



Restorative Justice in the Implementation of Diversion Against Victims of Child Crimes

Ibrahim Fikma Edrisy¹, Kamilatun²

^{1,2}Fakultas Hukum dan Ilmu Sosial, Universitas Muhammadiyah Kotabumi, Lampung, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received Nov 14, 2022

Revised Nov 30, 2022

Accepted Dec 17, 2022

Keywords:

Child Crimes;
Diversion;
Restorative Justice;
Victims.

ABSTRACT

Law Number 11 of 2012, concerning the Children's Criminal Justice System, emphasizes that at the level of investigation, prosecution, and examination of children's cases in district courts, diversion must be sought, which is carried out if the criminal act committed is threatened with imprisonment under 7 (seven) years and does not constitute a repeat of a criminal act. The purpose and usefulness of this study are to determine (1) the concept of restorative justice from the perspective of child protection and (2) Factors Inhibiting Restorative Justice like the Implementation of Diversion against Victims of Child Crimes. The approach method in this study uses a *normative* approach, namely by using legislation because what will be studied are various legal rules that are the focus of this study. Based on the study results, it was concluded that restorative justice is carried out to prevent the repetition of criminal acts committed by children and keep children away from the negative influences and implications of the judicial process. The implementation of restorative justice in the perspective of child protection refers to legislation. Meanwhile, the Factors Inhibiting Restorative Justice in the Implementation of Diversion against (1) Victims of Child Crimes are coordination between agencies that carry out diversion at the investigation level, (2) understanding of the meaning of diversion, (3) lack of public trust in the rules for implementing diversion and (4) regulations regarding supervision of the implementation of the results of diversion agreements.

ABSTRAK

Undang Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2012 tentang Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak, menegaskan bahwa pada tingkat penyidikan, penuntutan, dan pemeriksaan perkara Anak di pengadilan negeri wajib diupayakan diversifikasi yang dilaksanakan dalam hal tindak pidana yang dilakukan diancam dengan pidana penjara di bawah 7 (tujuh) tahun dan bukan merupakan pengulangan tindak pidana. Tujuan dan kegunaan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui (1) Bagaimanakah konsep keadilan restoratif dalam perspektif perlindungan anak dan (2) Faktor Penghambat Keadilan Restoratif dalam Pelaksanaan Diversi Terhadap Korban Tindak Pidana Anak. Metode pendekatan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan secara *normatif*, yaitu dengan menggunakan perundang-undangan karena yang akan diteliti adalah berbagai aturan hukum yang menjadi fokus dalam penelitian ini. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian disimpulkan bahwa keadilan restoratif dilakukan untuk mencegah pengulangan tindak pidana yang dilakukan oleh anak dan menjauhkan anak dari pengaruh dan implikasi negatif dari proses peradilan. Pelaksanaan keadilan restoratif dalam perspektif perlindungan anak mengacu pada perundang-undangan. Sedangkan Faktor Penghambat Keadilan Restoratif Dalam Pelaksanaan Diversi Terhadap Korban Tindak Pidana Anak yaitu (1) kurangnya koordinasi antara instansi yang melaksanakan diversifikasi di tingkat penyidikan, (2) pemahaman tentang pengertian diversifikasi, (3) kurangnya kepercayaan masyarakat terhadap aturan pelaksanaan diversifikasi dan (4) regulasi mengenai pengawasan terhadap pelaksanaan hasil kesepakatan diversifikasi.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-NC](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/) license.



Corresponding Author:

Ibrahim Fikma Edrisy,
Fakultas Hukum dan Ilmu Sosial,

Universitas Muhammadiyah Kotabumi,
Jl. Hasan Kepala Ratu No.1052, Sindang Sari, Kec. Kotabumi, Kabupaten Lampung Utara, Lampung 34517, Indonesia,
Email: ibrahim.fikma.edrissy@umko.ac.id

I. INTRODUCTION

Criminal acts committed by children are generally a process of imitating or being influenced by the persuasion of adults. A child often commits criminal acts, such as stealing, molestation, and fighting to injure others (Arliman, 2015). The formal criminal justice system that ultimately places children in inmate status has considerable consequences regarding child growth and development. The sentencing process given to children through the formal criminal justice system by putting them in prison has not succeeded in making them deterring and becoming better people to support their growth and development. Prisons often make children more professional in committing crimes. The phenomenon of crime is an eternal problem in human life because evil develops in line with the development of the level of human civilization (E Erlina, 2014).

The nature of the child as a person who is still unstable, the future of the child as an asset of the nation, and the position of the child in society who still needs protection can be used as a basis for finding an alternative solution to how to prevent children from a formal criminal justice system, placement of children in prison, and stigmatization of the child's position as an inmate (Novitasari, 2021). One solution that can be taken in handling child crime cases is the *restorative justice* approach, which is carried out by diversion. *Restorative justice* is a settlement process outside the criminal *justice system* involving victims, perpetrators, families of victims and perpetrators, the community, and parties interested in a criminal act that occurs to reach an agreement and settlement.

Restorative justice is considered a new way of thinking/paradigm in viewing a crime committed by a child (Witasari & Arif, 2019). The police, as the frontline in law enforcement, have a considerable responsibility to synergize the duties and authorities of the National Police as stipulated in Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, namely that the Police of the Republic of Indonesia has the task of Maintaining Public Security and Order, Enforcing the Law, Providing Protection, Protection, and Community Services.

Given the characteristics and characteristics that are unique to the Child and for the protection of the Child, children's cases facing the law must be heard in the Juvenile criminal court in the general judicial environment. The judicial process of a Child's case must be carried out by a particular official who understands the Child's problem from the time of being arrested, detained, and tried. However, before entering the judicial process, law enforcement, families, and the community must seek a settlement process outside the court channel, namely through Diversion based on the Restorative Justice approach (Saraswati, 2015).

Law Number 11 of 2012, concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, emphasizes that Diversion must be sought at the level of investigation, prosecution, and examination of Children's cases in district courts. Diversion is carried out if the criminal act committed is threatened with imprisonment under 7 (seven) years and does not constitute a repetition of the criminal act. I was looking at the principles of child protection, especially the principle of nondiscrimination that prioritizes the Child's best interests and the right to life, survival, and development so that respect for the Child's opinion is needed (Dewi & Syukur, 2011)

The Diversion process is carried out through deliberation by involving the Child and his parents / Guardians, victims and parents / Guardians, Community Advisors, and Professional Social Workers based on the Restorative Justice approach (Ernis, 2017). Based on interviews conducted at the Lampung Police, throughout 2019-2022, there were 4 cases of criminal acts committed by children.

The crimes committed are persecution, fighting, theft, and immorality. Examining children's cases through arrest, investigators of the North Lampung Police still carry out detention. In contrast, Diversion is carried out if the perpetrator and victim want the case to be resolved by deliberation.

The transfer of children justice proceedings or so-called Diversion is helpful to avoid the adverse effects of subsequent judicial processes in juvenile justice administration, for example, labeling due to statements of guilt or convictions. Several studies have been conducted regarding restorative justice on Diversion in solving criminal cases committed by children.

Research by (Ernis, 2017) shows that the purpose of applying restorative justice for the settlement of child criminal cases is to change the criminal punishment paradigm to recover the perpetrator-victim-community relationship. Research by (Budoyo et al., 2019) by showing the application of restorative justice to child crimes follows the mechanism for implementing Diversion, namely the transfer of law from criminal proceedings to extrajudicial criminal proceedings on the condition that the criminal threat is under 7 (seven) years old and not a repetition crime.

This article will discuss the concept of restorative justice from the perspective of child protection and the factors that inhibit restorative justice in the Diversion of child crime victims, as has not been discussed in previous studies. This article will discuss the concept of restorative justice from the perspective of child protection and the inhibiting factors of restorative justice in the implementation of diversion against child crime victims, as not discussed in previous research. This research has research limitations. The limitations are regarding the scope of the research, which only examines the inhibiting factors of implementing restorative justice in implementing diversion against child crime victims.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This study falls under the category of normative legal research or doctrinal legal research. This research is normative legal research through a statute approach. Normative research must undoubtedly use a statutory approach because what will be studied is the various legal rules that are the research focus (Suhaimi, 2018). This research step starts by examining the existence of legal norms regarding food security and then looking at social facts in the field. Next, it analyzes whether there is a gap between the rule of law and social facts. In this study, secondary data are classified as primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials, with the differentiation between the three legal materials based on their authoritative nature. Primary legal materials are rules and regulations, namely material criminal law in Indonesia, Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Children Criminal Justice System, Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection and Law Number 35 of 2015 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. Secondary legal materials are literature that explains primary legal materials. The literature is relevant to Children Criminal Justice System, Diversion, and other related literature. Tertiary legal materials include dictionaries-encyclopedias, catalogs, and other materials that explain primary and secondary legal texts. The legal content is discovered through library research, depth interview and observation. This research analyzed using qualitative descriptive approaches and deductive reasoning.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The Concept of Restorative Justice in Perspective Child Protection

In Indonesia, the application of *restorative* justice is based on the soul of the nation (Volksgeist), Indonesia itself which is listed in Pancasila as the ideology of the Indonesian state itself that the law comes from the soul of the Indonesian nation (*volksgeist*) itself. Where allowed deliberation to lead to consensus in finding a fair meeting point for both parties.

The formulation of the second precept in Pancasila, namely "Just and civilized humanity," shows that justice must be upheld. The enforcement of justice in social life is essential in one of the efforts to build a high and dignified national civilization. There will be no advanced civilization of a nation if it is not based on the fairies of just life. This is where the law protects human interests, creating order and balance so that the expected justice is achieved (Gusti et al., 2020).

Restorative justice is not justice that emphasizes procedure (procedural justice), but substantive justice (Mahmud et al., 2021). Substantive justice becomes the basis of our legal state, therefore, an excellent prospect for making our nation happy. The state of Indonesian law should be a country that makes its people happy, and for that, the concept of restorative justice is chosen, which is nothing but substantive justice. *Restorative justice is a settlement process* carried out outside the criminal justice system (*Criminal Justice System*) by involving victims, perpetrators, families of victims and perpetrators, the community, and parties interested in a criminal act that occurs to reach an agreement and settlement (Setyorini et al., 2020).

Restorative justice is considered a new way of thinking/paradigm in viewing a crime committed by a person. Of course, children who violate the law or commit criminal acts are greatly influenced by several other factors outside of the child (Herniati et al., 2022). To protect children from the influence of formal criminal justice systems, formal rules for the act of removing a child who violates the law or commits a criminal act from the criminal justice process by providing other alternatives that are considered better for the child. Based on this thought, the concept of diversion was born, which is called diversion or diversion in Indonesian.

Meanwhile, cases that can be resolved using *Restorative justice* in criminal cases of children with certain conditions include: a. the crime is minor; b. society does not rebel/allow; c. between the perpetrator and the victim has reconciled; d. the perpetrator's parents can guide; e. environmental conditions are amenable to the child; f. the child offender is not a recidivist.

Based on observations and interviews, an example of a criminal case of theft committed by a child named AGP was obtained. The investigation refers to the provisions of Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Law (KUHAP), Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, and Law Number 35 of 2015 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection.

In addition, related to the guarantee of the fulfillment of Human Rights, including the rights of the child, it has been stipulated by Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights. The specific articles governing the rights of children are Article 52 in conjunction with Article 66, and those relating to the guarantee of treatment of children facing the law are specifically regulated in the items of Article 66, which clearly state as follows: a. Every child has the right not to be subjected to persecution, torture, or inhumane punishment; b. The death penalty or life sentence cannot be imposed on a convicted child offender; c. Every child has the right not to be unlawfully deprived of his freedom; d. The arrest, detention, or imprisonment of a child may only be made by applicable law and can only be carried out as a last resort; e. Every child deprived of his freedom is entitled to humane treatment and with due regard to personal development needs according to his age and must be separated from adults, except in his interests; f. Every child deprived of his or her freedom is entitled to legal or other assistance effectively at every stage of the applicable legal remedy; g. Every child deprived of his or her freedom has the right to defend himself and obtain justice before an objective, impartial child court in a hearing closed to the public.

The objectives of the efforts of *restorative justice* are : a. To avoid the child from detention; b. To avoid stamping/labeling children as criminals; c. To prevent the repetition of criminal acts committed by the child; d. For the child to be responsible for his deeds; d. To carry out the necessary interventions for the victim and the child without having to go through a formal process; e. Avoiding children

following the judicial system process; f. Keeping the child away from the negative influences and implications of the judicial process.

Meanwhile, the principles of *restorative justice* are as follows: a. Make the violator liable to repair the losses incurred in order to repair the losses incurred by the offender's fault; b. Involving victims, parents, family, school, and peers; c. Creating a forum to work together in solving problems; d. Establishing a direct and honest relationship between mistakes and formal social reactions.

The procedures and procedures for resolving children's criminal cases through *restorative justice* so far are usually carried out by: a. The perpetrator and his parents met the victim and his parents, apologizing to the victim for the incident. The perpetrator submitted a proposal to be resolved amicably and not forwarded to the court process; b. If the victim agrees to the perpetrator's offer, the victim usually conveys the terms. If the case is a traffic accident, usually, the victim's request is to pay compensation. Meanwhile, the perpetrator asked the victim to withdraw his case from the police. The agreement is stated in a Statement Letter signed by both parties and witnesses and known by the local Village Head/ Village Head; c. Furthermore, the victim made a letter of revocation of the case addressed to the Chief of Police, with a statement of peace between the two parties. The affidavit is in the form of a statement of peace. In the statement letter, several things are listed, including; d. The identity of the parties, both the perpetrator and the victim; e. Agreed matters concern the rights and obligations of the parties, both the perpetrator and the victim; f. The signatures of the parties, the witnesses, and known to the local village head/ village head.

The first examination of the child is always carried out by presenting the perpetrator's parents, guardians, or family and using language that is easy for the child and the perpetrator's family to understand. Because sometimes, in the examination of children's cases, several parents or guardians of the perpetrator do not understand Indonesian. The restorative justice approach in handling criminal acts also aims to prevent the perpetrators from the criminal process, which is sometimes felt to have not been able to reflect the values of justice. In criminal law enforcement efforts, it should not only be the consequences of the criminal activities that are the focus of attention. One crucial thing that should not be overlooked is the factor that causes a person to commit a criminal act.

The stage of police interviews and investigations is essential for cases of criminal acts committed by children. Interviews of the child of the alleged criminal offender are conducted on an ongoing basis between parents, witnesses, and other persons who are necessary or related to the case (Gusti et al., 2020). The child being examined during the interview must be accompanied by a parent/guardian, the closest person to the child, and the person most trusted by the child, such as adoptive parents, siblings, caregivers, social workers, and so on. When interviewing children, a companion is presented to help the interview smoothly run and protect the child. (Gusti et al., 2020)

When conducting interviews with children, the language used by the police interviews with children is easy to understand. Of child concerned and his companion; if the child and his companion have difficulty using the official language of Indonesian, then the police must present a language translator.

The importance of *restorative justice* settlements of minors is because the settlement of criminal cases does not always have to be resolved by the judicial system. Justice that is expected by the community can be realized through other alternatives outside the litigation channel, besides that between the victim and the perpetrator are both children because they are not yet 18 years old; this is as in the provisions of Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, if the child is facing the law, the right step in handling it using a *restorative justice* approach. Moreover, between the perpetrator and the victim has made peace, the complainant or victim retracts the case that has been reported. With the retraction of the report by the victim, the investigator then re-examines both the victim's witnesses and witnesses with the information of retracting the minutes of the

examination. This can be used as a philosophical basis for the investigator to stop the legal process against the criminal act.

However, the restorative justice approach is not intended to open up opportunities for children who are criminals (EA Zulfa, 2012). Instead, this approach is intended to protect the child's interests; the offender's punishment is not for retribution but rather part of teaching since it needs to be proportionate and create solutions. The goal is for the child to understand that what he is doing is wrong, regret what he did, and internalize so that similar events should not be repeated.

Based on the description above, according to the author's analysis, the concept of a *restorative justice* approach is an effort that can solve criminal cases fairly by involving the perpetrator, victim, perpetrator's family, victim's family, and other parties related to a criminal act to jointly seek a solution to the crime and its implications by emphasizing recovery back to the original state of condition relationships between individuals, groups, families, and societies through specific means agreed upon by the parties involved in them, and essentially contain measures of justice that no longer refer to the theory of appropriate retribution from the victim to the perpetrator (whether physically, psychically, or punitively).

In addition, the child cannot be sentenced to criminal sanctions because the child cannot be burdened with obligations as an adult. On that basis, the acts committed by a child cannot be legally accounted for, especially criminal liability with criminal sanctions. That is because the sentencing process given to the child through the formal criminal justice system by putting the child in prison does not succeed in making the child deterrent and becoming a person who is better to support the growth and development process.

Factors Inhibiting Restorative Justice in the Implementation of Diversion against Victims of Child Crimes

The investigation of children in the case of children as perpetrators of criminal acts is carried out by the Child Investigator. Still, in some instances, because the child investigator does not yet exist, the investigation task can be carried out by an ordinary investigator for criminal acts committed by an adult or other investigators established under applicable law. The investigation of bad boys takes place in a family atmosphere. For this reason, the investigator must ask for consideration or advice from the Community Supervisor by Law Number 11 of 2012. Being examined in a family setting means that when reviewing a child suspect, the investigator does not wear uniform/service clothing and approaches effectively, actively, and sympathetically.

Children who violate the law or commit criminal acts are strongly influenced by several other. The factors outside of the child, such as association, education, playmates, etc., because of a process of imitating or being affected by negative actions from adults or people around them (NR, 2019). When the child is suspected of committing a criminal act, the formal justice system at the end of placing the child in the status of a prisoner certainly carries considerable consequences regarding the child's growth and development. The sentencing process given to children through the formal criminal justice system by putting them in prison does not succeed in making children a deterrent and becoming better people to support their growth and development. Prisons often make children more professional in committing crimes (Andriansyah, 2020) .

One solution to handling child crime cases is the *restorative justice approach*, which is carried out by Diversion. However, according to observations and interviews with investigators at the North Lampung Police, the implementation of Diversion still experienced some obstacles. The inhibiting factors include: a. Lack of coordination between agencies implementing diversion at the investigation level. One of the obstacles to the implementation of diversion at the North Lampung Police Station is the unavailability of the Correctional Center, as well as the lack of the number of existing Community Guidance personnel, namely only 3 (three) personnel and a short child detention time. Meanwhile,

the implementation of Diversion refers to existing rules, especially Law Number 11 of 2012 in Article 65, which reads: The Community Supervisor is in charge of: 1) make community research reports for the benefit of Diversion; provide assistance, guidance, and supervision of children during the Diversion process and the implementation of agreements, including reporting them to the court if the Diversion is not implemented; 2) Make community research reports for investigation, prosecution, and trial in Children's cases, both inside and outside the court, including in LPAS and LPKA; 3) Determine child care programs at LPAS and Child Development at LPKA along with other correctional officers; 4) Providing assistance, guidance, and supervision to Children who, based on court decisions, are criminally convicted or subject to action; and 5) Provide assistance, guidance, and supervision to children who are granted assimilation, parole, pre-release, and conditional leave.

The results of the agreement sometimes did not work because the Correctional Adviser from Bapas was often absent when the diversion attempt was carried out. So that efforts to implement Diversion are delayed, resulting in the case of children who commit criminal acts taking a long time at the investigation level. b. Understanding of the notion of diversion: The definition and meaning of diversion depend mainly on the background and where the diversion will be applied. Diversion can define what types and actions can be called diversion. Law nforcement officials will handle any violations and enter into a formal process until they have a legal decision. In addressing the perpetrators, the officers will carry out the rules of law imposed. The diversion rule is one of the policies for handling criminal acts that go into formal judicial proceedings. By the provisions of Article 26, number 3 of Law No. 11 of 2012, The requirements to be appointed as an Investigator, as referred to in paragraph (1), include: 1) has to experience as an investigator; 2) have an interest, care, dedication, and understanding of the Child's problems; and 3) has attended technical training on Juvenile justice.

Several investigators who handle juvenile cases do not have expertise in handling juvenile cases and have never attended technical training on juvenile justice. So that during the implementation of the diversion, investigators seem to have little understanding of the Child's case; they lack the experience to provide knowledge to the perpetrator's parents, especially the victim's parents, about the impact of the diversion on the Child. c. Lack of public trust in the rules for implementing diversion. Uniting thoughts between the victim and the child in conflict with the law to reach an agreement. When determining an agreement between the victim and the child is not easy. When diversion deliberations occur when the child party conflicts with the law and the victim meet in the diversion room, quarrels or commotions result in unconducive diversion deliberations. In addition, the difference in interests between the two is a fundamental problem determining the agreement. Sometimes, the victim's request cannot be fulfilled by the child party in conflict with the law because the conditions put forward by the victim party are considered too excessive. Still, the victim does not want to change the agreement, so the implementation of the diversion fails. Although the implementation of diversion has been regulated in Law Number 11 of 2012, the idea of diversion is still hindered by the views of the community, who tend to be vengeful and want to retaliate against children who commit criminal acts without thinking about the impact that the child will face; d. Regulation regarding supervision of the implementation of the results of the diversion agreement. After a determination from the chief justice of the district court, the implementation of the results of the diversion agreement should be carried out so that the victim does not feel aggrieved. However, in reality, parties to the child conflict with the law, not carrying out what is already a mutual agreement. This happened in a case that managed to reach a diversion agreement, namely the case of a party in conflict with the law of the name AGP and a victim named ABM. The victim went to the North Lampung police to

ask for accountability because the child who conflicted with the law should provide compensation to the victim. In this case, it is because there needs to be a precise regulation that is obliged to supervise the implementation of the results of the diversion agreement.

IV. CONCLUSION

By analyzing the laws and regulations regarding restorative justice in the implementation of diversion of child crime victims, the conclusions of this research : a. Restorative justice in the implementation of diversion of child crime victims refers to the second precept in Pancasila, namely, "Just and civilized humanity." The performance of the investigation is based on the provisions of Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Law, Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, and Law Number 35 of 2015 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. The implementation of *restorative justice* is carried out to prevent children from detention, to avoid stamping/labeling children as criminals, to prevent the repetition of criminal acts committed by children, to hold children accountable for their actions, to carry out interventions necessary for victims and children without having to go through a formal process, avoiding children following the judicial system process and keeping children away from negative influences and implications of judicial proceedings; b. Hindering factors restorative justice in the implementation of diversion for victims of child crimes, namely coordination between agencies that carry out diversion at the investigation level, understanding of the meaning of diversion, lack of public trust in the rules for implementing diversion and regulation regarding supervision of the implementation of the results of diversion agreements.

Reference

- Andriansyah, D. (2020). *Pertimbangan Balai Pemasarakatan Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak*. <https://repository.unair.ac.id/98020/>
- Arliman, L. (2015). *Komnas HAM dan Perlindungan Anak Pelaku Tindak Pidana*. Deepublish.
- Budoyo, S., Budoyo, S., & Sari, R. K. (2019). EKSISTENSI RESTORATIVE JUSTICE SEBAGAI TUJUAN PELAKSANAAN DIVERSI PADA SISTEM PERADILAN ANAK DI INDONESIA. *Jurnal Meta-Yuridis*, 2(2), 79–90. <https://doi.org/10.26877/m-y.v2i2.4689>
- Dewi, D. S., & Syukur, F. A. (2011). *Mediasi Penal: Penerapan Restorative Justice di Pengadilan Anak Indonesia*. Indi Publishing.
- E Erlina. (2014). Analisa Kriminologi terhadap kekerasan dalam kejahatan. *Journal3.Uin-Alauddin.Ac.Id*. https://journal3.uin-alauddin.ac.id/index.php/al_daulah/article/view/1507
- EA Zulfa. (2012). Keadilan Restoratif dan Revitalisasi Lembaga Adat di Indonesia. *Jki.Ui.Ac.Id*. <https://jki.ui.ac.id/index.php/jki/article/view/1114>
- Ernis, Y. (2017). DIVERSI DAN KEADILAN RESTORATIF DALAM PENYELESAIAN PERKARA TINDAK PIDANA ANAK DI INDONESIA (Diversion And Restorative Justice In Case Settlement Of Juvenile Justice System In Indonesia). *Jurnal Ilmiah Kebijakan Hukum*, 10(2), 163–174. <https://doi.org/10.30641/KEBIJAKAN.2016.V10.163-174>
- Gusti, I., Yudha, N., Pradana, A., Artha, G., & Ketut Sudjana, I. (2020). Peran Penyidik dalam Proses Penanganan Tindak Pidana Kekerasan terhadap Anak yang Dilakukan oleh Anak (Studi Kasus Polsek Bua). *Ojs.Unanda.Ac.Id*. <http://ojs.unanda.ac.id/index.php/ilagaligo/article/view/478>
- Herniati, O., Stih, D., Mandiri, U., & Kalman, K. (2022). PERANAN PENYIDIK DALAM PENERAPAN DIVERSI TERHADAP PERKARA TINDAK PIDANA ANAK. *Journal.Umelmandiri.Ac.Id*. <http://journal.umelmandiri.ac.id/ojs/index.php/jiu/article/view/37>
- Mahmud, A., Syawali, H., & R, A. (2021). Keadilan Substantif Dalam Proses Asset Recovery Hasil Tindak Pidana Korupsi. *Journal.Unesa.Ac.Id*. <https://journal.unesa.ac.id/index.php/suarahukum/article/view/12245>
- Novitasari, F. D. (2021). *PENGARUH KUALITAS PRODUK, CITRA MEREK DAN KEPUASAN KONSUMEN TERHADAP MINAT BELI ULANG TEH PUCUK HARUM DI DESA KEBONAGUNG KECAMATAN SUKODONO KABUPATEN LUMAJANG*.

- NR, I. (2019). Problematika Penanganan terhadap Anak Pelaku Tindak Kekerasan Seksual Selama Menjalankan Proses Hukum (Kasus di Provinsi Kalimantan Barat). *E-Journal.Kemensos.Go.Id.* <https://e-journal.kemensos.go.id/index.php/SosioKonsepsia/article/view/1795>
- Saraswati, R. (2015). *Hukum perlindungan anak di Indonesia*. Citra Aditya Bakti.
- Setyorini, E., Sumiati, P., & P, U. (2020). Konsep Keadilan Restoratif Bagi Anak Yang Berkonflik Dengan Hukum Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak. *Academia.Edu.* <https://www.academia.edu/download/63919531/combinepdf20200714-6913-1mmq7e4.pdf#page=13>
- Suhaimi, S. (2018). PROBLEM HUKUM DAN PENDEKATAN DALAM PENELITIAN HUKUM NORMATIF. *Jurnal YUSTITIA*, 19(2). <http://ejournal.unira.ac.id/index.php/yustitia/article/view/477>
- Witasari, A., & Arif, M. S. (2019). IMPLEMENTASI DIVERSI GUNA MEWUJUDKAN RESTORATIVE JUSTICE DALAM SISTEM PERADILAN PIDANA ANAK. *Jurnal Hukum*, 35(2), 165–184. <https://doi.org/10.26532/JH.V35I2.11052>