

## **Criminal Liability for Violence Against Minors in the “Geng Konten” Case in Cirebon**

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**ABSTRACT**

Violence against children remains a pressing human rights issue, with long-term physical, psychological, and social consequences. The emergence of social media has introduced new forms of violence, where adolescents engage in aggressive acts not only to resolve conflict but also to gain recognition and social status in digital spaces. This phenomenon is evident in the content gang cases in Cirebon, where violence is orchestrated, recorded, and disseminated online. The purpose of this study is to examine the qualifications of perpetrators, the construction of criminal responsibility in group-perpetrated violence against minors, and the appropriate legal and criminal implications for both adult and juvenile offenders in the context of social media-based violence. The study employs a normative legal research method with statutory and conceptual approaches, analyzing relevant provisions in the Indonesian Criminal Code, the Child Protection Law, and related doctrines on participation and intent. The findings indicate that perpetrators include direct actors, planners, and content distributors, and that collective acts of violence satisfy the elements of criminal liability under Articles 55, 56, and 170 of the Criminal Code, often applying *dolus eventualis*. The study concludes that law enforcement must ensure proportionate punishment, differentiate between juvenile and adult offenders, and adopt adaptive and preventive strategies to address the growing impact of digital content-related violence.

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### **INTRODUCTION**

As a form of the state's commitment to constitutional protection of children, Article 28B paragraph 2 of the Constitution states that children: "every child has the right to survival, growth and development, and has the right to receive protection from violence and discrimination." Furthermore, it is explained in positive law through PPPA No. 35 of 2014, which has a position as a child as a subject that must be maximally protected from various forms of violence, both physical, psychological, and social. Due to the rapid development of information technology and new social media, the country's social interaction patterns have also changed significantly and easily (Azzaakiyyah, 2023; Benvenuti et al., 2023; González-Bailón & Lelkes, 2023; Hanandini, 2024). Social media functionality is not limited to communication, and has become part of the lives of children and adolescents (Meilinda et al., 2020). The digital world has also formed its own culture of prioritizing existence, success, and popularity, with various social recognition prioritized by viewers, the number of likes, and followers (Nuresa, 2025). Meanwhile, the desire to create a false reality indirectly generates

various new social sensations. In situations where the demand for popularity is driven, individual actions are carried out to compete for popularity.

An example of this phenomenon is the emergence of content gangs that organize violence, bullying, or intimidation against certain parties in an organized manner to record or re-upload it into the digital content they create (Saputra & Purwanto, 2025). Violence, which is a significant aspect of both crime and lawlessness, is no longer a solitary activity, but has shifted from motive to sole means of gaining identity, public attention, and economic gain through the use of social media. As victims of violence and perpetrators, children who appear in the content gang phenomenon are in a fragile position, unable to guarantee their status as victims of violence, but also as perpetrators who are not yet mature in using their emotional processes and awareness (Putra & Nurhadiyanto, 2024).

However, this phenomenon is becoming more pressing from a criminal law perspective. The intensity of cyber violence, coupled with the dissemination of online content, not only exacerbates the victims' suffering but also creates complex legal implications. Violence can open wounds not only physically but also psychologically, leading to societal stigma, and the victim's honor being damaged by the incident, which is recorded in public spaces. The problem becomes even more serious when death results from the violence, but the law must uphold the protection of victims' rights.

In Cirebon, violence against children, involving content gangs, has become a concern for the public and law enforcement. Children can be not only victims, but in some cases, they can also be perpetrators, either directly or indirectly. Violence within these groups is celebrated and combined with online content, creating complex legal challenges, particularly regarding the criminal accountability of perpetrators (Killeen et al., 2022; Parti & Szabó, 2024; Zarmsky, 2024).

Several previous studies have examined criminal liability for violence, particularly mob violence. Faozan (2021) found that the judge sentenced the defendant to eight months in prison for the proven assault, because the trial facts and his strengthening considered that other facts had proven that the defendant was guilty as charged in Article 170 paragraph 2 of the Criminal Code (Faozan, 2021). Rahmani & Sujono (2025) emphasized that the punishment for children who engage in brawls or assaults must be as stated in Article 170 of the Criminal Code, the punishment is appropriate to the level of consequences of the violent act, such as minor injuries, serious injuries, and death, as stipulated in Article 79 of the SPPA Law (Rahmani & Sujono, 2025).

The causes of violence against children are both internal factors within the child and external factors within the family and community. Therefore, it is hoped that Law No. 35 of 2014 will provide a deterrent effect and provide more effective protection for children (Heryani et al., 2020). For example, criminal liability for *assault* or mob violence. In such cases, the court imposes a prison sentence under Article 80, paragraph 1 of the Child Protection Law, and the court considers the impact on the victim.

Explaining how various studies have addressed criminal liability for child abuse, gang violence, and digital violence, current cases have proven to leave gaps for more detailed research and analysis. Furthermore, in criminal terms, the content gang case in Cirebon already meets the elements of a complex crime. Based on the chronology of the story excerpt above, the case became a crime when two content gangs networked through social media agreed to

fight in an open location. The victim, a teenager who died as a result of the brawl, should not have been a victim if the violence did not occur physically and began with content production. In short, the above case shows that the violence in question is not only a physical conflict, but also has a motive related to content production. Therefore, the legal implications directed at the perpetrators will be more complicated.

The novelty of this research is its focus on child abuse committed collectively and recorded as digital content, as well as an analysis of criminal liability from the perspective and sources of positive law. This research is expected to bridge the provisions of the articles contained in the Criminal Code, the Child Protection Law, and the Child Protection Law with law enforcement practices in court, thereby producing knowledge about the protection of children as victims and the punishment of perpetrators of child abuse in the digital era.

This research is expected to provide academic and practical contributions. Academically, the research results are expected to provide a higher understanding of the attributes of criminal responsibility of children in cases of group violence. Practically, the research results are recommended as a reference for police and legal examinations in enforcing the balance of the threat of punishment and protection. In addition, the results of this study can also be used as a basis for paying more attention to child protection in criminal law. Specifically for cases of violence involving children, the results of this study can be used as a basis for policy enforcement of punishment policies.

This research seeks to explore and analyze several critical issues surrounding violence against children in the context of the “content gang” phenomenon in Cirebon. First, it examines the qualifications of perpetrators involved in such acts, identifying the roles and responsibilities of individuals who commit or facilitate violence against minors. Second, the study investigates the construction of criminal responsibility in cases where violence is executed collectively by a group, particularly highlighting how the law interprets joint participation and intent in relation to minors. Finally, the research addresses the legal and criminal implications for both adult and juvenile offenders, emphasizing the need for an adaptive legal approach in the age of social media-based violence, where digital content amplifies both the impact of the act and the complexity of accountability.

This research was designed with several clear objectives in mind. First, to understand the qualifications of perpetrators in cases of violence against children within the content gang phenomenon, particularly in Cirebon. Second, this research also aims to examine the forms of criminal accountability that can be imposed on perpetrators, particularly when the violence is committed collectively and is linked to social media.

Furthermore, this research seeks to examine the appropriate criminal penalties for both adult and juvenile perpetrators. Another objective is to provide an overview of the legal implications of the growing phenomenon of digital content-based violence, thus providing a basis for consideration in future law enforcement.

## **METHOD**

### **Types of research**

This research was chosen because the problems studied are related to the application of positive legal provisions and criminal law doctrine in responding to the phenomenon of content gangs that are rampant in society. Normative legal research is based on law in the sense of

norms or juridical rules that apply in the positive legal system. This research aims to discuss the consistency, application, and interpretation of legal rules in addressing a particular legal problem (Sukmawan & Damayanti, 2025). This research was chosen because the problems studied are related to the application of positive legal provisions and criminal law doctrine in responding to the phenomenon of content gangs that are rampant in society.

### **Research Approach**

The research approach used is a statutory and conceptual approach (Suhaimi, 2018). This approach requires analysis of the provisions of applicable laws, relevant legal provisions, and provisions related to this case, including approaches using provisions in the Penal Code Book or KUHP, the Child Protection Law and other criminal law provisions related to criminal acts for violence and crimes involving children as objects. This approach can provide a way to examine basic concepts in criminal law, such as criminal responsibility, intent, group crimes, and the doctrine of accompaniment, in order to gain a deep understanding of the influence of the environment and power in Indonesia.

### **Research Data Sources**

Legal sources consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials include laws and regulations and court decisions relevant to cases of violence against children in the content gang phenomenon in Cirebon. Secondary legal materials include scientific literature, criminal law textbooks, journals, and previous research discussing group violence, child protection, and social media-based crimes. Tertiary legal materials are used as supporting materials in the form of legal dictionaries and encyclopedias to clarify certain legal terms and concepts. In addition to these legal sources, qualitative data is required as supplementary data through limited interviews. Interview data was conducted to obtain an overview of how law enforcement practices deal with group violence involving children, especially at the investigation and inquiry stages.

### **Legal Material Analysis**

The legal materials collected in this study were collected through a literature review, systematically searching for and reviewing relevant legal sources. The collected legal materials were analyzed qualitatively using a descriptive-analytical method. This descriptive-analytical analysis involves outlining the applicable legal provisions, linking them to the legal facts in the Cirebon content gang case, and assessing their suitability to the doctrines and principles applicable in criminal law. Based on this analysis, the researcher attempts to formulate an appropriate criminal liability structure and the implications of appropriate punishments to address violence against children in the social media era.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **Qualifications of Perpetrators of Violence Against Children in Content Gang Cases**

According to the theory of participation (*deelneming*), all parties who contributed to a crime can be held criminally responsible according to their respective roles. Therefore, both the perpetrator who directly committed the violence and the party who planned and documented the act can still be classified as a criminal.

The phenomenon of content gangs demonstrates a new development in patterns of violence against children, meaning that acts of violence are not carried out in spontaneous, individual settings, but rather in groups, organized, and motivated by social existence and legitimacy, involving content in digital spaces. This means that violence acts not only as a means of physical conflict, but rather as a constellation of commodities produced, consumed, and shared online through social media. This situation significantly impacts not only the legal implications of the arguments of both parties in determining the qualifications of perpetrators under criminal law.

Based on research findings, the phenomenon of content gangs in Cirebon City shows an increase in the activity of youth groups engaging in brawls and violence, which are recorded and then disseminated through social media. Cirebon City Police, in several enforcement operations, have successfully apprehended several youths involved in street violence related to the groups' presence on social media. This phenomenon demonstrates that social media functions not only as a means of communication but also as a medium for the formation of group identities, potentially leading to acts of violence against children.

In Indonesian criminal law, the qualification of the perpetrator is not known from the perpetrator who directly committed the act of violence. Criminal law is confronted with Article 55 and Article 56 of the Criminal Code, which expands the subject of the perpetrator of a criminal act to anyone who intentionally participates in, orders the commission of, and assists in the commission of a crime. The determination of the perpetrator must meet the requirements of a person's real involvement in a series of criminal acts, both physically and psychologically, as long as the involvement has a causal contribution to the realization of the crime.

When it comes to the phenomenon of content gangs, child-on-child violence generally occurs in collective situations. In such situations, the division of roles between individuals involved in the violence is not explicit. Some individuals play the role of the primary perpetrators who directly commit the violence, while others play the role of co-perpetrators who tend to create situations that support violence against the victim, such as surrounding the victim, providing moral support, and preventing others from assisting the victim. Furthermore, the perpetrators are parties involved in the planning, providing the means, or documenting the violence in order to disseminate the content for global viewing. Normatively, these criteria can be met by all possible roles taken by individuals and are used to qualify as criminal perpetrators, in the form of guilt as referred to in Articles 55 and 56 of the Indonesian Criminal Code.

However, not everyone can be punished, nor does the crime need to be imposed on someone. Returning to the theory of criminal responsibility, it mandates criminal acts, fault, and culpability, or measuring several elements of justification or criminal imposition, expressed by the nature of the debut/manifestation, the nature of the effect, the nature of the intention, and the nature of the consequences. According to Musahib, a person cannot be punished if the act is carried out without the fault of the leader as prescribed by law (Musahib, 2022). An act of violence committed together against a child clearly fulfills the criminal act, especially when it threatens the child's safety. In addition, the element of fault is also fulfilled in the form of intent, which can be in the form of direct *dolus* or *dolus eventualis* if the perpetrator is guilty of being aware that the direct impact of his behavior is how violence can take the child. Furthermore, perpetrators are more likely to be serious and act without remorse

when they are in a group because there will be a feeling of solidarity that encourages them to act or ignore their actions (Suryanto, 2024).

It cannot be denied that the motive for creating digital content does not eliminate the unlawful nature of the violence committed. However, this motive can actually serve as additional evidence, aggravating the assessment of the perpetrator's culpability. This factor primarily indicates awareness and planning prior to the planned act of violence. From a criminal law perspective, the awareness that the violent act will be recorded and disseminated indicates that the crime was premeditated and unlikely to occur spontaneously. Therefore, perpetrators involved in the content gang phenomenon can be classified as perpetrators of group violence, albeit with a higher relative degree of culpability.

Furthermore, regarding determining the perpetrator's qualifications, there is an aspect of the perpetrator's age that needs to be considered. Considering that the phenomenon of content gangs often involves children or adolescents as both perpetrators and victims, the author views acts of content violence as an intermediary measure. If the perpetrator currently still qualifies as a child according to the UUPPA, there is an analogy regarding legal authority. It is still possible to carry out criminal responsibility, because normatively admitting to frequent crimes, but the handling is subject to the juvenile criminal justice system. Meanwhile, if the perpetrator is an adult, then normatively they still must be fully responsible under general criminal law and can even be said to have a more serious "fault" even though it is not proven to have committed acts that exploit children in acts of violence.

Therefore, the qualifications of perpetrators of violence against children in the content gang phenomenon must be understood broadly and comprehensively. Perpetrators are not limited to the executors of violence, but include all individuals who are aware and actively involved in a series of criminal acts. This approach is also in line with the spirit of criminal law. Criminal law implements the objective of criminal law to uphold substantive justice, so that the protection behind group collectivity cannot be used to abuse violence against children (Pasaribu, 2023).

The research results indicate that several factors contribute to the rise of violence within the content gang phenomenon. One significant factor is the pervasive influence of social media, which fosters a desire among adolescents to achieve popularity and gain recognition within peer groups. Additionally, low legal literacy among teenagers regarding the criminal consequences of violent behavior exacerbates the problem. Weak family supervision of children's digital activities further allows such behaviors to go unchecked. The surrounding social environment, which often condones or even encourages aggressive behavior and brawls, also plays a crucial role. Finally, the existence of a competitive culture between groups transforms violence into a symbolic means of asserting social status and identity.

Normatively, this act violates Article 76C in conjunction with Article 80 of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, which prohibits anyone from committing violence against children. Furthermore, acts of group violence can be prosecuted under Article 170 of the Criminal Code. If the perpetrator is a child, the sanctions applied still refer to Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System.

## **Construction of Criminal Responsibility for Perpetrators of Violence against Children in Content Gang Cases**

Based on the theory of criminal responsibility, a person can be punished if they meet the elements of a criminal act and a fault. In the case of the content gang, the fault element is evident in the perpetrators' awareness of the potential for harmful consequences to the victim. The author argues that the concept of *dolus eventualis* is most appropriate because the perpetrators were aware of the possibility of serious injury or death but still carried out the act.

Criminal liability is a legal consequence imposed on the perpetrator for committing a criminal act for which they are held accountable. In the context of content gangs, criminal liability must be defined as a group crime committed consciously, planned, and produced in the form of digital content. Therefore, criminal liability cannot be imposed solely on individuals; criminal liability must be imposed through a series of actions.

Normatively, criminal acts and criminal responsibility are based on the criminal act (*actus reus*) and criminal capacity (*mens rea*), namely the fulfillment of the characteristics of criminal acts. Criminal acts in the phenomenon of content gangs according to the author's understanding are acts of physical violence committed together against children in this case through the form of committing or carrying out acts of abuse, mob violence and dangerous acts. This form of violence carried out together is a form of open violence according to criminal law, especially if the act is carried out in an open place or one that is widely accessible to the public. This act also clearly fulfills the form of violence as referred to in Article 170 Paragraph 3 of the Criminal Code .

Furthermore, the element of guilt is fulfilled because the perpetrators intentionally committed the act. Simons explains that *dolus eventualis* means not only intending a certain consequence but also realizing and accepting that the consequences of the act might arise. In this case, the perpetrators are very likely to be considered guilty of "fault" in the form of *dolus eventualis*, which applies when an individual's actions are known to have the potential for consequences to occur . Meanwhile, in cases of gang violence committed together using sharp weapons, the perpetrators have a high probability of killing (Yanti et al., 2025). Therefore, the element of guilt remains proven without his death being explicitly proven.

The motives that motivate the creation and distribution of violent content do not erase the perpetrator's culpability. Rather, these motives create a construct of criminal responsibility, meaning the impact of the voice created by awareness, planning, and control of the will before committing the crime. According to criminal law doctrine, intent does not necessarily mean a specific consequence of one's will, but rather the acceptance and acceptance of the possibility of consequences prohibited by law (Sinaga, 2024). Perpetrators should accept that murder using a sharp weapon against a human body has a high probability of causing death. Therefore, the perpetrator's culpability can be qualified as *dolus eventualis*, when the perpetrator acknowledges the possibility of fatal consequences.

Legally, the construction of criminal responsibility in group crimes is based on the doctrine of participation as stipulated in Articles 55 and 56 of the Criminal Code. According to this doctrine, anyone who participates in a criminal act can be questioned under criminal law, whether as the main perpetrator, co-perpetrator, party who orders the act, or party who assists in the act. Participation is not only applied to acts of violence, but also requires the existence of a real flow that strengthens or enables the occurrence of the criminal act.

While constructing criminal liability, the phenomenon of content gangs requires consideration of the consequences of violent acts. In criminal law, liability for these consequences does not always require direct intent to cause them. If it can be strongly proven that the consequences are the result of a series of violent acts committed together, then criminal liability can be borne by all perpetrators involved. In group crimes, the consequences are the collective result of a number of acts, not solely the actions of a single individual. Previous research has shown that the psychological and physical involvement of perpetrators in a number of criminal incidents is sufficient to give rise to collective criminal liability.

In cases of criminal responsibility, it is crucial to distinguish between adult and juvenile offenders. If the perpetrator of a violent crime is under 18 years of age or is a juvenile, the applicable interpretation is in accordance with the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Law. This provision, however, does not abolish criminal penalties. Rather, it serves not to impose punishment, but to modify the nature and purpose of criminal penalties, making them both educational and rehabilitative. Conversely, with adult offenders, full criminal penalties will apply. Full criminal penalties are still possible exclusively in cases involving adult offenders. For example, situations of violence against juveniles can be seen as a multifaceted offense, as the crimes involved involve not only violence but also violations of the child's safety and rights. This requires a clear distinction between adult and juvenile offenders, which does not diminish their level of responsibility.

The most serious legal consequence of group violence against children is the fatal outcome, namely the loss of the victim's life. From a criminal law perspective, liability for death is not always conditional on the existence of a direct intent to kill. It is sufficient for the evidence to be able to prove that concurrent violence collusion with violence against each other is a chain of joint violence that has a permissible causal relationship to death, after which the consequences can be found to be a form of criminal responsibility by the perpetrator. From the perspective of Article 170 paragraph 2, point 3 of the Criminal Code, this third legal consequence is fulfilled if the series of collective violence actions objectively results in fatal consequences, without having to prove individually who the perpetrator directly caused the serious injury.

The application of Article 170 of the Criminal Code to the phenomenon of group violence represents criminal law's recognition of the special dangers of collective and highly public incitement. The threat of the highest legal penalty of 12 years in prison serves to convey the message that the state has taken serious action. However, the anthropology of criminal law should not end with the context of the technical application of the article; it should not only consider the substantial distribution of criminal responsibility depending on the role and contribution of the criminal actor in the crime sequence.

Based on the previous explanation, the construction of criminal responsibility for perpetrators of violence against children in the content gang phenomenon must take into account holistically the elements of the criminal act, fault, *the doctrine of common enterprise*, and consequences. This normative approach reinforces that criminal law has sufficient tools to apprehend perpetrators of violence who collude in online media, while maintaining the political basis of criminal law for the punishment imposed, namely the fair protection of children.

## **Criminal Implications and Law Enforcement Recommendations for Perpetrators of Group Violence in the Content Gang Phenomenon**

Based on Utrecht's theory of legal certainty, law enforcement must provide clarity of norms and consistent application of the law. According to the author, the application of Article 170 of the Criminal Code in conjunction with Article 80 of the Child Protection Law provides a sufficiently clear legal basis for prosecuting content gang perpetrators. Thus, legal certainty for victims can be achieved through proportional sentencing according to the level of involvement of each perpetrator.

Violent crimes committed jointly against one victim by two or more people and resulting in the victim's death can be punished under Article 170 paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Criminal Code, with a criminal penalty of 12 years. The implication is that every individual involved in group violence activities in criminal law must be responsible for the consequences caused by these activities, without considering the individual's specific role in the criminal incident .

Based on research findings obtained in 2026, cases of violence involving groups of teenagers in the Cirebon area, originating from social media interactions and ultimately leading to physical violence, are still being identified. These findings indicate that the development of information technology has not been matched by increased legal awareness among teenagers. This situation confirms that the phenomenon of content gangs remains a real threat to child protection and requires consistent law enforcement.

The phenomenon of gang-based violence, which criminalizes perpetrators, has broader implications than conventional violence. In addition to collaborative means through digital content, gang violence is repeatedly perpetrated using violence as a medium and endangers the integrity of the victim. Therefore, rather than being limited to criminalization, it should be understood more as a legal instrument for maintaining welfare and social order, used to protect children in the digital space.

Normatively, the application of criminal provisions to criminal acts of group violence reflects legal recognition of the special dangers of acts committed together. The relatively severe criminal threat in Article 170 of the Criminal Code indicates that the state views collective violence as a crime with a high impact on society. Another implication of this provision is that despite individual protection through criminal law regarding the consequences of a series of violent acts, each member within the group is responsible for the consequences. Therefore, it does not mean that the role and contribution of each individual is taken into account.

However, in reality, punishment solely based on retribution has the potential to neglect the principle of substantive justice. This is because, in group crimes, no perpetrator has the same role or culpability. This requires the law to consider proportionality in the distribution of criminal sanctions among perpetrators in group crimes as an ideal criminal principle. Therefore, perpetrators who act as the main executors are more deserving of harsher sanctions than perpetrators who play supporting roles. However, in this case, all perpetrators remain legally responsible.

The implications of criminal penalties for violence against children are also closely linked to the principle of protecting children as a vulnerable group. For adult perpetrators, punishment is based on a deterrent effect for specific prevention, particularly in cases of the perpetrator's conscious involvement with a child as a digital victim. If the perpetrator is still a

child, punishment must also comply with the provisions of the juvenile criminal justice system, using a restorative justice approach, guidance, and rehabilitation, without forgetting accountability for actions.

The phenomenon of content gangs appears to be concrete evidence that violence has changed in motives and forms, meaning that criminal law enforcement must be adaptive. Beyond applying existing criminal provisions, law enforcement must also develop an appropriate approach to address the complexity of social media-based crimes. This involves recognizing the specific roles of various perpetrators within the gang structure, establishing links between physical persecution and the distribution of digital content, and ensuring that the law enforcement process does not end with the arrest of perpetrators on the outside.

Based on a 2026 study, it was found that acts of violence still occur among groups of teenagers using social media as a means of communication and content dissemination. This phenomenon demonstrates that the development of digital technology influences patterns of child crime, necessitating a legal approach that is adaptive and responsive to current developments.

The conclusions or recommendations that can be considered in law enforcement in dealing with the phenomenon of content gangs include a synergy between normative approaches and preventive policies. These recommendations include the need for criminal law enforcement complemented by preventative measures oriented towards controlling digital space, improving legal and digital literacy for children and adolescents, and enhancing the role of families and educational institutions. Furthermore, it is possible to circulate criminal law policies that are more responsive to content-based crimes, either by prioritizing progressive interpretations of existing provisions or through specific regulations regarding membership in gangs that often commit violence and are then produced and disseminated as digital content.

Therefore, the criminal implications of the content gang phenomenon are not only related to the imposition of criminal sanctions on perpetrators, but also reflect the position of criminal law as an instrument of child protection and social control in the digital age. Consequently, research hopes that appropriate, adaptive, and prevention-based criminal treatment can prevent the escalation of violence dynamics and its detrimental effects in society, preventing violence from being increasingly normalized and considered a stable product of studies on multiculturalism.

## CONCLUSION

As has been described and discussed, the conclusion can be drawn that the case of violence against minors in the content gang phenomenon in Cirebon is a group crime or *collectively responsible crime* that is carried out in a planned, conscious manner, and motivated by digital existence so that it meets the principle of collective criminal responsibility. The perpetrators meet the qualifications of the main perpetrator, co-perpetrator, designer, and assistant of the doctrine of participation in Article 55 of the Criminal Code and Article 56 of the Criminal Code by fulfilling the points of criminal acts and mistakes with the agreement of content brawl, use of sharp weapons, and assault on the victim which then ends in an accident until the victim dies. This can be legally assessed as intentional in the form of *dolus eventualis*. The application of Article 170 paragraph (2) 3 of the Criminal Code is considered appropriate because it reflects the character of open violence carried out together and demands that all

criminal perpetrators involved be held criminally responsible for the consequences of the victim's death. The implications of the findings state that law enforcement against group violence in the phenomenon of content gangs must prioritize collective criminal responsibility that is balanced at the level of the perpetrator's role, differentiated treatment between juvenile and adult perpetrators, and supported by adaptive and preventive criminal politics.

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