police Reskrim Unit continues to carry it out in terms of the process of handling the investigation quickly to the transfer of files to the Public Prosecutor (in this case the Belawan Port District Attorney's Office).

Furthermore, at the Public Prosecutor Stage, it is considered that they have also carried out law enforcement against children as perpetrators of murder crimes by not carrying out diversion which is considered to be very disturbing to the community and must be detained against them. At the trial stage by the Medan District Court, the trial process is based on what has been stipulated in the laws and regulations, including in determining charges and verdicts against children who face the law that applies what is regulated and stipulated in Article 81 paragraph (2) of Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System which reads "Imprisonment that can be imposed on Children is no longer than 1/2 (one half) of the maximum threat imprisonment for adults, where in article 170 paragraph (2) of the 3rd Criminal Code it is stated that a maximum prison sentence of 12 (twelve) years if violence causes death, so that the public prosecutor's demand demands for 6 (six) years imprisonment, and with consideration that relieves the defendant's child, the judge sentences him to 5 (five) years imprisonment.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the description of the discussion of the research results mentioned above, conclusions can be drawn on the discussion of research results on the specified problems, namely as follows:

1. Criminal sanctions that can be imposed on children who commit crimes, especially for murder, as stipulated in Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Justice System, have regulated the types of punishments that can be imposed on children, namely in the form of Criminal and Action. Crimes that can be sentenced to children as perpetrators of criminal acts are:
 - a. Principal Crime, children who face the law can be sentenced to the principal penalty in the form of:
 - 1) Criminal warning;
 - 2) Criminal with conditions, namely the development of institutions, community services and supervision;
 - 3) Job Training;
 - 4) Coaching in the Institution;
 - 5) Imprisonment;
 - b. Additional Crime in the form of deprivation of profits obtained from criminal acts or fulfillment of customary obligations;
 - 1) While the actions that can be sentenced by a child who commits a criminal offense are as follows:
 - a. Return to parent/guardian;
 - b. Submission to someone;
 - c. Treatment in a mental hospital;
 - d. Treatment at LPKS;
 - e. Obligation to attend formal education and/or training held by the government or private entities;
 - f. Revocation of driver's license;
 - g. Reparations due to criminal acts;
 - 2) Perpetrators of criminal acts committed by children who have not reached the age of 14 years can only be sentenced to Act, while children who have reached the age of 14 years and above can be sentenced to Criminal penalties. Imprisonment is the last choice of punishment that can be given by children who face the law if the crime committed by the child endangers the community with the maximum provision that the sentence imposed is threatened with a sentence of 1/2 (one half) of the threat of criminal acts committed by the child or in other words, especially to the crime of murder regulated in Article 338 of the Criminal Code where the maximum prison sentence is 15 (fifteen) years, so that in terms of the provisions stipulated in Article 81 of Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the juvenile justice system, the maximum threat of punishment that can be imposed on children who commit murder crimes is 1/2 (one half) of 15 (fifteen) years, namely for 7 (seven) years 6 (six) months. All of these rules reflect rehabilitative and preventive approaches in handling children as perpetrators of criminal acts.

2. 2. Legal protection has an important role in providing protection of the human rights of the aggrieved, focusing on the protection of human dignity, dignity and human rights. Especially in the context of children facing the law, this protection is reflected in international conventions and Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. Article 37 of the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child mandates States to ensure humane treatment of children deprived of liberty, to regard age-appropriate needs, and to prohibit torture and other ill-treatment. Special protection for children facing the law involves humane treatment, special assistance, special facilities and infrastructure, imposition of appropriate sanctions, monitoring of child development and identity protection through mass media. The statutory order against the government to provide special protection to children who face the law is contained and regulated in Article 59 and Article 64 of Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection whose contents have been amended into Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning child protection. Special protection of children who face the law must pay attention to the rights of the child as regulated and mentioned in Article 16, Article 17 of Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning child protection and Article 3 of Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System which regulates the rights of children undergoing criminal justice proceedings and Article 4 of Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System which regulates the rights that must be given to a child who is serving a criminal term. Enforcement of punishment against children, needs to pay attention to main objectives such as prevention of future bad behavior, providing care and protection, creating environmental conditions that support child development, and providing guilt without creating negative stigma. So that legal protection for children who face the law is not only punitive, but also oriented towards rehabilitation, potential development and the creation of conditions that support children's growth as positive members of society.
3. Law enforcement against children as perpetrators of murder crimes in Medan City based on a research study District Court Decision Number: 23/Pid.Sus-Anak/2022/PN Mdn through process stages regulated and stipulated in laws and regulations, especially those stipulated in Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System. Law enforcement begins with the investigation stage carried out by the Police, the indictment and prosecution stage by the Public Prosecutor and the trial process in the District Court. Where the trial is conducted by a single judge and is carried out in a special juvenile courtroom. In carrying out the criminal sentence, the panel of judges sentenced the child to imprisonment for 5 (five) years which is also based on the laws and regulations that have been stipulated, namely in Article 81 paragraph (2) which states that imprisonment can be imposed on children no longer than 1/2 (one half) of the maximum criminal threat for adults.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

Each study has limitations; thus, you can describe it here and briefly provide suggestions for further research.

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