

## RESTORATIVE JUSTICE POLICY IN THE CASE OF CHILDREN INVOLVED IN CRIMINAL ACTS

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### ABSTRACT

*Children as creatures of God Almighty have human rights since they were born. Children who are national assets as part of the nation's generation, children play a very strategic role as the successor of a nation so that children must be protected so that they do not become victims or perpetrators of criminal acts, either directly or indirectly. This study aims to analyze the weaknesses of restorative justice policies in cases of children as perpetrators of criminal acts at this time and reconstruct restorative justice policies in cases of children as perpetrators of crimes based on the value of justice. The research method uses the constructivism paradigm, the approach method uses sociological juridical, descriptive analytical research type, with primary and secondary data types and sources in the form of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. Methods of data collection by observation, interviews, and literature study. Qualitative analysis method. The results of this study are the weaknesses of restorative justice policies in cases of children as perpetrators of criminal acts are: a. The weakness of the legal substance is the unclear regulation of criminal acts for under 7 years of age based on Article 7 paragraph 2 letter a, which can only be carried out for criminal acts that are punishable by imprisonment for under 7 years (children). The modus operandi that is increasing is also increasingly varied so that it becomes a challenge for law enforcement. b. The weakness of the legal structure is that the competence of investigators, prosecutors, and judges does not all have certification, coordination among institutions such as penitentiary institutions (BAPAS or LAPAS), and Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) is not optimal. c. The weakness of the legal culture is the low understanding and awareness of the community regarding restorative justice and the weak principle of the best interests of the child having to get the consent of the victim and or the victim's family as well as the willingness of the child and or his family. Reconstruction of restorative justice policies in cases of children as perpetrators of crimes based on justice values are: Reconstruction in Article 10 by adding a sentence in the second paragraph letter d of Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System.*

*Keywords:* Policy, restorative justice, crime, child offenders, justice

### INTRODUCTION

The application of the principles of restorative justice and the diversion process as an effort to resolve crimes committed by children, legally has been regulated clearly and firmly in Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Justice System and has been implemented by related institutions such as the police, prosecutors, courts and the fathers. The implementation of Law Number 11 of 2012, cannot be separated from the Convention on the Rights of the Child (KHA) and Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection.<sup>1</sup>

Because the purpose of Law Number 11 of 2012 is to respect, protect and fulfill the rights of children, especially children in conflict with the law, including children in conflict with the law, thus the application of a special criminal justice system for children must be oriented and centred on respecting, protecting and fulfilling children's rights, including children in conflict with the law.<sup>2</sup>

Based on BPS data, cases of children in conflict with the law in Indonesia for 2018 are 33% of the total estimated population. Meanwhile, the number of children in conflict with the law is 10,186 cases. Settlement of criminal cases by involving the perpetrator, victim, family of the perpetrator/victim and other related parties to jointly seek a fair solution by emphasizing restoration to its original state and not retaliation.<sup>3</sup>

The use of restorative justice and diversion approaches in handling children who are in conflict with the law, it is clear that there are still quite a large number of children who are perpetrators of criminal acts who receive prison sentences, which are still quite large (55.30%), but a relatively small percentage of handling cases of children using the diversion approach (22.80% returned to parents and 1.32% to social institutions or other). This shows that the partisanship of the relevant law enforcement apparatus has not been optimal in dealing with children's cases, more as an effort to find a fair solution by emphasizing recovery back to its original state and not retaliation. Thus, it is interesting to conduct research related to the weaknesses of the Restorative justice policy in cases of children as perpetrators of criminal acts and formulate restorative justice policies in children's cases that are just.

<sup>1</sup> Sriwiyanti, Wahyu Saefudin dan Siti Aminah, Restorative Justice for Juvenile Offenders in Indonesia: A Study of Psychological Perspective and Islamic Law, JIL: Journal of Islamic Law, Vol. 2, No. 2, 2021, pp.168-196.

<sup>2</sup> Nur Indah Setyoningrum and Anis Mashdуроatun, Restorative Justice in Children's Criminal Jurisdiction System through Diversion, Law Development Journal, Volume 2 Issue 4, December 2020, (573 – 581).

<sup>3</sup> Ahmad Irzal Fardiansyah, Sigid Suseno, Mien Rukmini, Lies Sulistiani, Parental Responsibility Of Children Crime In Indonesian Criminal Adat Law, Jurnal Hukum & Pembangunan Vol. 50 No. 4 (2020): 810-827.

## RESEARCH METHOD

Constructivism paradigm, a paradigm that views that the science of law is only dealing with laws and regulations. Law as something that must be applied, and more likely not to question the value of justice and its usefulness for society. The study of law and its enforcement only revolves around what is right and what is not right, what is wrong and what is not wrong and other forms that are more prescriptive. The research approach used in this research is sociological legal research<sup>4</sup> or commonly called sociological juridical research. In this study, law is conceptualized as an empirical phenomenon that can be observed in real life. The types of data used are primary and secondary data. <sup>5</sup>To obtain primary data, the researcher refers to data or facts and legal cases obtained directly through research in the field, including information from respondents related to the object of research and practice that can be seen and relates to the object of research. secondary is done by means of literature study. This secondary data is useful as a theoretical basis to underlie the analysis of the main problems in this study. The data analysis method used is qualitative analysis, namely by paying attention to the facts that exist in field practice which are then compared with the descriptions obtained from the literature study. From this analysis, it can be seen the effectiveness of the legal system that is educative.<sup>6</sup>

## RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The relationship between the three elements of the legal system itself is powerless, like mechanical work. Structure is like a machine, substance is what machines do and produce, while legal culture is anything or anyone who decides to turn on and turn off the machine and decides how the machine is used. Associated with the legal system in Indonesia, Friedman's theory can be used as a benchmark in measuring the law enforcement process in Indonesia. The police are part of the structure along with the organs of prosecutors, judges, advocates, and prisons. The interaction between these components of law enforcement determines the strength of the legal structure. However, the enforcement of the law is not only determined by the strength of the structure but is also related to the legal culture in society. However, until now the three elements as stated by Friedman have not been implemented properly, especially in the legal structure and legal culture. <sup>7</sup>For example, in the legal structure, members of the police who are expected to become drug catchers, the police themselves are involved in drug networks. Unlike the prosecutors, until now it is still very difficult to find prosecutors who are truly honest in solving cases. <sup>8</sup>

### Weaknesses in Legal Aspect

Children as creatures of God Almighty have human rights since they were born. Children who are national assets as part of the nation's generation, children play a very strategic role as the successor of a nation so that children must be protected so that they do not become victims or perpetrators of criminal acts, either directly or indirectly. This form of protection is contained in law number 4 of 1979 on child welfare, law number 3 of 1997 on juvenile courts, and law number 23 of 2002 on child protection. There are two things that form the basis of thought in the implementation of the criminal justice process for children, namely: 1. That children who commit crimes (crimes) are not seen as criminals (criminals), but must be seen as people who need help. 2. The juridical approach to children should prioritize a persuasive-educational approach and a psychological-psychological approach, namely as far as possible avoiding legal processes that are solely punishing, mentally degrading, and discouraging and avoiding stigmatization processes that can hinder the process of maturity development. and reasonable independence. There are urgent problems that must be solved when talking about the procedures applied to children who commit crimes with the obligation to implement procedures that lead to the good of the child. Such questions must be answered, because according to the law, people who commit crimes must be punished, while when talking about something that is best for children, the key word is non-punishment. Children as perpetrators of criminal acts who are in juvenile criminal justice must receive protection of their rights, where in essence children cannot protect themselves from various kinds of actions that cause mental, physical and social losses in various fields of life and livelihood. Children must be assisted by others in protecting themselves considering the situation and conditions, especially in the implementation of criminal justice for children who are foreign to themselves.

Children need to be protected from errors in the application of laws and regulations that are applied to themselves, which cause mental, physical, and social harm. Article 7 of the Child Criminal Justice System Law explains that the implementation of diversion at the level of investigation, prosecution and examination of children's cases in a district court must strive for diversion. The diversion as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in the case of a criminal act being committed; threatened with imprisonment under 7 years and is not a repetition of a crime. However, in practice the diversion requirements are not met. The Indonesian Police, which is part of the criminal justice subsystem, is obliged to seek the settlement of cases of children as perpetrators of criminal acts through diversion, but in practice there are still obstacles that occur related to the implementation of diversion at the investigation level, namely the lack of synchronization of understanding from law enforcement officers (APH) in the process of investigating children, where in the Indonesian National Police itself there is no technical guidance specifically in the diversion process, including the functions of institutions such as penitentiary (BAPAS or LAPAS), and Indonesia Child Protection Commission (KPAI) which are still not optimal in handling children in conflict with the law (ABH). Child protection activities have at least two aspects, the first is related to policies and laws and regulations governing the protection of children's rights and the second aspect concerns the implementation of these policies and regulations. Restorative justice Law no. 11 of 2012 as a regulation that regulates juvenile justice is the answer to the weakness of the previous law governing juvenile justice, namely

<sup>4</sup> Sukarmi, Anis Mashdurohatur, and Denny Suwondo, Impact of Traffic Congestion on Economic Welfare of Semarang City Community, Journal of Xidian University, Volume 16, Issue 2, 2022, pp.569-579.

<sup>5</sup> Anis Mashdurohatur, Adhi Budi Susilo, Bambang Tri Bawono Copyright Protection Towards The Society 5.0, Journal Of Southwest Jiaotong University / Vol.56 No.2 Apr. 2021.

<sup>6</sup> Ediwarman "Monograf Metodologi Penelitian Hukum (Panduan Penulisan Tesis dan Disertasi)" Medan, 2014, pp. 96.

<sup>7</sup> Ahmad Ali. 2008. Menguk Tabir Hukum (Suatu Kajian Filosofis dan Sosiologis), Makasar: Universitas Hassanudin, p.180.

<sup>8</sup> Lawrence M. Friedman, *The Legal System: A Social Science Perspective*, New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1975, p.78.

Law no. 3 of 1997. The regulation of this Act also still has gaps that become weaknesses in providing protection for children, especially in this case in regulating restorative justice. The presence of laws and regulations regarding children gives a new breath to the nation's attention to the next generation.<sup>9</sup>

One of them with the birth of Law no. 3 of 1997 concerning the Juvenile Court on January 3, 1997 as a better and adequate legal instrument in carrying out guidance and providing protection for children. Along with the development of an increasingly modern era, the regulation of legal protection is regulated in Law no. 3 of 1997 concerning Juvenile Court is no longer in accordance with the development and legal needs of the community because it has not comprehensively provided protection to children in conflict with the law. The criminal justice system that is carried out in this law begins the settlement of children's cases from the level of investigation to the stage of completing the criminal procedure. The difference between these two laws and regulations, especially in implementing restorative justice, needs to be considered. As for the things as follows: Approach to Justice Restorative Justice Recovery is the main goal of this concept which is very contrary to retributive justice which has been adopted so far in the imposition of punishment for perpetrators of criminal acts, especially child crimes. This concept was born in Law no. 11 of 2012 to provide space in resolving children's cases by involving all interested parties such as the families of the perpetrators and victims, as well as other parties who emphasize recovery back to their original state. The Juvenile Criminal Justice System requires that all processes in the system, starting from the investigation to the stage of mentoring after serving a criminal period, prioritize a restorative justice approach. Law No. 3 of 1997 concerning Juvenile Court does not apply the concept of restorative justice. The involvement of 198 parents and guardians of the perpetrators and victims as well as other parties such as the community has very little role to play in resolving the child's case. One of the participations of parents or guardians of the perpetrators and victims is seen in the trial of children's cases, but the restorative justice approach is only a form of fulfilling the child's right to remain accompanied during the juvenile justice process, that the retributive system is still very strong in this law, namely to retaliate against child delinquency. The unclear regulation of criminal acts under 7 years of age based on Article 7 paragraph 2 letter a, can only be carried out for criminal acts that are punishable by imprisonment for under 7 and seven years. Crimes under 7 and seven years old should be listed by the legislator so that there is clarity in their arrangement. Elucidation of Article 9 states that criminal acts that are threatened with imprisonment of more than 7 and seven years are classified as serious crimes such as premeditated murder, terrorism, rape, and others. Crimes committed by children are almost the same as crimes committed by adults, so it is necessary to clearly distinguish appropriate crimes. The *modus operandi*, which is increasingly widespread, is also increasingly varied so that it becomes a challenge for law enforcement, especially if the crime is committed by a child. If it is not stated clearly, it will be a challenge for law enforcement officials to carry out a settlement.

### Weaknesses in Aspects of Legal Structure

The competencies of investigators, prosecutors, and judges are not all certified. In the National Police, not all child investigators have a decree (Skep) as child investigators and are still general investigators. The functions of penitentiary institutions such as BAPAS, LAPAS, and Indonesia Child Protection Commission (KPAI) have not been optimal in terms of coordination (less proactive), not all districts in Central Java have LAPAS (Temporary Child Placement Institutions) so that detentions are still carried out in the detention center of each Resort Police (Polres). This includes the KPAI office only at the provincial level, while at the district/city level there is none. Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Child/Juvenile Criminal Justice System provides conditions for investigators, public prosecutors, and judges who settle children's cases which include: a. Have experience as an investigator, public prosecutor, judge; b. Have interest, attention, dedication and understanding of children's problems; c. Have attended technical training on juvenile justice. If these conditions are not met, they will be carried out by investigators, public prosecutors, judges who carry out their respective duties of investigating, prosecuting, and examining criminal acts committed by adults. These requirements are not easy requirements to get law enforcement officers who really understand the reality of children, moreover the unequal distribution of human resources and the ability of each region to carry out this technical training pattern.

In addition to diversion which is required to use a restorative justice approach, other stages of criminal justice also apply this approach, namely in terms of guidance, supervision, assistance during the process of carrying out a crime or action and after undergoing a crime. Investigators, public prosecutors, and judges who resolve children's cases must work together so that the implementation of restorative justice in handling child crimes can run more optimally. Peace between victims and children is very different when looking at the principle of the best interests of children. This means that the diversion agreement will never be reached if it sees the consent of the victim and or his family, regardless of the best interests of the child. According to Hadi Supeno, if a diversion agreement is not reached, there will be great opportunities for imprisonment for children.

Article 3 paragraph 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child states that, "in all actions involving children carried out by government and private social welfare institutions, judicial institutions, government institutions or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child must be the main consideration." The best interest of the child is one of the principles in the juvenile criminal justice system which is that all decision making must always consider the survival and development of the child.

That during the period 2014-2020 there were still criminal acts committed by children. Each case has P.21, the investigation stage, diversion has been carried out, and even has been completed. What is interesting is that diversion efforts have been carried out even though they are still relatively small, namely what happened in the 2014 participation cases, 2 cases of theft in 2015, cases of physical violence against children in 2017, and 2 cases of physical violence against children in 2018. Process the achievement of diversion carried out at Polrestabes Semarang in 2014 was 8.33%, in 2015 it was 14.3%, in 2016 it was 33.33%, in 2017 it was 0%, in 2018 it was 66.66%, and in 2019-2020 at 0% because during that period the Indonesian nation was hit by the Covid-19 pandemic. However, from the findings of this diversion effort, there are 2 (two) things that should be noted that diversion is carried out with a threat of under 7 years, the second thing is that this child crime is not a repetition.

<sup>9</sup> Brian Septiadi Daud and Irma Cahyaningtyas, Criminal Justice System Toward Children With Legal Conflict Seen In Justice Restorative Prespective, *Jurnal Hukum Prasada*, Vol. 7, No. 1, Maret 2020, pp. 14-26

The number of cases in 2018 between January and August was 148 cases with 35 children committing crimes, so the number of crimes committed by children was classified as moderate in the jurisdiction of the Central Java Police, which was 23.6%. Judging from this figure, it appears that there was a decrease compared to the previous year, namely 2016 and 2017.

### Weaknesses in Legal Culture Aspects

Public understanding is still low in terms of understanding the investigation process through diversion, where often parties ask for diversion even though the formal requirements for diversion are not fulfilled / the threat is more than 7 years and is a repeat of a crime. Children who violate the law or commit criminal acts are strongly influenced by several factors, namely mainly factors from outside the child such as association, education, playmates and the surrounding environment, because the actions taken by children are generally a process of imitating or influenced by negative actions from other people. that is around it. When a child commits a crime, the formal justice system will place the child in the status of a prisoner whose impact will bring considerable consequences in the child's growth and development. The process of punishing children who commit crimes through the formal criminal justice system by putting children in prison does not succeed in making children a deterrent and becoming a better person to support their growth and development process, it could be that prison actually makes children more professional in committing criminal acts.<sup>10</sup>

The purpose of the child/juvenile justice system is not solely aimed at imposing criminal sanctions on children as perpetrators of criminal acts, but rather focuses on the premise that the imposition of sanctions is a means of supporting the realization of the welfare of children as perpetrators of criminal acts.<sup>11</sup> In order to realize the welfare of children as perpetrators of criminal acts, as far as possible the involvement of children in the juvenile criminal justice process is avoided. In an effort to avoid the negative impact of the juvenile criminal justice process, law enforcement officers must be given the authority to divert the settlement of juvenile criminal cases from the criminal justice process to a process outside the criminal justice system. In an effort to avoid the negative impact of the juvenile criminal justice process, law enforcement officers must be given the authority to divert the settlement of juvenile criminal cases from the criminal justice process to processes outside of criminal justice. Children who are in conflict with the law need to be protected from errors in the application of the laws and regulations imposed on them, which cause mental, physical and social harm. Children according to their nature, a child does not have enough reasoning power to distinguish good and bad things. Crimes committed by children in general are a process of imitating or being influenced by other people or from the influence of the media that children see and read. The formal criminal justice system which ultimately places children in prison status will have a considerable impact or consequence on the growth and development of children. The process of punishment given to children through the formal criminal justice system by putting children in prison did not succeed in deterring the child and becoming a better person to support the process of growth and development. The weak principle of the best interest of the child must obtain the consent of the victim and or the victim's family as well as the willingness of the child and or his family, so that in this case the benchmark is the existence of peace between the victim and the child, not in the best interest of the child. In this case, the diversion process should prioritize the best interests of the child, not just peace between the victim and the child.<sup>12</sup>

The reconstruction of the value of Restorative Justice in the case of children as perpetrators of crimes must be fair. The value of justice is a balance between rights and obligations and receiving rights and carrying out obligations. The value of justice in Pancasila is that all Indonesian people are entitled to the same rights and obligations without any distinction between one another. Meanwhile, for the value of justice in Islamic law, fair is defined as being balanced, impartial, and giving rights to those who are entitled to receive it without being reduced in the slightest and putting everything in its place so that a fair act is an action based on the truth.

The concept of a restorative justice approach is an approach that focuses more on the conditions for creating justice and balance for the perpetrators of crimes and the victims themselves. Procedures and criminal justice mechanisms that focus on sentencing are transformed into a process of dialogue and mediation to create an agreement between the settlement of criminal cases that is fairer and balanced for the victims and perpetrators.<sup>13</sup> Conventional justice mechanisms recognize the existence of restitution or compensation to victims, while Restoration has a broader meaning. Restoration includes restoring the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator. Restoration of this relationship can be based on a mutual agreement between the victim and the perpetrator. The victim can convey about the loss suffered and the perpetrator is also given the opportunity to make up for it, through compensation mechanisms, peace, social work, or other agreements. The concept of restorative justice is important when compared to the conventional criminal system, because there are clear differences between the two. The concept of conventional punishment provides little limitation or space for victims and perpetrators to play an active role in resolving their own criminal cases, while in the concept of restorative justice, the active role of perpetrators and victims is the basis in resolving criminal cases themselves. Indonesia as a country that has ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Convention on the Rights of the Child) through Presidential Decree Number 36 of 1990 is bound by the obligation to provide protection for children, including providing special protection to children in conflict with the law. One form of protection is to implement a special criminal justice system for children in conflict with the law. Article 40 paragraph (1) of the CRC states that "States parties recognize the right of every child who is declared a suspect or is recognized as having violated criminal law to be treated in a manner that is in accordance with increasing the child's sense of respect and dignity, which strengthens the child's respect again. to the human rights and freedoms of others and which takes into account the age of the child and the desire to promote the reintegration of the child and the return of the child to a constructive role in society".<sup>14</sup> This State obligation is also reaffirmed in the United Nations Standard

<sup>10</sup> M. Joni dan Zulchaina Z. Tanamas, 1999, *Aspek Hukum Perlindungan Anak dalam Perspektif Konvensi Hak Anak*, Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung, pg. 11

<sup>11</sup> Setya Wahyudi, 2011, *Implementasi Ide Deversi Dalam Pembaharuan Sistem Peradilan Anak Di Indonesia*, Cet. Ke 1, Genta Publishing, Yogyakarta, pg. 1.

<sup>12</sup> Hardanti Widya Khasna, *Criminal Enforcement for Children in Progressive Studies*, Indonesian Journal Of Criminal Law Studies 3(1) (2018) 49-60.

<sup>13</sup> [www.hukumonline.com/berita/baca/it4e25360a422c2/approach\\_irestorativekan\\_justice\\_dalam\\_sistem\\_pidana\\_indonesia\\_broleh\\_jecky\\_tengens\\_sh\\_](http://www.hukumonline.com/berita/baca/it4e25360a422c2/approach_irestorativekan_justice_dalam_sistem_pidana_indonesia_broleh_jecky_tengens_sh_), accessed on 17 September 2020 227

<sup>14</sup> Attachment to Presidential Decree No. 36/1990 on the Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.



Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice, that the objectives of juvenile justice are: the criminal justice system for children/adolescents will prioritize the welfare of adolescents and will ensure that any reaction to juvenile offenders will always commensurate with the conditions both for the violators of the law and for the violations of the law.

The implementation of restorative justice in the diversion policy in the investigation of criminal acts committed by children is currently carried out based on Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Justice System. The Juvenile Criminal Justice System must prioritize a restorative justice approach, and diversion must be pursued with the aim of achieving peace between victims and children. In addition, resolving child cases outside the judicial process; prevent children from deprivation of liberty; encourage people to participate; and instill a sense of responsibility in children. Therefore, an approach with a restorative settlement model or called restorative justice is more appropriate to be applied in dealing with child offenders. Reconstruction of restorative justice policies in cases of children as perpetrators of crimes based on justice values are: Reconstruction in Article 10 by adding sentences in the second paragraph of letters d and e of Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System. So Article 10 reads: Paragraph 1: Diversion Agreements to settle criminal acts in the form of violations, minor crimes, crime without victims, or the value of the victim's loss is not more than the value of the local provincial minimum wage as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (2) can be carried out by investigators together with the perpetrators and/or their families, Community Advisors, and may involve community leaders. Paragraph 2: The Diversion Agreement as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by the Investigator on the recommendation of the Community Counselor in the form of: a. reimbursement of losses in the event of a victim; b. medical, psychosocial and religious rehabilitation; c. handover to parents/guardians; d. participation in education or training is accompanied by parental participation in educational institutions or LPKS for a maximum of 3 (three) months; and must be followed by the parents of the child who commits a crime during the period during which the child is undergoing education and training or e. community service and social work for a maximum of 6 (six) months.

## CONCLUSION

The weaknesses of restorative justice policies in cases of children as perpetrators of criminal acts are: a. The weakness of the legal substance is the unclear regulation of criminal acts under 7 years of age based on Article 7 paragraph 2 letter a, which can only be carried out for criminal acts that are punishable by imprisonment for under 7 years. The modus operandi that is increasing is also increasingly varied so that it becomes a challenge for law enforcement. b. The weakness of the legal structure is that the competence of investigators, prosecutors, and judges does not all have certification, coordination among penitentiary institutions such as BAPAS or LAPAS, and Indonesia Child Protecting Commission (KPAI) is not optimal. c. The weakness of the legal culture is the low understanding and awareness of the community regarding restorative justice and the weak principle of the best interests of the child having to get the consent of the victim and or the victim's family as well as the willingness of the child and or his family. Reconstruction of restorative justice policies in cases of children as perpetrators of crimes based on justice values are: Reconstruction in Article 10 by adding a sentence in the second paragraph letter d of Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System.

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