Law Enforcement Concerning Children in Conflict with the Law within the Juvenile Criminal Justice System : An Empirical Study in Palu City

Irna[1*], Anugrah Kurnia Wulandari[2]
irna@unaim-wamena.ac.id[1] , Anugrahkurniawulandari97@gmail.com[2]
[1,2]Faculty Of Social Science Politic Science and Law, Amal Ilmiah Yapis Wamena University, Indonesia
Corresponding email : irna@unaim-wamena.ac.id

Article Info
Received: 2026-10-14
Revised: 2026-10-18
Accepted: 2026-12-31

Keywords: *Children in Conflict with the Law; Diversion; Palu City; Law Enforcement; Restorative Justice; Juvenile Criminal Justice System.*

Abstract

Handling children in conflict with the law requires a specialized framework emphasizing the best interests of the child, victim restoration, and social reintegration. This article analyzes the implementation of the juvenile criminal justice system in Palu City based on 2018 field data and the obstacles encountered at different stages of case handling and child rehabilitation. The study employs an empirical legal (socio-legal) approach through interviews, observations, and documentation, with qualitative analysis based on Lawrence M. Friedman's legal system theory. The findings indicate that the normative framework of Law No. 11 of 2012 provides mechanisms for diversion and restorative justice, but implementation during the research period encountered constraints involving time, human-resource capacity and facilities, interagency coordination, victim involvement, and acceptance of restorative resolutions. Qualitative findings also show that children's social circumstances, including peer environments, family, economic conditions, and education, must be considered individually and cannot be treated as singular causes. The study's novelty lies in its integrated analysis of barriers at the investigation, prosecution, court examination, and rehabilitation stages through the dimensions of legal substance, structure, and culture. Legal developments after 2018 are used as normative context rather than evidence of current empirical conditions in Palu City. The study recommends stronger institutional coordination, greater capacity among supporting institutions, individualized assessments, involvement of victims and families, and improved understanding of restorative approaches.

Keywords: Children in Conflict with the Law; Diversion; Palu City; Law Enforcement; Restorative Justice; Juvenile Criminal Justice System.

I. Introduction

Children in conflict with the law require treatment different from that of adult offenders because they are still growing and developing and are entitled to protection, education, guidance, and social reintegration (Setiawan et al., 2025). Accordingly, the juvenile criminal justice system must not be directed solely toward punishment; it must also consider the best interests of the child, proportionality in case handling, restoration of victims' losses, children's accountability, and the prevention of stigmatization (Permatasari et al., 2025). In Indonesia, these principles have a legal foundation in Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (the SPPA Law), which places diversion and restorative justice at the center of resolving cases involving children (Sugama et al., 2024).

Diversion and restorative justice are interrelated but distinct concepts. Diversion refers to transferring the resolution of a child's case from criminal justice proceedings to processes outside the criminal justice system, whereas restorative justice is an approach that emphasizes restoring the situation, offender accountability, victims' interests, dialogue, and the involvement of affected parties (Fithri & Wahyuni, 2026). The SPPA Law requires diversion efforts at the investigation, prosecution, and district court examination stages, provided that the case meets the statutory requirements. Thus, the effectiveness of juvenile criminal justice cannot be assessed solely by the existence of legal norms; it also depends on the capacity of law enforcement institutions, interagency coordination, the involvement of victims and families, and community acceptance of restoratively oriented resolutions (Abdulajid et al., 2024).

Previous studies have shown that the implementation of diversion and restorative justice continues to encounter legal, institutional, and social challenges.

Nashriana, Banjarani, Del Rosario, and Novianti identified obstacles to diversion associated with legal factors, law enforcement officials, infrastructure and facilities, society, and culture (Nashriana et al., 2023). Filonia highlighted problems in applying restorative justice, including regulatory disharmony, limited understanding among officials, and suboptimal community participation (Filonia et al., 2024). These studies demonstrate that a normative framework does not, by itself, ensure effective implementation. Diversion must therefore be understood as a systemic issue involving norms, institutions, and the social environment.

Research focusing more closely on actors and practices reveals variation in implementation challenges. Using an empirical-juridical approach, Jesari and Aliya (2025) examined judges' roles in implementing diversion and demonstrated the importance of applying normative provisions while considering the specific circumstances of each case. Rismana et al. (2025) approached diversion through the lens of legal effectiveness and emphasized the need for systemic support and cross-sector collaboration. Meanwhile, Sitepu, Fernando, Sary, and Taniady, through a socio-legal study in Bengkulu involving various justice actors, demonstrated the importance of institutional capacity, interagency coordination, and family and community support in implementing non-custodial sanctions and restorative justice (Sitepu et al., 2025). These studies differ in their focus on actors, locations, methods, and stages of case handling.

Alongside legal and institutional considerations, children's social circumstances are also an important analytical context. Mahka, Jaya, Mirfan, and Ismail, in their study of diversion in Gowa, discussed family and the social environment as part of the context for handling children's cases (Mahka et al., 2023). Other literature likewise shows that peer environments, family circumstances, education, and economic conditions can interact in children's experiences.

However, these factors should not be treated as single causes applicable to every child. Relationships among factors must be analyzed according to individual circumstances and available empirical evidence (Ihsan et al., 2025). This study therefore draws on the literature concerning social factors to explain the importance of a comprehensive approach to children.

Research gap and novelty. Previous studies have addressed diversion regulations, restorative justice, diversion effectiveness, the roles of particular actors, non-custodial sanctions, and children's social circumstances across different locations and institutional settings (Ernita et al., 2024). Nevertheless, there remains scope for a contextual explanation of how implementation barriers intersect across multiple stages of case handling and child rehabilitation within a single study area. This study addresses that gap by analyzing field findings collected in Palu City in 2018, particularly at the investigation, prosecution, court examination, and child rehabilitation stages. The findings are examined using Lawrence M. Friedman's legal system theory, encompassing legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture. The novelty of this study therefore lies not in using Friedman's theory or the concept of diversion, but in applying the legal-system framework in an integrated manner to explain the relationships among legal provisions, institutional capacity, coordination among stakeholders, and acceptance of restorative approaches based on empirical findings in Palu City during the study period.

The empirical data for this study were collected in 2018. Consequently, the field findings are not intended to describe current empirical conditions in Palu City. Legislative developments and literature published after the data collection period are used as normative context and analytical material, not as substitutes for updated empirical data. Similarly, literature on children's social circumstances provides analytical context and does not serve as a basis for quantitative

conclusions or causal relationships unsupported by verifiable research data.

Against this background, the study aims to analyze the implementation of the juvenile criminal justice system in Palu City based on the 2018 field findings, identify the documented obstacles in case handling and child rehabilitation, and explain those obstacles through the dimensions of legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture. The study is expected to contribute to juvenile criminal law scholarship by demonstrating the importance of the relationship between the adequacy of legal norms, institutional capacity, coordination among parties, and a legal culture conducive to restorative case resolution.

2. Research Method

This is legal research employing a socio-legal (empirical-juridical) approach that combines normative analysis of legislation with empirical data collected in Palu City in 2018. The research design draws on the thesis that served as the source of this article's empirical data, using statutory, sociological, conceptual, and comparative approaches. The sociological approach involved direct field research to obtain primary data through observation and interviews, while legal materials were used to assess the normative framework of the juvenile criminal justice system.

The research sites included institutions involved in handling and rehabilitating children in Palu City: the Palu Police Resort, the Palu District Prosecutor's Office, the Palu District Court, the Palu Correctional Guidance Center (Bapas), and the Palu Special Child Development Institution (LPKA). Institutional informants included juvenile investigators, juvenile public prosecutors, juvenile judges, officers responsible for accompanying child clients at Bapas, and LPKA staff. The substantive criteria for selecting informants were their direct involvement in and knowledge of case handling or child rehabilitation within their respective

institutions. The research notes also included individual accounts of children involved in legal proceedings. This article does not introduce informant numbers or recruitment procedures that were not documented in the original thesis.

Primary data were obtained through interviews, field observations, and documentation. Interviews with law enforcement personnel and institutional officers addressed the implementation of diversion, obstacles at the investigation, prosecution, and court examination stages, interagency coordination, and conditions of child rehabilitation. Observations were used to understand institutional practices and facility conditions relevant to handling children, while documentation supplemented information on cases and children's circumstances. Secondary data comprised primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials relevant to the juvenile criminal justice system. Regulations and literature published after 2018 are used as normative and analytical context rather than as evidence of empirical conditions in Palu City after the research period.

The analysis was qualitative and descriptive. Interview, observation, and documentary data were organized into themes relating to the implementation of juvenile criminal justice and barriers to its implementation. For this article, the findings were analyzed through three dimensions of Lawrence M. Friedman's legal system theory: legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture. The substance dimension assessed the normative framework for handling children; the structure dimension examined institutional capacity, facilities, roles, and coordination; and the legal culture dimension explored stakeholders' attitudes toward and acceptance of diversion and restoratively oriented resolutions. Information from interviews, observations, and documents was compared to assess the consistency of findings across different stages of case handling.

Specifically regarding children's social circumstances, the findings were

identified through a combination of observation, interviews, and documentation. The aspects emerging from the data included peer environments, economic circumstances, education, family, and developments in technology and mass media. Because the study uses qualitative-descriptive analysis, these social factors are not treated as measures of prevalence or evidence of causal relationships. Instead, the analysis seeks to understand children's individual circumstances in a multifactorial way, taking into account the connections between social conditions and the experiences of children in conflict with the law.

In presenting this article, the identities of children have been anonymized. Names appearing in the original thesis have been omitted and replaced with initials or codes to reduce the risk of identification, and personal information unnecessary for the analysis has been excluded. Because the available documentation from the 2018 study contains no information on formal institutional ethical approval, this article does not claim that unverifiable formal ethical procedures were undertaken. All empirical data refer to field conditions in 2018; subsequent legal developments are used only as normative and analytical context.

3. Results and Discussion

A. Special Mechanisms under the Juvenile Criminal Justice System and the Implementation Gap

Handling children in conflict with the law within the juvenile criminal justice system concerns not only the protection of human rights but also law enforcement. Various legislative provisions affirm that children must receive both legal and non-legal protection. Such protection is needed to prevent children from becoming victims of actions by individuals, groups, private organizations, or government, whether directly or indirectly, and to prevent mental, physical, and social harm in different areas of life (Abadi et al., 2023). Interviews with juvenile

investigators at the Palu Police Resort revealed several obstacles during investigations, as described by the following informant:

> *"Among the obstacles encountered in investigations is that child offenders do not have birth certificates or other birth identification establishing that they are minors. The very short detention period of 15 days makes investigations difficult for investigators. It is difficult to reach a diversion agreement. After the police receive a report of an alleged offense committed by a child, they interview victims and witnesses and collect evidence. Children aged 14 may be detained. During investigations at the Palu Police Resort, diversion is attempted, but investigators often find it difficult to reach an agreement. For example, children involved in theft may be unable to compensate victims for their losses because many child offenders come from economically disadvantaged backgrounds, so diversion is not achieved." (Interview with a juvenile investigator at the Palu Police Resort, January 17, 2018*).

At the prosecution stage, interviews with juvenile public prosecutors at the Palu District Prosecutor's Office indicated that diversion efforts also encountered several obstacles. Although the office sought to implement diversion, not all attempts succeeded because of practical difficulties, as explained by the following informant:

> *"The time provided or prescribed by the SPPA Law is very short. It is extremely difficult to secure the victim's attendance. Victims still adhere to the old stigma or paradigm that offenders must be deterred through punishment, so many are reluctant to attend when invited by juvenile public prosecutors to attempt diversion. When we seek to conduct diversion, social service agencies are sometimes, indeed often, difficult to cooperate with. The Prosecutor's Office, through the juvenile public prosecutor, invites them, but they do not attend because they have very few personnel or are understaffed." (Interview with a juvenile public prosecutor at the Palu District Prosecutor's Office, January 11, 2018).*

As at the investigation and prosecution stages, court proceedings also regard diversion as an important component of handling children's cases. Judges are required to attempt diversion under the SPPA Law where a case meets the prescribed conditions. The diversion process must be conducted within the time frame established by legislation (Komariah & Lewoleba, n.d.). Field research at the Palu

District Court, including an interview with a juvenile judge, identified barriers in case examination, particularly limited time and the attendance of relevant parties:

> *"The very short period of child detention (Article 35 of Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the SPPA), and the short period prescribed by law, force judges to race against time, so the judicial process cannot be carried out optimally. Diversion cannot be implemented at the court level because the time available is so short. Parties such as the offender's parents, legal counsel, and Bapas representatives sometimes attend the first hearing but fail to attend subsequent hearings. This obstructs proceedings and sometimes causes adjournments." (Interview with a juvenile judge at the Palu District Court, January 12, 2018).*

Similarly, LPKA, as an institution responsible for rehabilitation following criminal judgments, faced inadequate facilities. Fieldwork at the Palu Special Child Development Institution revealed several constraints in the rehabilitation of child correctional clients. An interviewed LPKA officer described the situation as follows:

> *"The Special Child Development Institution did not yet have its own building and still shared a block or was located adjacent to adult detention blocks. Palu LPKA could not provide separate rooms for children who were detainees and those who had already become correctional clients, so they had to be housed together because no other rooms were available. Even the rooms designated for child clients had been allocated from adult-client accommodation. The institution had only 20 personnel in total, including its head and administrative staff. (Interview with the Head of the Child Development Section at Palu LPKA, January 15, 2018).*

The field research showed that legal institutions in Palu City formally implemented SPPA procedures within their respective mandates. At the investigation and prosecution stages, case handling involved community supervisors from Bapas, while at the court examination stage diversion had to be attempted in accordance with the SPPA Law. Normatively, the SPPA system establishes diversion as an alternative resolution mechanism when statutory requirements are satisfied and prioritizes restorative justice in handling children's cases. However, the research data reveal an implementation gap. At the prosecution stage, for example, a juvenile public

prosecutor reported that diversion was frequently obstructed by limited prosecution time, difficulties securing victims' attendance, and inadequate coordination with the Social Services Office and support agencies. Moreover, some victims rejected diversion because they wanted offenders to experience a deterrent effect. At the investigation stage, the involvement of community supervisors was not consistently maintained; the research notes associated this with limited Bapas personnel. Interviews at Palu LPKA likewise revealed inadequate facilities and human resources. Thus, legal substance alone cannot guarantee optimal child protection when institutional structures and legal culture do not fully support its implementation. From Friedman's perspective, SPPA effectiveness depends not only on rules but also on institutional capacity and stakeholders' acceptance of restorative approaches. Obstacles involving time, personnel, coordination, facilities, and stakeholders' perceptions therefore need to be addressed by strengthening operational procedures, institutional capacity, and understanding of restorative justice (Siringoringo et al., 2026). These findings are consistent with other research showing that restorative approaches still encounter numerous implementation barriers (Mawarni et al., 2023).

B. Diversion as a Meeting Point between Children's and Victims' Interests

Ideally, diversion reconciles children's interests, particularly education and rehabilitation, with victims' interest in obtaining redress (Sahren et al., 2024). However, interviews at the Palu District Prosecutor's Office showed that, in practice, some victims preferred formal law enforcement over restorative resolution. This reflects tension between the restorative paradigm envisaged by the SPPA Law and the retributive paradigm that remains influential in legal culture. In Friedman's framework, diversion is part of legal substance, while the legal culture of the parties, including victims, their families, and officials, helps determine whether the norm is accepted and implemented (Hasibuan et al., 2023). Research on the prevention of

stigmatization also suggests that societal attitudes toward children who commit offenses may retain negative stigma, so restorative justice must be accompanied by efforts to reduce stigmatization (Panu et al., 2025). The success of diversion should therefore be measured not merely by the number of cases resolved outside court, but also by the quality of the resolution, including redress for victims, children's accountability, and their capacity to return to the community without stigma (Kurniawan et al., 2023). Legal developments after the study period are used here as normative context illustrating the stronger orientation toward victim restoration and child protection, not as evidence of empirical practice in Palu City after 2018 (Alhukmi et al., 2024).

C. Coordination among Support Institutions and Child Rehabilitation

The success of the juvenile criminal justice system depends heavily on support institutions. The field research confirms the important role of Bapas in preparing social inquiry reports, providing assistance, facilitating rehabilitation, and supervising children during diversion proceedings. In Palu City, however, coordination with Bapas was not always optimal. Research notes documented cases in which Bapas was not consistently involved, a situation associated with personnel capacity and interagency coordination procedures. This matters because Friedman's legal structure dimension emphasizes the need for sufficient institutional and personnel capacity. Stronger, more explicit, and consistently applied coordination mechanisms are therefore needed, including operational procedures ensuring that every child's case is coordinated with Bapas in accordance with applicable rules (Bahari & Enggarani, 2024).

Statements by Palu LPKA staff in 2018 indicated limited child-specific facilities and staff numbers. This situation confirms that child protection does not end with the judgment but also encompasses rehabilitation and social reintegration

(Hasibuan et al., 2023). In Friedman's framework, these issues fall within the legal structure dimension because they concern institutional capacity. Without adequate infrastructure and human resources, the rehabilitative objectives of the SPPA system are difficult to achieve optimally.

Overall, the research findings demonstrate the need for horizontal and vertical coordination among law enforcement institutions—police, prosecutors, and courts—and between these institutions and Bapas, social services, social workers, families, and communities. Stronger coordination can focus on more integrated support mechanisms tailored to children's needs, including social and educational support for children who have dropped out of school. In this way, the legal structure can function more cohesively in handling children.

D. Children's Social Circumstances (Peers, Family, Economy, and Education)

The 2018 field data show that children's social circumstances were among the themes emerging from observations, interviews, and research documentation at the Palu Police Resort and Palu LPKA. These findings indicate that peer environments, family circumstances, economic conditions, and education formed part of the social context surrounding the individual experiences of children in conflict with the law. These factors are not presented as sole causes of criminal offenses but are understood contextually according to each child's circumstances. Accounts from officials and children's individual experiences are therefore used to explain social circumstances qualitatively and from a multifactorial perspective.

> *"Officials' accounts indicated that peer environments and economic circumstances were among the social contexts encountered in handling children in conflict with the law. One informant from the Palu Police Resort stated:*
> *Most children who committed offenses did so "because of negative peer environments and friendships, and frequent drug and alcohol consumption; another contributing factor was their limited economic means." (Interview with Mr. Dwi Sarsono, Acting Head of Administrative Affairs, Criminal Investigation Unit, Palu Police Resort, January 16, 2018).*

In addition to officers' accounts, interviews with children detained at the Palu Police Resort provided insight into individual circumstances. A child identified as IAA, aged 15, who was involved in stealing a motorcycle belonging to an older sibling, said that the child had left school in the second year of junior high school and had been influenced by peers, most of whom had also dropped out. According to IAA, the theft was committed to obtain money to buy methamphetamine. Another child, identified as MS, aged 17, stated that the theft was committed to meet daily food needs because the parents no longer provided financial support. MS's parents were divorced; the father worked as a construction laborer and the mother as a domestic worker. MS had also left school in the third year of junior high school because of financial constraints.

The field findings indicate that peer environments were one of the contexts emerging from officials' accounts and children's individual experiences. Yet peer influences did not operate in isolation. The accounts also showed their interaction with other circumstances, such as school dropout, drug use, parental divorce, and economic hardship. Social factors in this study are therefore understood as multifactorial and contextual, meaning that case handling should take account of children's backgrounds and individual needs rather than reduce their behavior to a single cause.

An important implication of this analysis is that children cannot all be treated in the same way. If case handling focuses exclusively on legal aspects without considering children's individual circumstances, the social problems underlying their conduct may remain inadequately addressed. Initial assessments through social inquiry reports should therefore investigate family background, education, and economic circumstances so that recommendations, including rehabilitation programs and social support, can be tailored to each child's needs. This approach to social

factors is consistent with the orientation of restorative justice, which emphasizes not only accountability but also children's recovery and the prevention of reoffending.

E. Integrating the Dimensions of Legal Substance, Structure, and Culture (Friedman's Theory)

The findings can be mapped onto the three dimensions of Lawrence M. Friedman's legal system theory: legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture.

1. Legal substance

The SPPA Law provides a legal basis for child protection through diversion, restorative justice, and the involvement of community supervisors. However, the existence of legal substance is insufficient without effective implementation. Article 11 of the SPPA Law, for example, provides for forms of diversion agreements that may include reconciliation with or without compensation, returning the child to parents or guardians, participation in education or training, and community service. Thus, the central problem revealed by this study is not simply the absence of norms but the gap in their implementation.

2. Legal structure

Law enforcement and support institutions, including police, prosecutors, courts, Bapas, and LPKA, have interconnected roles. The research findings show that personnel shortages, inadequate facilities, and time constraints at different stages of case handling may hinder the application of legal substance. These circumstances underscore the importance of institutional capacity and interagency coordination in implementing the SPPA system.

3. Legal culture

The values and attitudes of officials and society help shape practices in handling children's cases. The continued retributive emphasis on punishment

among some officials and victims can generate resistance to diversion and restorative justice. The perception that diversion weakens deterrence must be addressed by strengthening understanding of the law and the objectives of child protection.

These three dimensions are interconnected: legal substance establishes the normative framework, legal structure implements and supports its application, and legal culture shapes social acceptance and practice. Effective handling of children in conflict with the law must consider all three dimensions together, include assessments of children's individual circumstances, and extend beyond compliance with formal procedures. Accordingly, law enforcement concerning children should integrate the mechanisms provided under the SPPA Law with individualized assessments and social interventions appropriate to children's needs.

F. Relevance of the 2018 Findings in the 2026 Legal Context

The 2018 findings serve as an empirical baseline for examining the gap between the normative framework and practice during the research period. Legislative and scholarly developments after 2018 are used to assess normative developments and the analytical relevance of themes such as institutional coordination, Bapas and LPKA capacity, victim participation, and child protection. These developments are not used to claim that empirical conditions in Palu City in 2026 were identical to those documented in 2018.

The 2018 research in Palu City showed that the effectiveness of child protection depends not only on the existence of SPPA norms but also on institutional capacity, interagency coordination, acceptance of diversion and restorative justice, and assessment of children's individual circumstances. The study therefore implies a need to strengthen legal implementation by integrating

formal mechanisms, social assessments, family and victim involvement, and children's rehabilitation and reintegration.

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

This study concludes that the implementation of the juvenile criminal justice system in Palu City, based on 2018 field data, was oriented toward mechanisms established by the SPPA Law, including diversion and restorative justice. Nevertheless, implementation continued to encounter obstacles involving limited time for case handling, human resources and facilities, interagency coordination, victim involvement, and stakeholders' acceptance of restorative resolutions. Within Lawrence M. Friedman's legal system framework, these barriers reveal the interconnected nature of legal substance, the capacity of institutional structures, and legal culture. Findings concerning children's social circumstances show that peer environments, families, economic conditions, and education must be understood individually, multifactorially, and contextually rather than treated as single causes of criminal conduct. All empirical findings in this study refer to field conditions in 2018, while legal developments after 2018 are used as normative and analytical context. Based on these findings, stronger interagency coordination, greater capacity among support institutions, individualized assessments, and increased involvement of victims and families are needed to support a more restorative juvenile criminal justice system oriented toward the best interests of the child.

REFERENCES

Abadi, W. N., Juita, S. R., & Aryaputra, M. I. (2023). IMPLEMENTASI PERLINDUNGAN TERHADAP ANAK KORBAN KEKERASAN SEKSUAL DI DP3A KOTA SEMARANG. *Semarang Law Reviuw (SLR)*, *4*(1), 38–50.

Abdulajid, S., Ahmad, A., & Suwito, M. (2024). Diversion Practices In Juvenile Traffic

Crime Investigations As A Social Engineering Tool: A Case In North Maluku, Indonesia. *CEPALO*, *8*(1), 69–78. https://doi.org/10.25041/cepalo.v8no1.3294

Alhukmi, I., Anzalallah, B., Handayati, N., & Marwiyah, S. (2024). Pertanggungjawaban Hukum Terhadap Anak yang Berhadapan dengan Hukum dalam Tindak Pidana Persetubuhan Berdasarkan Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak. *JIHHP : Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, Humaniora Dan Politik*, *5*(2), 987–1003.

Bahari, V. I., & Enggarani, N. S. (2024). Police Discretion in Criminal Cases of Abuse by Minors with the Application of Diversion Restorative Justice. *Pena Justitia*, *23*(1), 352–373.

Ernita, L., Saputra, R., & Andriani, L. (2024). Prevention of Deviant Behavior Disease of Adolescent Children by the Application of Communication in the. *Journal of Community Health*, *10*(3), 478–489.

Filonia, F. B., Hukum, M., & Soedirman, U. J. (2024). Penerapan Restorative Justice terhadap Anak dalam Perspektif Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak di Indonesia. *Jurnal Hukum In Concreto*, *3*(1), 98–113.

Fithri, B. S., & Wahyuni, W. S. (2026). Pelaksanaan Restorative Justice sebagai Implementasi Asas Kepentingan Terbaik bagi Anak Pelaku Tindak Pidana Tawuran. *Jurnal Hukum Sasana*, *12*(1), 87–106.

Hasibuan, H., Mansar, A., & Perdana, S. (2023). Optimizing Diversion Policy Due to Overcrowding in Children ' s Special Development Institutions (LPKA). *Pena Justitia*, *22*(1), 1–10.

Ihsan, A., Iqrak, S., & Nadya, S. P. (2025). Analisis Penyebab serta Penanggulangan Delinkuensi Anak : Peran Keluarga, Lingkungan Sosial, dan Tanggung Jawab Kolektif. *Muqoddimah : Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Ilmu Politik Dan Humaniora*, *9*(3), 1715–1723.

Jesari, J., & Aliya, A. (2025). Model Restorative Justice dalam Diversi Anak

Menggunakan Pendekatan. *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Sosial (HAKIM)*, *3*(3), 1331–1344.

Komariah, S., & Lewoleba, K. K. (n.d.). APENERAPAN KONSEP DIVERSI BAGI ANAK PENYANDANG DISABILITAS PELAKU TINDAK PIDANA KEKERASAN. *USM Law Reviuw*, *4*(2), 586–603.

Kurniawan, M. A., Eddy, T., & Mansar, A. (2023). Concept of Compensation for Child Victims In the Crime of Human Trafficking Based on Justice Values. *Pena Justisia*, *22*(1), 1–13.

Mahka, M. F. R., Jaya, K., Mirfan, & Ismail, A. (2023). Diversi sebagai bentuk penyelesaian perkara pidana anak dalam sistem peradilan pidana anak. *Jurnal Al Tasyri'iyyah*, *3*(1), 71–86.

Mawarni, W., Hidayati, R. H., & Rokhim, A. (2023). Legal Protection for Child Victims of Sexual Violence according to Positive Law in Indonesia (Analysis of Decision Number 320/Pid.Sus/2022/PN.Kpn) Wiwin. *Jurnal Mercatoria*, *16*(1), 13–30.

Nashriana, Desia, R. B., Rosario, M. S. Del, & Novianti, V. (2023). Enhancing Restorative Justice in Indonesia : Exploring Diversion Implementation for Effective Juvenile Delinquency Settlement. *Sriwijaya Law Reviuw*, *7*(3), 318–334. https://doi.org/10.28946/slrev.Vol7.Iss2.2427.pp318-334

Panu, A., Moonti, R. M., & Ahmad, I. (2025). Reformasi Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak di Indonesia Antara Diversi ,. *Politika Progresif : Jurnal Hukum, Politik Dan Humaniora*, *2*(2), 276–293.

Permatasari, S. A., Aini, S. N., & Nabila, U. S. (2025). Dari Pelanggar Menjadi Pelajar : Reorientasi Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Anak Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana. *Rnal Ilmu Sosial & Hukum Al-Zayn: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial & Hukum*, *3*(2), 369–381.

Rismana, D., Maskur, A., Permonoputri, R. M. L. F., Hariyanto, & Haris, H. salamah S. H. (2025). Pandangan tentang Efektivitas Hukum Pengalihan Kasus Anak di Bawah

Umur_ Studi tentang Sistem Peradilan Anak di Indonesia.pdf. *Khazanah Hukum*, *7*(2), 190–205.

Sahren, H., Harmono, & Sanusi. (2024). Juridical Analysis of The Application of Diversion in The Juvenile Criminal Justice System at The Investigation Level. *Pena Justitia*, *23*(1), 1951–1962.

Setiawan, H., Murhaini, S., & Wijaya, A. (2025). Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Pada Tindak Pidana. *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum Dan Masyarakat*, *8*(1), 10–18.

Siringoringo, N. M., Waldo, R., Sebastian, R., Sudibyo, W., & Herman, K. M. S. (2026). Criminal Law Reform: Rehabilitation as an Approach to Restorative Justice for Drug Abusers. *Pena Justisia*, *25*(1), 675–685.

Sitepu, S., Fernando, Z. J., & Sary, W. E. (2025). The Effectiveness of Non-Custodial Sanctions in Juvenile Justice : An Empirical Study on the Implementation of Restorative Justice in Bengkulu. *Journal of Judicial Review*, *27*(2), 573–606.

Sugama, F., Rahmad, Y., Az, M. R., & Ridwan, M. A. (2024). Efektivitas Penerapan Restorative Justice dalam Penyelesaian Tindak Pidana Anak di Indonesia. *JIMMI: Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Multidisiplin*, *1*(3), 306–316.