

Dynamics of Brawls and Escalation of the Use of Hydrochloric in Jakarta: A Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the escalation of violence in youth brawls in Jakarta, especially the use of acid as a weapon. Using a literature review method of scientific articles, media reports, and policy documents, this study highlights the factors that drive the transformation of violence to become more extreme. The results of the study indicate that weak regulations on the distribution of chemicals, the role of social media as a medium of provocation, and minimal early intervention are the main factors. Acid is used not only to injure, but also as a symbol of power in inter-group conflicts. On the other hand, social media has the potential to be a means of anti-violence campaign if managed positively. This study recommends a collaborative cross-sectoral approach through regulation, education, and digital literacy to reduce youth violence sustainably.

INTRODUCTION

As one of the largest metropolitan cities in Southeast Asia, Jakarta has a strategic role as the national economic, political and cultural center (Mungkasa, 2023). However, behind the dynamics of rapid growth, the city also faces significant challenges in the field of security and public order. One of the main indicators of this challenge is the increasing crime rate in the last two years. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency of DKI Jakarta, the number of crimes in 2022 was recorded at 18,583 cases, and jumped drastically to 31,523 cases in 2023. (Central Statistics Agency of DKI Jakarta, 2023). However, the individual risk level for crime actually decreased from 574 to 295 people per 100,000 population, which shows the complex dynamics between population density, case reporting, and public perception of security (Central Statistics Agency of DKI Jakarta, 2023).

The spatial distribution of crime is also uneven across Jakarta. South Jakarta recorded the highest number of cases with 9,083 reports, followed by East Jakarta with 5,602 cases. In contrast, the Seribu Islands region has the lowest crime rate with only 23 cases (Central Statistics Agency of DKI Jakarta, 2023). Of the various forms of crime that occur, the phenomenon of throwing acid during brawls between teenagers is a serious concern because of its very destructive impact and disturbing the sense of security of the community. Brawls that previously often involved sharp weapons or blunt objects have now transformed into a form of chemical violence through the use of hazardous materials such as acid (Andrian et al., 2024).

Acid is a strong acid solution that is very corrosive and dangerous if it comes into contact with human body tissue. (Utami et al., 2020). These types of chemicals are commonly used in industry, such as sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, and phosphoric acid, with each having a specific function in the industrial and laboratory sectors (Gapsari, 2017; Purbaningrum, 2022). However, when used as a weapon in physical violence, the effects can be very fatal, causing severe burns, permanent disability, and even death.

Direct exposure to acid can cause serious skin injuries, blindness if it gets into the eyes, and respiratory problems if the vapors are inhaled (Subamia et al., 2019). The use of these substances in violent acts not only shows an escalation of conventional forms of violence, but also shows how perpetrators exploit regulatory loopholes and weak supervision of the distribution of hazardous chemicals.

Therefore, this study is important to be conducted in order to understand the phenomenon comprehensively. This writing aims to: (1) Identify the characteristics and trends of the spread of acid splashing cases in brawls in DKI Jakarta; (2) Analyze the motives and strategies of the perpetrators in choosing acid as a means of attack; (3) Review regulations and policies governing the distribution and use of hazardous chemicals; and (4) Provide literature-based recommendations in order to prevent and mitigate the risk of acid abuse in public spaces.

Regulations for the sale of chemicals in Indonesia are regulated in Government Regulation Number 74 of 2001 concerning the Management of

Hazardous and Toxic Materials (B3), which stipulates provisions for the distribution and management of hazardous chemicals.(JDIH BPK RI, 2001). In addition, the Minister of Trade Regulation Number 7 of 2022 regulates the labeling, packaging, and distribution of chemicals to prevent misuse (Abdurrahman, 2022). Criminally, acid attacks are classified as serious assault in the Criminal Code, specifically Articles 351, 354, and 355, with a penalty of up to fifteen years in prison if it is accompanied by planning or causes death (Parengkuan, 2021).

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature indicates that the dynamics of youth brawls in Jakarta are not merely individual conflicts but are rooted in the interaction of masculinity values, group solidarity, and social status pressures embedded within the city's socio-historical context (Slesnick et al., 2010). Identity and the pursuit of prestige drive adolescents to resort to violence as a means of self-assertion, while the accessibility of corrosive chemicals has intensified this escalation hydrochloric acid is often chosen for its destructive power and symbolic dominance.

On the other hand, preventive efforts remain inadequate due to limitations in personnel, infrastructure, and operational strategies within law enforcement (Mattson et al., 2020), further compounded by the lack of stringent regulations on the distribution of hazardous chemicals (Dishion et al., 2010). Therefore, the solution must adopt a multidisciplinary approach: tightening chemical sales regulations, strengthening character education in schools, and fostering active involvement from the public and local communities to promote anti-violence norms and raise awareness of the dangers associated with acid use.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a literature study approach by reviewing various sources such as academic journals, books, government reports, and official documents. Journals provide relevant, up-to-date research results, while books provide conceptual depth. Empirical data are obtained from official reports to understand the actual dynamics in the field.

This research method also applies an inductive approach that refers to the grounded theory technique as developed by Wolfswinkel et al. (Wolfswinkel et al., 2013), based on a theory-oriented literature review. The process follows five main stages: (1) Defining the scope of the study, (2) Searching the literature, (3) Selecting samples, (4) Analyzing data, and (5) Presenting the results of the compiled articles. The researcher conducted a search using various keywords in online libraries to gain an initial understanding of the relevant literature from various disciplines.

RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The phenomenon of brawls among teenagers in DKI Jakarta cannot be separated from the complex and interrelated socio-cultural context (Alviani & Osmawati, 2021). In a society that still upholds the values of masculinity, violent acts such as brawls are often seen as a symbol of courage and affirmation of social identity. This culture is slowly taking root in adolescent interactions, where

conflict resolution is more often done physically than dialogically (Andrian et al., 2024).

Group norms that encourage violence as a form of solidarity or a test of courage also strengthen this tendency. Teenagers who are in a friendship environment that supports violence are more likely to get involved in brawls. Group norms play a significant role in shaping aggressive behavior in teenagers, especially when violence is seen as something acceptable (Alviani & Osmawati, 2021).

In understanding the phenomenon of the use of acid in youth brawls in DKI Jakarta, it is important to further examine the motives and strategies underlying the perpetrators' choice of using this chemical as their main weapon. The choice of acid did not happen by chance, but was the result of a combination of practical, psychological, legal, and symbolic considerations that supported each other. From a practical perspective, acid is very easy to obtain on the market at an affordable price, without even requiring special identification or permission. Many building stores and online platforms sell this material freely in various packages. This makes acid a "cheap and popular" weapon, which can be accessed by groups of teenagers without criminal networks or large funds (Abdurrahman, 2022). The absence of strict distribution control also opens up opportunities for massive misuse (JDIH BPK RI, 1951).

Legal motives are also a strategic factor taken into account by the perpetrators. Unlike sharp weapons which are explicitly regulated and prohibited in Emergency Law Number 12 of 1951, possession of acid cannot be criminalized as long as it has not been used in an act of violence (Main & Nelson, 2022). This loophole is exploited by the perpetrators to carry the chemical in a drink bottle or inconspicuous container without arousing suspicion from law enforcement officers. Thus, acid becomes a weapon that is relatively safe from legal detection, but remains deadly when used (Triana, 2023).

Furthermore, psychological motives also play an important role. Acid causes permanent injuries such as facial deformities, blindness, and severe respiratory disorders (Utami et al., 2020). For the perpetrator, this destructive effect has a much greater intimidating impact than stab wounds or blows. In inter-group conflicts, violence that produces long-term impacts on victims is often seen as a form of absolute victory, as well as proof of power (Andrian et al., 2024). Another aspect that has begun to emerge is the use of acid as a symbol of terror that is capitalized in the digital space. In some cases, the act of dousing is recorded and disseminated through social media to show the strength or "achievement" of the perpetrator group (Andrian et al., 2024). The desire for existence, recognition, and increasing the group's reputation within its social circle is an additional motivation that drives the normalization of this extreme violence among teenagers (Triana, 2023).

Transforming Violent Practices: Acid as a Weapon

Over time, the form of violence in brawls has undergone a more extreme transformation. Based on data from the National Police Pusiknas (2025), there has been a significant increase in cases of acid throwing: from 5 cases in 2022, it

jumped to 31 cases in 2023, and rose again to 45 cases in 2024. This phenomenon shows a shift in the preferences of brawlers towards using acid as the main weapon because of its destructive nature, easy to carry, silent, and difficult to detect.



Figure 1. Cases of Acid Splashing in DKI Jakarta 2022-2025 Period (*2025 to February)

Source: National Police Education Center, 2025

This phenomenon is also in line with a worrying global trend. In comparison, data in India shows that acid attack incidents have remained high over the past decade. Based on the graph shown below, acid attack cases in India increased from 83 cases in 2011 to a peak of 283 cases in 2016, and although it has decreased, it remains in the hundreds until 2022 with 202 cases recorded. This data shows that the use of acid in brawls has fluctuated in the past three years. In 2023, there were 2 cases of acid attack directly related to brawls between groups of teenagers in the DKI Jakarta area. This figure then increased significantly in 2024, with a total of 7 cases reported. This increase reflects an escalating trend in the selection of more extreme and destructive types of violence. Entering 2025, up until February alone, 3 similar cases have been recorded, indicating the potential for a spike in numbers that could exceed the previous year if not immediately addressed through comprehensive prevention policies.

This pattern shows that acid throwing is not just a local phenomenon, but part of a broader symptom of violence in urban communities that are vulnerable to conflict and adolescent identity crises. By comparing these trends, it can be concluded that the use of acid as a tool of violence has high destructive power and threat, and has the potential to spread if not anticipated with adequate regulations and preventive social approaches.

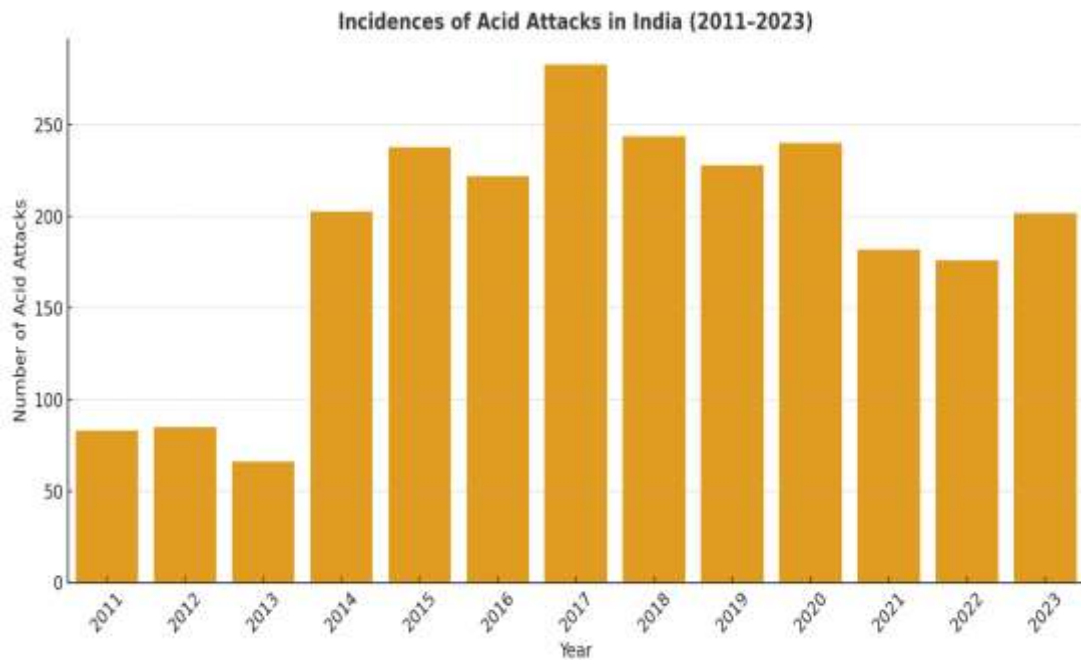


Figure 2. Number of Acid Attack Cases in India 2011–2022

Source: The Laxmi Foundation, 2022

From a legal perspective, the difference in legal treatment between sharp weapons and acid creates a regulatory gap. Emergency Law Number 12 of 1951 strictly regulates the use of sharp weapons, while acid has not been criminalized if it has not been used, making it difficult to take legal preventive measures.(Alviani & Osmawati, 2021). Weak regulation is exacerbated by easy access to acid on the market without identity verification or age limits for purchase (Parengkuan, 2021).

More worryingly, the use of acid has begun to be directed not only at fellow brawlers, but also at security forces, as in the cases in East Ciputat and North Petojo. This shows the escalation of violence towards a phase of radicalization, which is no longer spontaneous, but organized and has the potential to become a threat to state institutions (Arifin et al., 2021).

Psychological and Social Impacts

The impact of acid splashing is very broad. Physically, victims suffer permanent burns and disabilities that change their quality of life. Psychologically, the resulting trauma can develop into PTSD, chronic anxiety, and severe depression (Yuditha & Soetikno, 2024). This domino effect is not only felt by the victim, but also by their social environment, including family and community, who are exposed to fear and anxiety.

On the other hand, perpetrators are also at risk of social marginalization. Therefore, psycho-social rehabilitation programs need to be implemented, both for victims and perpetrators, with a focus on counseling, group therapy, and social reintegration and alternative education (Supartini et al., 2022).

Social Media and Technology in Escalation and Solutions

Social media has become a phenomenon that greatly influences various aspects of people's lives, including adolescent behavior and the emergence of social phenomena such as brawls. One of the most significant impacts of social media is its ability to shape and direct adolescent behavior patterns. As a broad and instant communication channel, social media allows adolescents to share information, interact, and even form self-identities in a virtual context. On the positive side, social media provides a space for establishing social relationships and sharing experiences. However, its dark side cannot be ignored – adolescents are often exposed to content that idealizes violence and makes brawls a symbol of prestige or courage (Adillah et al., 2024).

From a psychological perspective, social media use can trigger impulsive, consumerist, and emotionally reactive behavior. Research shows that online interactions affect adolescents' self-perception, which can ultimately lead to delinquency or violent acts (Yadnya & Warastuti, 2023). In a rapidly evolving digital ecosystem, social media forms a new social space where violence is often normalized, even glorified. This phenomenon is reinforced by peer group dynamics and social pressures that are more pronounced in cyberspace than in the real world (Aulady & Harianto, 2022).

Furthermore, social media also plays a direct role in the escalation of conflict. Many incidents of youth brawls began with provocations on social media, which then triggered fights between groups. Digital platforms are often used as an arena for mobilization, propaganda, and even glorification of violence (Alviani & Osmawati, 2021). In this context, social media is not only a catalyst, but also a means of reproducing symbolic and physical violence. Teenagers discuss, plan, and even celebrate brawls in cyberspace, which ultimately reinforces the norms of violence within the group (Resdati & Hasanah, 2021).

However, the potential of social media as a solution tool should not be ignored. With the right approach, social media can be a positive medium for spreading peaceful messages and anti-violence campaigns. A creative and collaborative approach involving youth participation in the production of digital-based educational content can change the narrative of violence into a narrative of peace and empathy (Yuditha & Soetikno, 2024). Therefore, a deep understanding of the dual role of social media is very important for educators, parents, and policy makers in formulating more effective prevention and intervention strategies against the phenomenon of brawls among teenagers (Fajar & Machmud, 2020; Shabrina et al., 2024).

Integrated Approach and Prevention Strategy

Addressing this phenomenon requires an integrated, cross-sectoral approach. The government needs to tighten regulations on the distribution of hazardous chemicals and enforce stricter supervision of their sale. Meanwhile, the education sector can integrate character education and conflict resolution into formal and non-formal curricula (Lim et al., 2024).

Community-based approaches are key, where local communities and local figures are involved in the prevention and education process. Programs such as life skills training, family education, and the creation of safe spaces for dialogue

between youth groups are an important part of the long-term solution (Bachri & Putri, 2022).

The phenomenon of acid attacks during brawls is a multidimensional crisis that requires a comprehensive and collaborative response. It requires data-based policy formulation, an empathetic approach to victims, and systemic efforts to prevent violence through education and empowerment. With cross-sector synergy and wise use of technology, it is hoped that DKI Jakarta can build a safer and more peaceful future for the younger generation.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The increasing phenomenon of acid attacks in youth brawls in DKI Jakarta shows a transformation in the form of violence that is increasingly extreme and organized. This phenomenon is not only rooted in social values that are permissive of violence, but is also reinforced by weak regulations on the distribution of chemicals, the negative role of social media, and the lack of early intervention at the family and community levels. The use of acid as a weapon in brawls shows gaps in the legal system and supervision of the distribution of hazardous materials, as well as a failure to prevent violent radicalization among youth.

To respond to the increasing use of acid in youth brawls that indicate an escalation of violence that is increasingly extreme and organized, strategic steps are needed that are collaborative across sectors. The central and regional governments must tighten regulations on the distribution of chemicals through mechanisms for verifying the identity of buyers, setting minimum age limits, and strict supervision of online sales. On the legal side, it is necessary to revise policies to criminalize possession of hazardous chemicals with the intention of injuring, as is the case with sharp weapons. Educational interventions are also important, by integrating character education, conflict resolution, and digital literacy into the school curriculum to foster a culture of peace from an early age. In addition, the involvement of the community and local figures in creating safe spaces and forums for dialogue between youth is crucial, coupled with the use of social media as a means of participatory, creative anti-violence campaigns. The synergy between regulation, education, and community empowerment is expected to be able to suppress the misuse of acid and prevent youth violence in a sustainable manner.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

However, this literature review also presents several limitations that suggest directions for future research. First, most existing studies focus primarily on criminological or psychological frameworks, with limited attention to the sociotechnical dynamics involved in the accessibility and regulation of corrosive substances like hydrochloric acid. Second, there is a lack of longitudinal research examining the sustained psychological, medical, and legal consequences of acid-related violence, particularly among youth in urban environments. Furthermore, empirical studies exploring the intersection between digital media, youth subcultures, and violent mobilization remain scarce, despite media platforms playing a crucial role in shaping the narratives and escalation of brawls. Lastly,

community-centered and participatory approaches in policy design and violence prevention strategies have not been sufficiently explored, potentially limiting the inclusiveness and effectiveness of current interventions. Addressing these gaps in future research can contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the systemic factors behind acid violence and support the development of integrated, evidence-based solutions to prevent its escalation.

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