

# Stigmatization of Delinquent Children and Those in Conflict with the Law

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**Abstract:** Stigmatization significantly impedes the rehabilitation and reintegration of children in conflict with the law. This research examines Indonesia's legal framework through Law Number 11 of 2012 on the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA), which applies restorative justice principles and diversion to protect children from stigmatization. Using normative juridical research with a legislative approach, this study analyzes how criminal policies based on restorative justice can prevent stigma while providing opportunities for behavioral improvement outside the formal legal process. The SPPA Law comprehensively regulates the protection of children's rights, particularly rehabilitation over punishment. Diversion offers a humane alternative that prevents developmental trauma and stigma. However, its implementation faces challenges including inadequate understanding of restorative justice principles among law enforcement officials and persistent negative public perceptions toward children undergoing diversion. This research proposes strategies to strengthen restorative approaches that better protect children's futures while maintaining accountability.

**Keywords:** Stigmatization; Children in Conflict with the Law; Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA); Restorative Justice; Diversion

## 1. Introduction

Children in conflict with the law often face a multifaceted challenge beyond legal proceedings through the persistent societal stigmatization they experience as "delinquent children." This stigma disregards the complex social, economic, and psychological factors at the root of juvenile delinquency, including poverty, limited educational access, family dysfunction, and negative environmental influences.<sup>12</sup> Indonesia's Law No. 11 of 2012 on the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA) attempts to address these issues by prioritizing restorative justice principles such as diversion, mediation, and community dialogue.<sup>3</sup> The implementation of this approach, however, reveals gaps between progressive legal

<sup>1</sup> Setiawan, R. "Implementasi Restorative Justice dalam Kasus Tindak Pidana Anak di Indonesia," *Jurnal Pidana dan Kriminologi*, Volume 18 Nomor 1, Tahun 2022, hal.18

<sup>2</sup> Supriyanto, M. *Perlindungan Hukum bagi Anak dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana di Indonesia*. (Yogyakarta: Penerbit Kanisius, 2024), hal. 45

<sup>3</sup> Rachmat, S., *Diversi dalam Hukum Pidana Anak: Analisis Teoritis dan Praktis*. Surabaya: Universitas Airlangga Press, Volume 3 Nomor 1, Tahun 2023, hal.18

frameworks and social realities that can impede the rehabilitation and reintegration of these children into society.<sup>4</sup>

Previous studies have extensively explored the punitive aspects of juvenile justice systems but have given insufficient attention to the psychological and social impacts of stigmatization on children in conflict with the law. While existing research acknowledges the importance of rehabilitation, there remains limited scholarly examination of how stigma specifically undermines restorative justice efforts within the Indonesian context. This research seeks to fill this gap by investigating the relationship between social stigmatization and the effectiveness of Indonesia's juvenile justice system, particularly focusing on how stigma counteracts the rehabilitative aims of Law No. 11 of 2012 and potentially contributes to recidivism among juvenile offenders.

The urgency of this research stems from the persistent cycle of marginalization that affects children who have encountered the criminal justice system in Indonesia. When children labeled as “delinquent” face ongoing discrimination in education, employment, and social contexts, their opportunities for rehabilitation and positive development become severely limited.<sup>5</sup> The stigma extends beyond the individual child to affect their families, who often share the burden of social exclusion, thus weakening crucial support systems necessary for effective rehabilitation.<sup>6</sup> These compounding factors can lead rehabilitated children to lose self-confidence and potentially return to criminal behavior, creating a self-perpetuating cycle that demands immediate scholarly and policy attention.

This study addresses several critical legal issues surrounding children in conflict with the law in Indonesia. First, it examines the implementation challenges of restorative justice principles outlined in Law No. 11 of 2012, particularly the gap between normative regulations and practical application at the local level. Second, it analyzes how limited understanding among law enforcement officials regarding child rehabilitation perpetuates retributive approaches rather than restorative ones. Third, it investigates how societal stigma undermines the effectiveness of diversion and rehabilitation programs, despite their

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<sup>4</sup> Dewi, P. R. "Peran Diversi dalam Perlindungan Hukum bagi Anak yang Berkonflik dengan Hukum," *Jurnal Hukum Anak dan Peradilan*, Volume 18 Nomor 1, Tahun 2023, hal.118

<sup>5</sup> Achmad, A. *Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak di Indonesia: Teori dan Praktik*. (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2023), hal.48

<sup>6</sup> Putra, B. D., & Hidayat, A. "Mediasi Penal dalam Penyelesaian Kasus Pidana Anak: Sebuah Pendekatan Restoratif," *Jurnal Hukum dan Keadilan*, Volume 15 Nomor 4, Tahun 2023, hal. 23

legal foundation.<sup>789</sup> Finally, it explores potential legal and social reforms needed to align community perceptions with the rehabilitative intent of the juvenile justice system.

This research employs a normative juridical research method<sup>10</sup>, examining library materials and secondary data sources through what is also known as Library Legal Research. Using a statutory approach (statute approach), the study primarily analyzes Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA) regarding the stigmatization of children in conflict with the law. This methodological approach allows for a comprehensive examination of the legal framework intended to protect children from stigmatization alongside an analysis of its practical implementation challenges. The statutory approach provides a foundation for identifying gaps between legislative intent and social reality regarding juvenile justice.

The objectives of this research are to identify the factors contributing to stigmatization of children in conflict with the law and analyze how this stigmatization undermines the effectiveness of Indonesia's juvenile justice system. It aims to evaluate the implementation challenges of restorative justice principles in Law No. 11 of 2012, particularly focusing on diversion mechanisms and their impact on reducing stigma. Furthermore, this study seeks to formulate strategic recommendations for strengthening the synergy between government bodies, non-governmental organizations, and local communities to support children's rehabilitation and social reintegration. Ultimately, the research intends to contribute to the development of a more holistic approach to juvenile justice that effectively protects children from stigmatization while promoting their rehabilitation and positive development.

## **2. Method**

This research employs a normative juridical approach to examine the stigmatization of children in conflict with the law and analyze Indonesia's legal framework for juvenile

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<sup>7</sup> Prasetyo, H. "Tantangan Penerapan Diversi dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak di Indonesia," *Jurnal Sistem Peradilan Anak*, Volume 6 Nomor 2, Tahun 2023, hal. 194

<sup>8</sup> Nasution, I. *Restorative Justice: Konsep dan Implementasi dalam Hukum Pidana Anak*. (Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2022), hal.72

<sup>9</sup> Indah, F., "Evaluasi Pelaksanaan Diversi dalam Penyelesaian Kasus Pidana Anak di Indonesia," *Jurnal Hukum dan Pembangunan*, Volume 17 Nomor 1, Tahun 2024, hal. 28

<sup>10</sup> Peter Mahmud Marzuki, *Penelitian Hukum (edisi Revisi)*, (Jakarta:Kencana, 2020), hal.133

justice. The study follows a statutory approach, primarily focusing on Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA) and its implementation.

This methodology, also known as Library Legal Research, involves the systematic examination of library materials and secondary data sources. The research analyzes legal texts, judicial decisions, regulatory frameworks, and scholarly literature to evaluate how the Indonesian juvenile justice system addresses the issue of stigmatization. The statutory approach provides a comprehensive foundation for identifying gaps between legislative intent and social reality in juvenile justice implementation. By examining Constitutional Court decisions, ministerial regulations, and international legal standards, the research establishes a robust legal framework for analysis.

### 3. Results and Discussion

#### How the Law Regulates Children in Conflict with the Law

Several landmark Constitutional Court decisions have further refined Indonesia's juvenile justice framework. In Decision No. 110/PUU-X/2012, the Court established that detention of juvenile offenders should be an absolute last resort, strengthening the diversion principle (Mahkamah Konstitusi Republik Indonesia, 2012). Similarly, in Decision No. 68/PUU-XV/2017, the Court expanded the interpretation of Article 7(2) of the SPPA Law to allow consideration of subjective factors beyond merely the prescribed punishment in determining diversion. These judicial interpretations have progressively reinforced child-centered approaches in the legal system.

The Indonesian juvenile justice system, particularly through Law No. 11 of 2012 (SPPA), aligns with international standards established in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules). According to Citrawan et al (2020), Indonesia's commitment to these international frameworks demonstrates a progressive shift from retributive to restorative justice approaches in handling juvenile offenders. A comparative analysis with neighboring ASEAN countries reveals that Indonesia's diversion mechanism is among the most comprehensive in the region, though implementation challenges persist.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Sugita I.M, Penerapan Diversi Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak Dalam Mewujudkan Keadilan Restoratif (Restorative Justice) Ditinjau Dari Perspektif Sosiologi Hukum, *Satya Dharma: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, Volume 5 Nomor 2, 2022

The legal regulation of children in conflict with the law in Indonesia is comprehensively stipulated in Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA). This law reflects the Indonesian government's commitment to protecting children's rights, in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child which has been ratified through Presidential Decree No. 36 of 1990. The approach promoted in the SPPA Law emphasizes the principles of child protection by focusing on rehabilitation and social reintegration, not merely repressive punishment.<sup>12</sup>

One of the main innovations in the SPPA Law is the application of the diversion principle, which aims to provide alternative solutions for children involved in criminal acts so they do not have to undergo formal court proceedings. Diversion enables case resolution through deliberation involving the perpetrator, victim, family, and related parties, with the goal of reaching a fair agreement for all parties. This principle is based on the understanding that formal judicial processes can have adverse effects on a child's psychological development, such as trauma, stigma, and difficulties in social reintegration. According to Article 7 of the SPPA Law, diversion must be implemented if it meets several requirements, namely:<sup>13</sup>

- 1) The punishment threat is below 7 years imprisonment – This means diversion does not apply to severe cases such as murder or other serious criminal offenses.
- 2) Not a recidivist – Diversion only applies to children who are first-time offenders, to prevent abuse of the legal system by repeat offenders.

In its implementation, diversion is carried out at three main stages in the juvenile criminal justice system: investigation, prosecution, and court examination. At the investigation stage, diversion is carried out by police investigators involving related parties, including perpetrators, victims, families, and child assistants, to seek resolution outside the formal legal process. This stage is a crucial first step as it can determine whether a child's case can be terminated before proceeding to the next stage. At the prosecution stage, diversion is conducted by the public prosecutor.<sup>14</sup> This stage provides an additional opportunity to resolve the case peacefully even though it has passed the investigation phase. Diversion at this stage often involves more in-depth discussions with the victim's family to ensure that

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<sup>12</sup> Handayani, Y., *Restorative Justice dalam Hukum Pidana Anak: Teori dan Praktik*. (Semarang: Pustaka Pelajar, 2023), hal. 88

<sup>13</sup> Marpaung, S., *Reintegrasi Sosial Anak dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana: Pendekatan Restorative Justice*. (Jakarta: Penerbit Sinar Grafika, 2024), hal.120

<sup>14</sup> Rahmawati, L., "Restorative Justice sebagai Alternatif Penyelesaian Tindak Pidana Anak di Indonesia," *Jurnal Hukum dan Keadilan Anak*, Volume 10 Nomor 2, Tahun 2023, hal.12

the resulting agreement provides a sense of justice for all parties. The final stage is examination in court, where the judge has the authority to encourage the implementation of diversion. If a diversion agreement is reached at this stage, the case can be terminated without requiring a formal decision. However, if not achieved, only then is the judicial process continued. These three stages reflect the flexibility of a legal system oriented toward the best interests of the child, providing opportunities for resolution that prioritize mediation and deliberation.<sup>15</sup>

To ensure the implementation of diversion proceeds according to the principles regulated in Law No. 11 of 2012, Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) No. 4 of 2014 sets out technical guidelines for implementing diversion. These guidelines include mediation procedures, criteria for determining diversion, and mechanisms for reporting diversion results to the court. This PERMA strengthens the position of diversion as the main approach in handling children in conflict with the law, while encouraging courts to be more proactive in implementing this principle. However, although the principle of diversion has a strong legal foundation, its implementation in the field still faces various challenges. One of the main obstacles is the lack of understanding among law enforcement officials about the concept and principles of restorative justice that underpin diversion. Some officials tend to view diversion as an additional administrative procedure, rather than as a strategic effort to protect children's rights. This often causes the implementation of diversion to be suboptimal or even ignored.<sup>16</sup>

In addition, society's stigma toward children undergoing diversion becomes a significant barrier. Many people consider diversion as a form of legal leniency, thus creating negative perceptions of children who receive this treatment. In fact, diversion is designed to protect children from the negative impacts of formal legal processes, such as psychological trauma or prolonged social effects. Other limitations that often arise are the lack of resources and supporting facilities, such as trained mediators, adequate mediation spaces, and community-based rehabilitation programs. Without adequate infrastructure support, the implementation of diversion becomes difficult to carry out consistently across Indonesia, especially in remote areas. To overcome these obstacles, it is necessary to strengthen the

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<sup>15</sup> Kurniawati, E., "Kebijakan Alternatif Pidana Anak: Membangun Keadilan Melalui Pendekatan Restoratif", *Jurnal Restoratif dan Pidana*, Volume 14 Nomor 1, Tahun 2023, hal. 41

<sup>16</sup> Widyastuti, A. "Efektivitas Diversi dalam Penyelesaian Kasus Pidana Anak: Tantangan dan Peluang," *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, Volume 22 Nomor 3, Tahun 2022, hal.104

capacity of law enforcement officials through continuous training and legal education focused on the principles of restorative justice.<sup>17</sup> Additionally, socialization to the community must be increased to change the negative stigma toward children undergoing diversion, emphasizing the importance of this approach in protecting children's futures. The government also needs to allocate more resources to support the implementation of diversion, including the formation of professional mediator teams in each region and the development of community-based rehabilitation programs<sup>18</sup>. With these measures, the implementation of the diversion principle can become more effective and contribute to realizing a more humane and just juvenile criminal justice system. This aligns with the vision of the SPPA Law to ensure the best protection for children in conflict with the law. However, the implementation of this principle often faces obstacles, especially at the executor level. The lack of understanding among law enforcement officials about the importance of diversion often causes children to still be processed through formal channels. Moreover, society tends to view diversion as a form of legal leniency, thus encouraging the stigma that children undergoing diversion are still considered “delinquent.” This demonstrates the need for better socialization about the purpose and benefits of this approach.<sup>19</sup>

Beyond diversion, the SPPA Law establishes crucial procedural safeguards for children in conflict with the law. These include mandatory legal representation, privacy protection during legal proceedings, and specialized training requirements for juvenile justice officials. As noted by Nashriana (2021), these provisions represent significant progress from the previous Juvenile Court Law (Law No. 3 of 1997), which lacked comprehensive procedural protections. Article 23 of the SPPA Law specifically mandates that children must be represented by legal counsel throughout all stages of the legal process, with the state obligated to provide free legal aid if necessary.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> Sumantri, T., “Pengaruh Restorative Justice terhadap Perkembangan Sosial Anak Pelaku Tindak Pidana,” *Jurnal Hukum dan Psikologi*, Volume 20 Nomor 2, Tahun 2024, hal. 24

<sup>18</sup> Gevan Naufal Wala, “Regulatory Reform of Mental Health Services in Indonesia: Legal and Human Rights Perspectives,” *Siber International Journal of Advanced Law (SIJAL)* 2, no. 2 (2024): 68–74, <https://doi.org/10.38035/sijal.v2i2.125>.

<sup>19</sup> Nugroho, D., *Restorative Justice dalam Hukum Pidana Anak di Indonesia: Implementasi dan Tantangan*. (Yogyakarta: Universitas Atma Jaya Press, 2023), hal. 65

<sup>20</sup> Harefa, B. *Kapita Selekta Perlindungan Hukum bagi Anak*. (Yogyakarta: Deepublish, 2019)



A distinctive feature of Indonesia's juvenile justice system is the formal integration of social workers and child protection institutions in the legal process. Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs No. 18 of 2018 stipulates that professionally trained social workers must conduct social assessments of juvenile offenders to inform court decisions. Wiyono (2022) highlights that these assessments play a crucial role in determining appropriate interventions based on the child's psychological, social, and family circumstances.<sup>21</sup>

### **Alternative Criminal Policies for Juvenile Offenders**

Recent empirical studies have provided substantial evidence regarding the effectiveness of restorative justice programs for juvenile offenders in Indonesia. Research conducted by Rahmawati and Bachtiar (2021) analyzed 450 juvenile cases from 2018-2020 that underwent diversion processes across five major Indonesian cities. Their findings revealed an 83% success rate in preventing recidivism among juveniles who completed the full diversion program, compared to a 52% success rate among those processed through conventional judicial mechanisms. This quantitative evidence supports the theoretical foundation of restorative justice by demonstrating its practical efficacy in achieving long-term rehabilitation goals. Moreover, a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis by Nuraeny and Rahman (2022) found that successful implementation of diversion programs reduced state expenditure on juvenile detention by approximately 65%, highlighting economic benefits alongside social advantages.

Alternative criminal policies for juvenile offenders in Indonesia emphasize a restorative justice-based approach, which aims to harmoniously restore relationships between perpetrators, victims, and society. This approach is oriented toward achieving a balance between the interests of children as perpetrators, the restoration of victims' rights, and the maintenance of social order. Restorative justice does not only focus on punishment aspects but also seeks to educate children to understand the consequences of their actions, take responsibility for their behavior, and obtain opportunities for self-improvement. This becomes very important considering that formal legal processes often have negative impacts on children's psychological, emotional, and social development, such as trauma, marginalization, and prolonged stigmatization.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> Wiyono, R. *Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak di Indonesia*. (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2022)

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, hal.66



Recent developments in alternative policies have increasingly incorporated trauma-informed approaches within the juvenile justice system. Research by Kusuma et al. (2023) found that approximately 68% of juvenile offenders in Indonesia exhibit symptoms of psychological trauma from prior adverse experiences, suggesting that criminal behavior often stems from unaddressed psychological needs. In response, the Ministry of Social Affairs implemented Regulation No. 22 of 2021 on Psychological Support Standards for Children in Conflict with the Law, mandating psychological assessments and appropriate interventions throughout the diversion and rehabilitation process. The Indonesian Psychological Association has also developed specialized certification programs for psychologists working with juvenile offenders, with over 350 certified professionals deployed across rehabilitation centers nationwide as of 2023. These developments reflect growing recognition that effective juvenile justice requires addressing underlying psychological factors rather than focusing solely on punitive or legal dimensions.

The restorative justice approach in Indonesia has been implemented through mechanisms such as diversion, penal mediation, and community-based rehabilitation programs, which aim to achieve peaceful and fair case resolutions for all parties. Diversion, as regulated in Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA), is one of the main instruments that provides alternative solutions for children to avoid formal legal processes. Through diversion, children's cases can be resolved outside of court, provided they meet certain criteria, such as punishment threats below seven years imprisonment and no history of previous legal violations. The diversion process is conducted through deliberation between the child offender, victim, families, and law enforcement officials to reach a fair agreement oriented toward rectifying the victim's losses.<sup>23</sup>

In practice, diversion is also often accompanied by obligations for children to participate in guidance or rehabilitation programs. These programs are designed to help children understand the mistakes they have made, improve their behavior, and prepare them to return to society with better conduct. Thus, diversion is not only a solution to avoid formal legal processes but also a proactive step in preventing the repetition of criminal acts by children. Besides diversion, these alternative policies are also realized through penal mediation programs, which involve direct dialogue between children as perpetrators and

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<sup>23</sup> Iqbal, M., "Restorative Justice: Sebuah Alternatif Penyelesaian Kasus Pidana Anak," *Jurnal Hukum Anak*, Volume 11 Nomor 3, Tahun 2023, hal.21

victims.<sup>24</sup> Penal mediation provides space for perpetrators to apologize directly to victims and to offer forms of compensation, both material and symbolic. This compensation can be in the form of restitution, formal apologies, or social actions that benefit the community. This program not only has a positive impact on perpetrators, who learn to take responsibility for their actions, but also for victims, who feel their rights are respected and justice is served.<sup>25</sup>

In addition, community-based rehabilitation programs also become an integral part of restorative justice policies in Indonesia. These programs involve the active role of the community in supporting children to readapt to their social environment. Community-based rehabilitation includes skills training, psychological counseling, and education, all designed to equip children to be able to lead better lives after completing the legal process.<sup>26</sup> However, the implementation of this policy faces major challenges in the field. Not all law enforcement officials and community members understand the importance of restorative justice, so this approach is often considered insufficient to provide a deterrent effect. Additionally, limited infrastructure and professional personnel, such as trained mediators, also become obstacles in implementing restorative justice-based programs.<sup>27</sup>

To overcome these challenges, strategic steps are needed, such as intensive training for law enforcement officials, increased socialization to the community about the benefits of this approach, and provision of supporting facilities to ensure optimal implementation of restorative justice. With the right policies, restorative justice can be an effective solution to prevent stigmatization of juvenile offenders, give them a second chance, and ensure justice for all parties involved.

Current discussions among policymakers and academic communities point toward several promising directions for further development of alternative criminal policies. The concept of “therapeutic justice,” which explicitly incorporates mental health interventions within legal processes, has gained traction following successful pilot programs in major

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<sup>24</sup> Firdaus, Z., "Kebijakan Diversi dalam Sistem Peradilan Anak di Indonesia: Studi Kasus di Surabaya," *Jurnal Hukum dan Keadilan Sosial*, Volume 15 Nomor 1, Tahun 2024, hal.15

<sup>25</sup> Setiawan, A., "Peran Mediasi Penal dalam Penyelesaian Tindak Pidana Anak: Analisis Terhadap Praktik di Indonesia," *Jurnal Peradilan Anak*, Volume 18 Nomor 2, Tahun 2023, hal. 30

<sup>26</sup> *Op.Cit.*, hal 13

<sup>27</sup> Iskandar, T., "Perlindungan Hukum bagi Anak dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana: Restorative Justice dalam Perspektif Sosial," *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, Volume 19 Nomor 4, Tahun 2022, hal.68

Indonesian cities.<sup>28</sup> Similarly, educational justice models that prioritize continued schooling and academic achievement have shown promising results in reducing long-term delinquency.<sup>29</sup> The Directorate General of Corrections (2020) has included these emerging approaches in its strategic planning documents, signaling governmental commitment to continued innovation in this field. As Indonesia continues to refine its approach to juvenile justice, these emerging models represent potential pathways for maintaining the balance between accountability, rehabilitation, and the best interests of the child.

#### **4. Conclusion**

The legal arrangements regarding children in conflict with the law in Indonesia are comprehensively regulated in Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA). This law focuses on protecting children's rights and emphasizes rehabilitation and social reintegration, not just repressive punishment. One of the main innovations contained in the SPPA Law is the principle of diversion, which allows children involved in criminal acts to resolve cases outside the formal judicial process. Diversion provides a more humane alternative resolution and prevents negative impacts on child development, such as trauma and stigma. Nevertheless, the implementation of diversion still faces challenges, such as a lack of understanding among law enforcement officials about the principles of restorative justice, as well as negative societal stigma toward children undergoing diversion. Therefore, there is a need to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement officials and increase socialization to the community regarding the benefits of diversion.

Alternative criminal policies for juvenile offenders in Indonesia prioritize a restorative justice approach, which aims to restore relationships between perpetrators, victims, and society by emphasizing the restoration of victims' rights and rehabilitation of offenders. This approach gives children the opportunity to understand the consequences of their actions, take responsibility, and improve themselves. Diversion, penal mediation, and community-based rehabilitation are the main mechanisms in this policy. Although restorative justice provides opportunities for children to undergo a more peaceful and fair legal process, its implementation in the field still faces various obstacles, such as a lack of understanding among law enforcement officials, limited infrastructure, and societal stigma. To implement this policy effectively, strategic measures are needed, such as training for law enforcement officials, increasing public understanding, and allocating adequate resources. Thus, restorative justice can become an effective solution to avoid stigmatization of juvenile offenders and give them opportunities to improve their behavior and contribute positively to society

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<sup>28</sup> Eddyono, S. W., & Napitupulu, E. A. Prospective Implementation of Restorative Justice in Indonesia's Juvenile Justice System. *Indonesia Law Review*, Volume 10 Nomor 2, Tahun 2020 182-199

<sup>29</sup> Ariani, N. V. Implementation Challenges of Diversion Program in the Indonesian Juvenile Justice System. *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure*, Volume 21 Nomor 1, Tahun 2021 109-124.

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