

Optimizing the Implementation of Diversion in Cases of Violence Committed by Children in Semarang City

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Abstract. *Cases of violence between children often occur, this is because children's emotional maturity is not yet fully mature, so that pathological social problems often occur that make children often commit violence between each other. This makes children often face the law, because children need mental protection and intellectual growth guarantees, the concept of restorative justice through diversion is needed, however, diversion has not been optimally implemented, especially in the Semarang City area. The type of research used in this study is descriptive analytical legal research. Based on the study, it is known that data on the number of cases of violence between children in Semarang City according to Semarang City Women and Children's Empowerment Service (DP3A) In 2025, there were 56 cases, with diversion carried out by the Semarang City Police which reached 2 cases, this shows that the diversion carried out in cases of violence between teenagers in Semarang City is not optimal. Constraint in the process of investigating child criminal cases through restorative justice at the Semarang City Police Resort in the form of The lack of public knowledge regarding the resolution of criminal cases through restorative justice; the lack of public awareness of reconciliation through restorative justice in cases of minor assault; and the lack of comprehensive and specific regulation of the resolution of hate speech crimes through restorative justice within government regulations, both central and regional.*

Keywords: *Children; Diversion; Optimization; Violence.*

1. Introduction

Diversion in Article 1 number 7 of Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Justice System is a process of resolving cases of children in conflict with the law, from the criminal justice process to a process outside the criminal justice system, with deliberations involving children, parents, and community counselors, to prevent children from being deprived of liberty, intended to keep children away from the criminal justice process. The Criminal Justice System in Indonesia is

considered not to be on the side of child perpetrators of crimes or children in conflict with the law, the current criminal law products are considered to be rooted in the existing social structure of society in this case the criminal law products regarding children only regulate victims of criminal crimes. Meanwhile, perpetrators of crimes from among children have almost never received fair legal treatment and on average children who are caught in criminal cases are thrown into prison, even worse, many prisons mix adult inmates with child inmates.¹ During the investigation process, children in conflict with the law are forced to follow procedures commonly followed by adults. This situation places children under duress, forcing them to undergo the examination process that has become customary for police officers in conducting investigations and criminal cases.

The reason for imprisonment, judges more often use judicial policies and discretion, rather than sociological considerations, not only that, many judges ignore community research, even though there are quite a few social structures in Indonesia that experience social pathology and panels of judges ignore community research from BAPAS.² Children who are still minors still have unstable natures and are easily uncontrolled by circumstances from within themselves and their surrounding environment. In fact, in society, children who are in conflict with the law still lack the ability to control themselves against the negative influence of their social environment outside the home, lack of supervision from both parents so that they are influenced by friends in the surrounding environment, in carrying out actions they are still classified as unstable.³ Distrust of prisons or ineffective child development, the author concludes that children who are in conflict with the law need to be diverted at all levels so that the child still has a long future and still needs guidance from both parents, if diversion is not carried out then many children will go to prison or development and many children's rights guaranteed by the law on child protection are not fulfilled, so that it will cause children to be psychologically disturbed and make children stupid and easily colonized by others and will have a big impact on the child's growth when they are adults, it could be that the child when they are adults becomes a recidivist.

Various existing explanations show that the law has contradicted its original purpose. In relation to legal objectives, Sri Endah stated that:⁴

¹Gatot Supramono, 2007, *Juvenile Court Procedure*, Jakarta: Djambatan, page 1.

²Solopos.com, 2016, Friday, May 20 2016, 05.00 WIB: 90% of children facing the law end up in prison, in <http://www.solopos.com/2016/05/20/90-anak-berhadapan-hukumberakhir-di-penjara-721069>

³M Ghufuran H. Kordi K, 2015, *Disobedience to Children Reflections on Children's Rights & Protection*, Yogyakarta: Pustaka Baru Press, p. 238.

⁴Sri Endah Wahyuningsih, *Principles of Criminal Individualization in Islamic Law and Indonesian Legal Reform*, UNDIP, Semarang, 2013, p. 68.

If what is aspired to by national law is the Pancasila legal system, then it is appropriate to study and develop laws that contain Pancasila values, meaning laws that are oriented towards the value of the Almighty God, laws that are oriented towards the values of Just and Civilized Humanity, laws that are based on the value of Unity, and laws that are imbued with the values of Democracy Led by Wisdom in Deliberation/Representation and the values of Social Justice. For all Indonesian people.

In its concept, child protection not only includes the protection of their rights but also relates to the development of the younger generation, taking into account that children are not individualists because children are still very dependent on adults, especially adults they know, in addition to the fact that children are not yet able to support themselves. This situation clearly contradicts the goals of the rule of law in the concept of development law. Therefore, in its development, the law should be able to realize justice for children in order to support a child's life that is guaranteed, beneficial, and has legal certainty.⁵

The concept of a state of law (nomocracy) has guaranteed the principle of equal rights before the law (before the law), so the concept of development law which prioritizes openness (transparency) is commensurate with the offer of forming law as a consensus involving the public sphere, the concept of a state of law which prioritizes deliberative democracy.⁶

The implementation of diversion as a form of restorative justice in society has not been optimal. This is demonstrated by the fact that only two cases of violence perpetrated by children were successfully resolved through diversion.⁷

2. Research Methods

The type of research used in this study is descriptive analytical legal research. Descriptive analytical legal research is a method that serves to describe or illustrate the object being studied through collected data or samples as they are without conducting analysis or drawing general conclusions.⁸

⁵Nur Cahyanti, Budi Raharjo, and Sri Endah Wahyuningsih, Sanctions Against Notaries Who Commit Criminal Acts According to Statutory Regulations in Indonesia, *Jurnal Akta*, Vol 5 No 1 March 2018, p. 91.

⁶Sri Endah Wahyuningsih, Criminal Law Enforcement Policy on Money Laundering Prevention in the Context of Criminal Law Reform in Indonesia, *Journal of Legal Reform* Volume III No. 2 May - August 2016, p. 47.

⁷Interview with AKBP Tri Wisnugroho Y.as Head of the Semarang City Police Resort, April 4, 2025.

⁸Sugiono, *Quantitative, Qualitative and R&D Research Methods*, Alfabeta, Bandung, 2009, p. 29.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Optimizing the Implementation of Diversion in Cases of Violence Perpetrated by Children in Semarang City

The existence of diversion in handling child violence cases as an effort to realize restorative justice in reality has not been able to be optimally realized, especially in the Central Java Regional Police area. Based on the EMP Pusiknas Bareskrim Polri, the Central Java Regional Police took the most action against children in conflict with the law related to crimes and thuggery carrying sharp weapons. Throughout 2024, the Central Java Regional Police took action against 143 children related to these crimes. Most of them were children aged 12 to 17, amounting to 13 children. Meanwhile, another 13 children were under 11 years old. The Central Java Regional Police also became the regional unit with the most action related to brawls. Data from the DORS SOPS Polri application shows that since the beginning of the year, the Central Java Regional Police took action against 3 brawls. Meanwhile, in second place is the Jakarta Metropolitan Police, which took action against 117 children related to crimes and thuggery carrying sharp weapons, and took action against 2 brawl cases. The North Sumatra Regional Police took third place, prosecuting 116 children and 1 case of brawl. Of the 34 regional units spread across Indonesia, six regional police did not report any action against children related to crimes and thuggery carrying sharp weapons: the Aceh Regional Police, the Riau Islands Regional Police, the East Nusa Tenggara Regional Police, the North Kalimantan Regional Police, the Gorontalo Regional Police, and the North Maluku Regional Police. Meanwhile, for brawl cases, six regional police reported taking action against these disturbances. These are the Central Java Regional Police (3 cases), the Metro Jaya Regional Police (2 cases), the South Sulawesi Regional Police (2 cases), the Banten Regional Police (2 cases), the North Sumatra Regional Police (1 case), and the Central Java Regional Police (1 case). Brawls are a form of crime and violence committed by groups. Carrying sharp weapons is also an illegal act that is prohibited by law. The Indonesian National Police continues to strive to prevent brawls between youths in their respective regions. Police patrol vulnerable areas to prevent security disturbances, especially brawls which are very disturbing to the community. Of all the existing cases, most are resolved in court.⁹

In early 2025 (January-April), Semarang City Women and Children's Empowerment Service (DP3A) recorded 56 cases of violence between teenagers. This figure represents a combination of various types of violence.¹⁰ Throughout 2020-2025,

⁹National Police Education Center, "Number of Children Involved in Cases of Violence", https://pusiknas.polri.go.id/detail/artikel/antara_tawuran_dan_senjata_tajam#:~:text=Throughout%20the%20year%202024%2C%20Polda%20Jawa,most%20related%20to%20brawl%20actions., May 7, 2025.

¹⁰Interview with Evi Ratnaningrum as Head of the Women and Children Protection Division at [Semarang City Women and Children's Empowerment Service \(DP3A\)](#) take notes, April 4, 2025.

the Semarang City Police Department handled several bullying cases through diversion. These resolutions were both successful and unsuccessful, as shown in the following table:¹¹

Child Bullying Crime Report Data at Major City Police Resorts Semarang 2020-2025

Year	Number of Cases of Violence Perpetrated by Children	Successful Diversion	Unsuccessful Diversion
2020	2	2	-
2021	1	1	-
2022	3	3	-
2023	5	-	5
2024	3	3	-
2025	2	2	-

If you look at the data on the number of cases of violence between children in Semarang City according to Semarang City Women and Children's Empowerment Service (DP3A) In 2025, there were 56 cases, with diversion carried out by the Semarang City Police which reached 2 cases, this shows that the diversion carried out in cases of violence between teenagers in Semarang City is not optimal.

Based on existing data, particularly in Central Java, it is clear that diversion is rarely implemented in the legal process for children involved in violence cases. Criminal punishment on children can have significant psychological impacts, both short-term and long-term, including fear, loss of self-confidence, and even trauma. Lengthy legal processes and prison sentences can trigger behavioral problems, depression, and even the risk of suicide. Furthermore, punishment can damage family relationships, cause deprivation, and increase the risk of social stigma. AKBP Tri Wisnugroho Y. stated that the impact of criminal punishment on children can include:¹²

a. Fear and Loss of Self-Confidence:

Children in conflict with the law or who have been punished may feel afraid of law enforcement officials, legal institutions, and even their parents or other adults. This fear can hinder social and emotional development and lead to a loss of confidence in their own abilities.

b. Trauma:

Severe legal proceedings, especially those involving violence or imprisonment, can cause serious psychological trauma. This trauma can lead to behavioral problems, depression, anxiety, and difficulties in daily life.

¹¹Interview with AKBP Tri Wisnugroho Y.as Head of the Semarang City Police Resort, April 4, 2025.

¹²Interview with AKBP Tri Wisnugroho Y.as Head of the Semarang City Police Resort, April 4, 2025.

c. Behavioral Problems:

Harsh punishment can cause children to experience behavioral problems, such as becoming more aggressive, behaving illegally, or even isolating themselves.

d. Depression and Anxiety:

Children who come into conflict with the law or experience punishment, especially imprisonment, are at risk of developing depression and anxiety. This depression and anxiety can hinder cognitive and social development and lead to difficulties in forming social relationships.

e. Social Stigma:

Criminal penalties can cause children to experience social stigma, which can hinder their opportunities for employment, education, and a normal social life.

f. Damage to Family Relationships:

Frequent or harsh punishment can damage the relationship between children and parents, cause communication breakdowns, and trigger conflict within the family.

g. Deprivation:

Prison sentences can lead to deprivation, which is the lack of opportunities to obtain basic needs such as education, health care, and social support.

The various negative impacts of criminal sanctions on children demonstrate the importance of implementing diversion for children involved in cases of violence. The provisions of Articles 5, 7, and 9 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System clearly state that diversion, as an effort to realize restorative justice in the investigation of cases of violence perpetrated by children, is a legally mandated obligation. However, in reality, according to Police Commissioner Joni Surya, most parents of victims of acts of violence between children prefer to pursue legal action through the courts, so that the perpetrators, who are still children, are expected to receive the harshest possible punishment. This is especially true in cases of violence that result in death.¹³It is important to understand that violent crimes committed by children constitute delinquency, or juvenile delinquency, which is behavior that reflects errors in educational patterns, both at home and in the community, as well as at school. This problem cannot be assessed from a single aspect, but must involve many aspects, including the individual adolescent. Essentially, the occurrence of juvenile delinquency indicates a lack of discipline among adolescents regarding applicable rules and norms, whether at the family, school, community, or individual norms. These norms must be instilled in adolescents beforehand so they

¹³Interview with AKBP Tri Wisnugroho Y.as Head of the Semarang City Police Resort, April 4, 2025.

have a good understanding of these norms. Causes of this delinquency include poor parenting, a poor school environment, negative peer groups, an unfavorable social and community environment, weak self-control, and adolescent emotional maturity that does not develop according to the adolescent's age level. Therefore, this article attempts to explore the causes of juvenile delinquency and preventative measures, as well as how to improve adolescent discipline from a psychological and Islamic perspective. The report of the United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, which met in London in 1960, stated that there was an increase in the number of juvenile delinquents in the quality of crimes, and an increase in the ferocity and cruelty of these crimes, which were more often carried out in group actions than individual crimes.¹⁴

Facts then show that all types of juvenile crime are increasing in number with the increasing pace of industrialization and urbanization. In rapidly developing industrial cities and large urban areas, crime rates are far higher than in "primitive" societies or villages. And in economically prosperous countries, the level of crime is correlated with the process of industrialization. Therefore, America, as the most economically advanced nation among the world's nations, has the highest number of juvenile crimes; thus, it has the highest level of juvenile crime. Social ills or societal ills are all forms of behavior that are considered inappropriate, violate general norms, customs, formal laws, or cannot be integrated into general behavioral patterns. Social ills are also called social disorganization because their symptoms develop into social excesses that disrupt the integrity and smooth functioning of social organizations. Furthermore, it is also called social disintegration, because one part of the social structure develops out of balance with other parts (for example, members of a tribe, clans, etc.) so that the process can disturb, hinder, or even harm other parts, because it cannot be integrated into a complete totality.¹⁵

Juvenile delinquency does not arise spontaneously in every aspect of life, as it has underlying causes, which are the factors contributing to its occurrence. Initially, criminologists assumed that intent and opportunity significantly influenced the causes of crime or delinquency. Intention is related to both endogenous and exogenous factors.¹⁶

Endogenous factors are factors originating from within the child themselves that influence their behavior, including: first, biological and psychological disabilities. Second, hampered personality and intelligence development, resulting in an inability to internalize prevailing norms. Exogenous factors are factors originating from outside the child that can influence their behavior. According to Walter

¹⁴Murdianto, *Social Pathology, Concepts, Theories and Applications*, State Islamic University (UIN) Mataram, Mataram, 2019, pp. 136-149.

¹⁵*Loc, cit.*

¹⁶*Loc, cit.*

Luden, the factors that play a role in the emergence of delinquency are as follows:¹⁷

The wave of youth urbanization from rural areas to cities is significant and difficult to prevent. Conflicts arise between traditional rural customary norms and new norms emerging through rapid social shifts, particularly in large cities. Individual personality patterns strongly tied to traditional social control patterns are fading, leaving members of society, especially adolescents, facing a "vague pattern" of behavior.

The development of juvenile delinquency is caused by the negative impact of rapid global changes including knowledge and technology beyond their awareness. Social and cultural influences play a major role in the formation or conditioning of criminal behavior of teenagers. The behavior of these teenagers shows signs of lack or absence of confirmation of social norms, the majority of juvenile delinquents are under the age of 21. The highest number of crimes occurs at the age of 15-19 years: and after the age of 22 years, cases of crime committed by delinquent algae decrease.¹⁸

These juvenile crimes are a byproduct of, first, mass education that does not emphasize character and personality development in children. Second, the lack of effort by parents and adults to instill morality and religious beliefs in young people. Third, the lack of social responsibility in adolescents. Teenagers who commit these crimes generally lack self-control, or even abuse it, and like to enforce their own standards of behavior, while belittling the existence of others. The crimes they commit are generally accompanied by mental elements with subjective motives, namely the pursuit of a particular goal through violence and aggression. In general, these young people are highly egotistical and often abuse or exaggerate their self-esteem. The motives that drive them to commit crimes and immoral acts include: To satisfy greedy tendencies, Increased aggressiveness and sexual urges, Mis-parenting and mis-education by parents, so that children become spoiled and mentally weak, the desire to gather with friends of the same fate and age, and the desire to imitate, Pathological or abnormal innate tendencies, and Conflict itself then uses irrational escape mechanisms and self-defense. The total number of crimes committed by teenagers cannot be known precisely, because cases reported to the police and brought to court are very limited. Only a very small proportion of the number of crimes can be known or reported, usually in the form of violent crimes and very conspicuous in the public eye. Petty crimes are generally not reported, because people are reluctant to deal with the police or authorities, or people feel embarrassed if the incident is revealed.¹⁹

¹⁷*Loc, cit.*

¹⁸*Loc, cit.*

¹⁹*Loc, cit.*

Juvenile delinquency encompasses all behaviors committed by adolescents that deviate from criminal law norms. This behavior is detrimental to themselves and those around them. Adolescence, as the threshold period for adulthood, presents a period of confusion and difficulty in abandoning previous habits and projecting the impression that they are almost or already adults, such as smoking, drinking alcohol, and using drugs. The family is the primary agent of socialization in shaping a child's personality. Therefore, the family is crucial to a child's life before they enter school, playmates, the workplace, and so on.²⁰Based on the existing description, it is clear that child perpetrators of violence are actually victims of a lack of attention and social education from their families and communities, which leads to children developing violent and deviant attitudes. With the same investigative process as for adult perpetrators of violent crimes, this is clearly unacceptable, considering that children also have the right to receive guidance, education, and adequate living needs. The suboptimal implementation of diversion in cases of violence perpetrated by children in Central Java demonstrates how the law has not been able to be implemented fairly for children. This is also clearly inconsistent with the objectives of criminal law, which requires the protection of the rights of perpetrators of crimes. In essence, criminal punishment is a form of protection for society and retribution for unlawful acts. Furthermore, Roeslan Saleh also stated that criminal punishment contains other things, namely that punishment is expected to be something that will bring harmony and punishment is an educational process to make people re-acceptable in society.²¹In this context, Muladi proposed a combination of objectives of punishment that are considered appropriate to sociological, ideological, and philosophical juridical approaches, based on the basic assumption that criminal acts are a disturbance to the balance, harmony, and compatibility in social life, resulting in individual and societal damage. Thus, the objective of punishment is to repair the individual and social damage caused by criminal acts. The objectives of punishment are: 1) prevention (general and specific), 2) community protection, 3) maintaining community solidarity, 4) recompense/balance.²²

Meanwhile, regarding criminalization, Barda Nawawi said that criminalization must be directed at two targets, namely:

- a. Community protection;
- b. Protection and guidance for individual criminals and victims.

Therefore, criminal penalties should be able to consider the interests of society, which are then accommodated by the principle of legality, and the interests of individuals, which are then accommodated by the principle of culpability or fault.

²⁰*Loc, cit.*

²¹Muladi and Barda Nawawi, *Criminal Theory and Policy*, Alumni, Bandung, 1992, p. 22.

²²Muladi, *Selected Chapters on the Criminal Justice System*, UNDIP, Semarang 1995, p. 61.

Therefore, in criminal penalties, it is necessary to review the issues of criminal acts and criminal responsibility.²³

1) Solutions to Problems in the Investigation Process of Child Crime Cases Through Restorative Justice at the Semarang City Police Resort

Effectiveness is an Indonesian word derived from the English word "effective," meaning "successfully adhered to," "validating," "effective," and "fortunate." Of the meanings above, the most appropriate is "successfully adhered to." According to Amin Tunggal Widjaya, "effectiveness" is the result of making decisions that lead to doing things right, which helps fulfill a company's mission or achieve its goals.²⁴

Meanwhile, according to Permata Weshia, effectiveness is the state or ability of a work done by humans to succeed in providing the expected benefits. To be able to see the effectiveness of work, four types of considerations are generally used, namely: economic considerations, physiological considerations, psychological considerations, and social considerations. Effectiveness is also said to be a condition that indicates the success of work that has been determined. Sarwoto terms effectiveness with "effectiveness," namely good service in terms of style and quality that truly meet the needs in achieving the goals of an organization.²⁵

According to Campbell JP, the most common and prominent measures of effectiveness are:²⁶

- a. Program Success
- b. Target success
- c. Satisfaction with the program
- d. Input and output levels
- e. Achieving overall objectives So that the effectiveness of the program can be carried out with operational capabilities in implementing work programs in accordance with previously determined objectives.

Based on the descriptions above, it can be concluded that effectiveness is the ability to carry out the activities of an institution physically and non-physically to achieve goals and achieve maximum success.

²³Barda Nawawi Arief, *Anthology of Criminal Law Policy*, Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung, 2005, p. 88.

²⁴Amin Tunggal Widjaya, *Management: An Introduction*, First Edition, Rineka Cipta Jaya, Jakarta, 1993, p. 32.

²⁵Sarwoto, *Basics of Organization and Management*, Ghalia Indonesia, Jakarta, 1990, p. 126.

²⁶Loc, cit.

The success of restorative justice efforts depends on the parties involved. Naturally, the conditions and motivations of the parties involved in the process differ widely. For example, victims' orientation toward justice is that justice entails imprisoning the suspect. This contrasts with the mechanisms offered by restorative justice, which are more focused on the quality of the process, namely, making the perpetrator aware of their wrongdoing, resolving conflict needs, and calming the victim from fear. Here are some of the challenges of restorative justice, according to the parties:

a. Victim

It must be recognized that some victims in these cases may not want restorative justice for various reasons. It is important that victims should not be forced to participate in the restorative justice process. However, investigators can seek to provide legal opinions regarding their right to participate in the restorative justice process at any time. In cases involving child victims, special care must be taken to protect and ensure that their consent is truly voluntary. In some recovery processes involving child victims or other vulnerable groups (e.g., women or individuals with mental disorders), investigators or their legal counsel provide victims with a clear understanding of the purpose of participating in restorative justice.

b. Perpetrator

The most important aspect of restorative justice efforts is that the perpetrator is able to fulfill the commitments they made as part of the agreement. Perpetrators must demonstrate that they have accepted responsibility for their behavior and are prepared to act in a very concrete and practical way.

c. Investigator

Beyond the aforementioned parties, the central issue of discretion in restorative justice lies in the investigator's opinion or belief regarding the problem at hand. The problems faced are inseparable from the community. If the investigator views the community as citizens who must be protected, nurtured, cared for, guided, or served, then the tendency toward restorative justice will be greater. This is because the investigator is aware that their task is not solely to take repressive action, such as when the perpetrator commits illegal logging. In this case, the perpetrator committed a relatively minor assault, allowing the investigator to implement restorative justice efforts and avoid having to take action through the SPP process. Conversely, if the investigator views the community as an opponent, and the community also views the investigator as an enemy, the relationship

between the two will become less positive and will always be suspicious.²⁷When investigators recommend a peaceful resolution of a case to the parties, the public often perceives this as a police ploy to gain material benefits. These perceptions can impact restorative justice implementation efforts. According to Achmad Ali, this occurs due to inadequate public awareness campaigns aimed at the legal regulations' intended target, the public.²⁸

Law enforcement is not limited to arresting as many perpetrators as possible for formal prosecution. More substantial, however, is how law enforcement efforts can guide the public to refrain from committing unlawful acts. In the context of law enforcement, the police, as investigators, can mobilize public participation in a democratic law enforcement process.²⁹In addition to the factors mentioned above, cultural factors influence the problematic implementation of restorative justice. According to Soerjono Soekanto, culture is an element of the legal system, encompassing the values underlying the application of law. These values are abstract concepts of what is considered good (and therefore adhered to) and what is considered bad (and therefore avoided).³⁰The solutions that can be done are:

- a. For the government, it is necessary to emphasize in Article 7 of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Child Criminal Justice System that the type of conditions for carrying out diversion are not only based on the child's actions which constitute a criminal offense that is threatened with 7 years imprisonment but also need to look at the aspects of the child's criminal responsibility and the child's future circumstances.
- b. For law enforcers, it is necessary to emphasize to the parties in cases of violence committed by children that it is necessary to go through the legal process through diversion for the child first.
- c. For the community, there needs to be legal education about the importance of diversion, especially in cases of violence committed by children.

4. Conclusion

²⁷Malik AL-Ghazali, Restorative Justice Approach on The Under Age (Minors) Violator of The Traffic Case Accident (Laka) That Lead to Death in Majalengka Police, Jurnal Daulat Hukum Volume 1 Issue 3 September 2018, p. 708-800. <http://jurnal.unissula.ac.id/index.php/RH/article/view/3371>.

²⁸Ragil Tri Wibowo and Akhmad Khisni, Restorative Justice in Application for Crime Investigation on Property, Jurnal Daulat Hukum Volume 1 No. 2 June 2018, pp. 555-556. <http://jurnal.unissula.ac.id/index.php/RH/issue/view/284>.

²⁹Iman Faturrahman and Bambang Tri Bawono, Application of Restorative Justice to Solution of Traffic Accidents, Jurnal Daulat Hukum Volume 4 Issue 1, March 2021, pp. 30-31.

³⁰M. Gargarin Friyandi and Aryani Witasari, Restorative Justice in Application for Crime Investigation Abuse in Polsek Middle Cirebon, Jurnal Daulat Hukum Volume 2 Issue 1, March 2019, pp. 41-44. <http://jurnal.unissula.ac.id/index.php/RH/article/view/4204>.

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