

Legal Review of The Role of Temporary Child Placement Institutions (LPAS) in Supporting The Fulfillment of Children's Rights in Handling Child Cases in Bali Province

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Abstract. *This study examines the role of Temporary Child Placement Institutions (LPAS) in supporting the fulfillment of the rights of children in conflict with the law (ABH) in the juvenile criminal justice system. LPAS plays an important role as a temporary placement for children during the judicial process, while still paying attention to protection, security, education, health, assistance, and the best interests of the child. However, in its implementation, various obstacles remain, both in terms of regulation, institutions, and the implementation of services to children. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the role of LPAS in supporting the fulfillment of children's rights in handling child cases, analyze weaknesses in the implementation of LPAS's role, and formulate directions for strengthening LPAS's role in the future. This study uses a normative juridical method with a statutory approach, a conceptual approach, and a comparative approach, supported by an analysis of relevant documents and empirical data regarding the implementation of LPAS. The comparative approach is carried out by comparing the regulations and practices for the placement of children in conflict with the law in several countries as material for gaining perspectives on strengthening LPAS in Indonesia. The legal materials used include primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials which are analyzed qualitatively using the Legal Protection Theory, Child Protection Theory, and Lawrence M. Friedman's Legal System Theory as analytical tools. The results of the study indicate that normatively, LPAS has an important role in providing protection and fulfilling children's rights during the judicial process, including by providing separate placement from adult prisoners, physical and psychological protection, fulfilling educational and health needs, mentoring, and maintaining children's relationships with their families. However, the implementation of this role has not been fully optimal. Based on Lawrence M. Friedman's Legal System Theory, the weaknesses of LPAS can be seen from the legal substance aspect, especially related to*

technical regulations, service standards, financing, coordination, and supervision; the legal structure aspect, especially the limited availability of LPAS, facilities and infrastructure, human resources, and inter-agency coordination; and the legal culture aspect, specifically the continuing paradigm that positions children as perpetrators who must be punished, rather than as children who must be protected, fostered, and restored. The results of comparisons with several countries indicate that strengthening child placement institutions needs to be directed not only at security aspects, but also at education, rehabilitation, psychological services, and social reintegration. Therefore, strengthening LPAS in Indonesia needs to be done through regulatory harmonization, equal distribution of institutions and facilities, increasing human resource competency, and strengthening inter-agency coordination with an orientation towards the best interests of children.

Keywords: *child protection; children who dealing with the law; juvenile criminal justice system; legal system; Temporary Child Placement Institution.*

1. Introduction

Children are a trust and gift from God Almighty who have the dignity and worth of a complete human being. The state has a constitutional obligation to guarantee children's rights, including the right to grow, develop, receive protection, and the right not to be victims of violence and discrimination. This is emphasized in Article 28B paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that "every child has the right to survive, grow, and develop and has the right to protection from violence and discrimination." In the context of criminal law, children are often not only victims, but also perpetrators of criminal acts. Therefore, the juvenile criminal justice system must pay attention to two dimensions: law enforcement and child protection. This is the philosophical basis for the birth of Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA Law), which replaces the retributive approach with a restorative approach. This system positions children not merely as perpetrators of crimes, but as individuals who need to be guided and rehabilitated so they can return to their social environment properly.

One of the important institutional instruments regulated in the SPPA Law is the Temporary Child Placement Institution (LPAS), which functions as a temporary placement for children during the ongoing judicial process.¹The existence of LPAS is a concrete manifestation of the state's protection of children's rights so that

¹Republic of Indonesia Law Number 11 of 2012, Article 32 paragraph (1).

they are not placed with adult prisoners, and to ensure that child development continues to pay attention to the psychological, social, and educational aspects of children.²However, regulations regarding correctional institutions, including LPAS, have undergone fundamental changes since the enactment of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, which replaced Law Number 12 of 1995.³This new law provides a stronger legal basis for the existence of LPAS, which was previously only regulated through Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 18 of 2015.⁴

Article 1 number 12 of Law No. 22 of 2022 states that:

"Temporary Child Placement Institution, hereinafter abbreviated as LPAS, is a place for children in conflict with the law during the criminal justice process."⁵

Furthermore, Article 6 letter c emphasizes that one of the functions of the correctional system is the placement of children during the judicial process in LPAS, the implementation of which is carried out by correctional officers under the coordination of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.⁶

With the enactment of this new Correctional Law, the legal position of LPAS has become increasingly clear, not only as a technical implementing unit under the Directorate General of Corrections, but also as an integral part of the national correctional system which has the function of legal protection, guidance, and social reintegration for children in conflict with the law.⁷

LPAS is intended as a child-friendly temporary shelter, focusing on providing guidance, education, and developmental support for children while respecting their fundamental rights. This aligns with the SPPA principle that child detention should be a measure of last resort and carried out in facilities appropriate to the child's physical and mental development. However, the implementation of LPAS's role faces serious challenges in several regions across Indonesia. Based on research and reports from various institutions, there are still areas without LPAS (Correctional Penitentiary Institutions), forcing children in conflict with the law to

²Wagiati Soetedjo and Melani, *Criminal Law for Children*, Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2016.

³Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections.

⁴Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2015 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of LPAS, LPKA, and LPKS.

⁵Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2022, Article 1 number 12.

⁶*Ibid.*, Article 6 letter c.

⁷Directorate General of Corrections, Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, *Annual Report on the Correctional System 2023*, Jakarta, 2024.

be placed in detention centers or adult correctional facilities. This situation clearly violates child protection principles and can have detrimental psychological impacts on children.⁸

For example, in 2019, a 15-year-old child involved in a theft case was temporarily placed in a detention center with adult inmates due to the lack of a correctional facility in the area. While in detention, the child experienced psychological distress and difficulty accessing education. This case demonstrates how the lack of specialized facilities for children can negatively impact the fulfillment of children's rights in the criminal justice system.⁹

Other cases have also been found in several regions, such as Lampung and West Kalimantan, where children undergoing legal proceedings are still being held in adult detention centers due to limited LPAS facilities. This indicates that the implementation of the provisions of the SPPA Law has not been fully optimal, including , including one of the provinces that still does not have a LPAS that functions optimally to handle children in conflict with the law. As a result, the ideal child detention mechanism is often not implemented consistently, resulting in children being placed in facilities that do not meet the criteria for special child protection.

The case example at the Bangli District Attorney's Office shows that although the provisions of the Child Protection and Correctional Services Agency (SPPA) require that children be detained in a Correctional Institution (LPAS), in practice, children are still detained in regular detention cells during the prosecution phase due to the unavailability of a suitable LPAS in the area. In the author's research, this has implications for the inability of law enforcement to fully comply with Article 33 paragraphs (4) and (5) of the SPPA Law, which require that children be detained in a LPAS or, if not available, in a Social Welfare Institution (LPKS) that meets standards. As a result, children remain in adult facilities that are not friendly to their conditions, potentially violating children's rights to psychological and social protection, as well as their right to healthy growth and development.¹⁰

This case of child detention in Indonesia is not merely an administrative phenomenon, but rather highlights the substantive challenges in enforcing juvenile law at the local level. The absence of correctional institutions (LPAS) forces law enforcement officials to seek alternative solutions that often do not comply with child protection standards. Yet, if children are treated the same as

⁸A. Darwanta (2020). Implementation of the Best Interest of the Child Principle in Fulfilling Children's Rights in Special Child Development Institutions. *Legal Reform Journal*.

⁹NR Irmayani (2018). Fulfillment of Children's Rights During Detention. *Asian Social Work Journal*. <https://scholar.archive.org/work/463g2zvpgbha3gtgnkgh2p2cz4>

¹⁰Ibid., Article 33 paragraphs (4) and (5).

adult prisoners, they risk trauma, stigmatization, and other negative impacts that can have long-term impacts on their psychosocial development. This situation contradicts basic principles of child protection and international recommendations regarding the management of children in conflict with the law.

2. Research Methods

The type of research used in this thesis is normative juridical research. Normative juridical research focuses on the study of positive legal norms, including statutory regulations, doctrines, legal principles, and legal theories relevant to the problem being studied.¹¹

According to Soerjono Soekanto, normative legal research aims to discover, interpret, and analyze positive legal norms in order to answer certain legal issues rationally and systematically.¹² In the context of this research, a normative juridical approach is used to examine the role of LPAS in the national legal system, particularly in fulfilling children's rights during the juvenile criminal justice process.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. The Role of Temporary Child Placement Institutions in Supporting the Fulfillment of Children's Rights in Handling Child Cases

Children are individuals in a stage of growth and development, both physically, mentally, socially, and emotionally. This condition causes children to have characteristics and needs that differ from those of adults. Therefore, when a child comes into conflict with the law, the case resolution process cannot be conducted using the exact same approach as handling cases for adults. Children must remain viewed as legal subjects with rights and interests that must be protected, even if the child is undergoing legal proceedings as a result of an alleged crime.¹³

Protection of children is the obligation of the state, government, society, family, and parents. Constitutionally, Article 28B paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia affirms that every child has the right to survive, grow, and develop and has the right to receive protection from violence and

¹¹Johnny Ibrahim, *Theory and Methodology of Normative Legal Research*, (Malang: Bayumedia, 2006), p. 57.

¹²Soerjono Soekanto, *Introduction to Legal Research*, (Jakarta: UI Press, 1986), p. 52.

¹³Maidin Gultom, *Legal Protection for Children in the Juvenile Criminal Justice System in Indonesia*, Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2010.

discrimination. This provision shows that child protection is part of the constitutional rights that must be guaranteed by the state.¹⁴

For children in conflict with the law, this protection has a broader meaning. Children must be protected not only from physical violence, but also from psychological violence, discrimination, social stigma, degrading treatment, and the negative impacts of the criminal justice process. Therefore, the legal process for children must take into account the child's psychological, social, educational, health, and future well-being.¹⁵

Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection emphasizes that child protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and receive protection from violence and discrimination.¹⁶ Thus, the involvement of children in the legal process does not result in the loss of children's basic rights.

Children in conflict with the law are inherently vulnerable. They can experience psychological stress from dealing with law enforcement officials, investigations, detention, trials, and stigma from their social environment. If these processes are not conducted with a child-specific approach, the judicial process can negatively impact a child's development. In this context, a criminal justice system that provides special treatment for children is necessary.

Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (UU SPPA) was enacted as a legal instrument specifically regulating the handling of cases involving children. The Law places child protection as a crucial component of every stage of the judicial process. The system is not solely aimed at punishing children, but also strives to ensure they receive guidance, education, rehabilitation, and the opportunity to return to a normal social life.¹⁷

One of the important principles in the SPPA Law is the best interests of the child. This principle is also a fundamental principle in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), particularly Article 3 paragraph (1), which emphasizes that in all actions concerning children, the best interests of the child must be the primary consideration.¹⁸ This principle shows that every decision in the child legal process must take into account the impact of the decision on the child's growth, development, safety and future.

¹⁴The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Article 28B paragraph (2).

¹⁵Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection.

¹⁶*Ibid.*

¹⁷Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System.

¹⁸United Nations, Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989, Article 3 paragraph (1).

In addition to the best interests of the child, the juvenile criminal justice system also recognizes the principles of non-discrimination, respect for the child's views, the child's survival and development, and proportionality. These principles demonstrate that children have a special status in the criminal justice system.¹⁹ Therefore, handling children's cases must use a different approach from the adult criminal justice system.

One of the most important issues is when children must undergo detention during legal proceedings. Detention can be stressful on a child's psychological and social well-being. Therefore, the Child Protection and Protection Act (UU SPPA) stipulates that child detention must be carried out under certain conditions and for the shortest possible time. Children may not be placed with adult detainees.²⁰

This is where the existence of Temporary Child Placement Institutions (LPAS) becomes crucial. LPAS is an institution designed to house children in conflict with the law during the criminal justice process. LPAS's existence is intended to ensure that, if detention is necessary, children still receive a placement appropriate to their needs and characteristics as children.²¹

The existence of LPAS also demonstrates a paradigm shift in the juvenile criminal justice system. Children undergoing legal proceedings are no longer viewed solely as criminals who must be imprisoned, but as individuals still developing and in need of protection and guidance. Marlina explained that the development of the juvenile criminal justice system in Indonesia is shifting from a retributive approach to a more restorative one, requiring that child care be addressed with attention to the child's recovery and future.²²

Thus, LPAS should not be understood simply as a temporary placement or detention center. LPAS has a broader dimension of protection, as while in LPAS, children retain their rights to basic needs, health care, education, support, guidance, communication with their families, and humane treatment.²³

This protection is increasingly important because the legal process can impact a child's psychological development. Children placed in environments that are not suited to their developmental needs are at risk of experiencing stress, fear,

¹⁹Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, particularly provisions concerning the principles and rights of children.

²⁰Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, Article 32 and Article 33.

²¹Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, provisions concerning Temporary Child Placement Institutions.

²²Marlina, *Juvenile Criminal Justice in Indonesia: Development of the Concept of Diversion and Restorative Justice*, Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2018.

²³Maidin Gultom, *Legal Protection for Children in the Juvenile Criminal Justice System in Indonesia*, Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2010.

stigma, and even being influenced by the criminal environment of adults. Therefore, separating children from adult prisoners is not simply an administrative matter, but rather a form of protection for their physical, psychological, and social development.²⁴

Based on this description, it can be understood that the existence of LPAS is part of the state's efforts to ensure that law enforcement processes regarding children remain within the framework of child rights protection. LPAS serves as an instrument that connects the interests of law enforcement with the state's obligation to protect children.

3.2. The Weaknesses of the Role of Temporary Child Placement Institutions in Supporting the Fulfillment of Children's Rights in Handling Children's Cases

The existence of Temporary Child Placement Institutions (LPAS) within the juvenile criminal justice system demonstrates the state's responsibility to provide special protection to children in conflict with the law. Normatively, LPAS has a legal basis through Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System and is reinforced by Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections. Both regulations recognize children as legal subjects with the right to receive special, humane treatment that meets their growth and development needs during the judicial process.²⁵

Specifically, the Child Protection and Child Protection Law stipulates that if a child is detained before a court decision is issued, the child is placed in a Correctional Institution (LPAS). This regulation demonstrates that child placement is not intended solely as a security measure, but rather as part of the child protection system during the legal process.²⁶ The Correctional Institution (LPAS) is expected to be a place capable of providing protection, services, guidance, and fulfillment of children's rights, while preventing children from experiencing negative impacts when placed with adult prisoners. However, this legal basis is not fully supported by the availability of LPAS evenly throughout Indonesia. LPAS availability at the provincial level is one of the structural weaknesses in the implementation of the juvenile criminal justice system, as juvenile cases occur not only in provincial capitals but also in various districts and cities that do not have LPAS facilities.

The limited availability of LPAS (Coroner's Detention Center) creates problems when a child must be detained in an area that does not yet have one. In such

²⁴Jawade Hafidz, *Criminal Law Politics and Social Justice in the Perspective of Pancasila*, Semarang: UNISSULA Press, 2020, p. 49.

²⁵Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System; Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections.

²⁶Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, Article 32 paragraph (2) and Article 33.

circumstances, the need to immediately place the child during the investigation or prosecution process must still be met. In practice, limited facilities can result in children being temporarily placed in State Detention Centers (Rutan) or police detention cells available in the area. This situation has been found in several areas, including the handling of child cases in Bangli Regency, where limited LPAS facilities have become a problem in implementing child detention.

This situation requires a distinction between normative provisions and field practice. Normatively, the SPPA Law does not make detention centers or police detention cells the primary place for children to be placed. Article 33 paragraph (4) of the SPPA Law stipulates that child detention is carried out in a Correctional Institution (LPAS). If an LPAS is not yet available in an area, Article 33 paragraph (5) of the SPPA Law provides an alternative placement in a Social Welfare Institution (LPKS) in accordance with applicable regulations.²⁷ Therefore, if children are still placed or entrusted to detention centers or police detention cells due to limited prison facilities, this situation indicates a gap between legal norms and their implementation. This issue does not mean that law enforcement officers are legally authorized to place children in adult detention, but rather indicates that the existing institutional structure is not yet fully capable of providing special placement for children as required by the SPPA Law.

These conditions can create challenges in fulfilling children's rights. Detention centers and police detention centers are not specifically designed to provide services, guidance, education, psychological support, and protection for children's development. Consequently, when children are placed in these facilities, there is a risk that their rights to education, health, psychological support, development, social and recreational activities, and family relationships will not be optimally fulfilled. Ibu's research paper also notes that limited child detention facilities can result in children losing access to education, social guidance, and psychological services during the legal process.²⁸

This issue demonstrates that the weaknesses of the LPAS's role are not solely determined by the existence or absence of regulations regarding it. This issue relates to the entire legal system, encompassing regulations, implementing agencies, law enforcement officers, facilities and infrastructure, human resources, inter-agency coordination, and the legal culture regarding children in conflict with the law. Therefore, this study uses Lawrence M. Friedman's Legal System Theory to analyze the weaknesses of the LPAS's role. Friedman divides the legal system into three main elements: legal substance, legal structure, and

²⁷Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, Article 33 paragraph (4) and paragraph (5).

²⁸Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, particularly provisions concerning special protection for children in conflict with the law.

legal culture. These three elements are interrelated. Good legal substance will not function effectively if it is not supported by an adequate legal structure. Similarly, the existing legal structure will not produce optimal protection if the legal culture of officials and society does not prioritize the best interests of children.

In this study, the legal substance is analyzed from the laws and regulations governing LPAS and child detention; the legal structure is analyzed from the availability of LPAS, the role of law enforcement officers, facilities and infrastructure, and the mechanism for placing children when LPAS is not available; while the legal culture is analyzed from the attitudes, awareness, understanding, and practices of officers and the community in treating children in conflict with the law as subjects who must be protected.

1. Legal Substance: Weaknesses of Legislation

From the perspective of Lawrence M. Friedman's Legal System Theory, legal substance is the totality of legal norms, rules, and provisions that form the basis for the implementation of the legal system. In the context of this research, legal substance relates to various regulations governing child protection, the juvenile criminal justice system, child detention, and the status and function of Temporary Child Placement Institutions (LPAS).

Normatively, Indonesia has a fairly clear legal basis regarding the placement of children in conflict with the law. Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System stipulates that detained children are placed in a correctional facility (LPAS). If an LPAS is not yet available, the law also provides alternative placements as stipulated in Article 33 paragraph (5).²⁹In addition, the existence of LPAS is strengthened through Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, which places LPAS as part of the correctional system.

Thus, the weakness in the legal substance aspect lies not in the lack of a legal basis for LPAS, but rather in the suboptimal technical regulations that guarantee uniform child placement throughout Indonesia. The availability of LPAS in provincial capitals demonstrates the need for more optimal regulations regarding child placement mechanisms if LPAS is not available in the area where the child is undergoing legal proceedings.

These regulations are important because, in practice, when LPAS facilities are unavailable, children may face placement in other facilities, including detention centers or police detention cells. This situation demonstrates a gap between norms requiring special protection for children and the implementation mechanisms when LPAS facilities are unavailable. Therefore, the legal substance

²⁹Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, Article 33 paragraph (4) and paragraph (5).

needs to be strengthened through clearer regulations regarding LPAS service standards, mechanisms for transferring children to the nearest LPAS, the use of alternative placements in accordance with the SPPA Law, financing, inter-agency coordination, supervision, and guarantees for the fulfillment of children's rights while in detention.

Thus, from Friedman's perspective, the problem of legal substance in the implementation of LPAS is more appropriately understood as the suboptimal technical and implementation arrangements, not as a legal vacuum.

2. Legal Structure: Institutional Weaknesses and the Role of Law Enforcement Officials

According to Lawrence M. Friedman, legal structure relates to the institutions, organizations, apparatus, facilities, and infrastructure that implement and enforce the law. In the context of the Correctional Institution (LPAS), the legal structure encompasses the existence of the LPAS, its institutional capacity, human resources, facilities and infrastructure, and the roles of the police, prosecutors, courts, correctional officers (Bapas), local governments, social workers, and other related institutions.

The main weakness in the legal structure is that the LPAS is only available at the provincial level, while districts/cities have LPAS. This situation creates problems when children are detained in areas that do not yet have LPAS. In such circumstances, children still need a place to be placed during the investigation and prosecution process. The limited facilities specifically for children can lead to children being entrusted or placed in detention centers or police detention cells available in the area. This situation is one of the problems in fulfilling children's rights because detention centers and police detention cells are not specifically designed to meet all the growth and development needs of children.

This research examines this situation in the handling of juvenile cases in Bangli Regency. The research, which is part of this thesis, reveals the issue of placing juveniles in general detention centers due to limited prison facilities in the region. This situation demonstrates that legal norms are not fully supported by an adequate institutional structure. According to Friedman, the law cannot function effectively by relying solely on written regulations. It requires institutions and officials capable of implementing these regulations in practice.³⁰ Besides the issue of LPAS availability, weaknesses in the legal structure are also evident in the limited child-friendly facilities and infrastructure. LPAS should ideally provide education, healthcare, counseling, recreational activities, skills development, and a space to maintain relationships between children and their families. Another weakness relates to human resources.

³⁰Lawrence M. Friedman, *The Legal System: A Social Science Perspective*, New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1975.

Handling children requires officers who have an understanding of child psychology, child development, child protection, communication with children, and restorative justice. If human resources are inadequate, the function of the LPAS (Coroner's Office) has the potential to be more oriented towards security than towards the protection, guidance, and recovery of children. From the perspective of law enforcement officials, coordination between the Police, Prosecutors, Courts, Bapas (Coroner's Office), LPAS, social workers, and local governments is also a crucial factor. When LPAS is not available in an area, law enforcement officials must have a clear coordination mechanism to ensure that alternative child placements comply with the provisions of the SPPA Law and do not infringe on children's rights. Thus, weaknesses in the legal structure can be formulated as suboptimal institutional capacity, equitable distribution of LPAS facilities, human resources, infrastructure, and coordination among law enforcement officials in ensuring the placement and protection of children during the judicial process.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of research and normative legal analysis of applicable laws and regulations, the following conclusions can be drawn: 1. Temporary Child Placement Institutions (LPAS) play a crucial role in supporting the fulfillment of the rights of children in conflict with the law during the criminal justice process. This role extends beyond providing temporary placement, but also encompasses protecting children's safety and psychological well-being, meeting basic needs, providing education, health care, mentoring, and maintaining relationships with their families. LPAS is part of a special protection mechanism for children within the Juvenile Criminal Justice System. However, the implementation of this function is not yet fully optimal due to limitations in facilities and infrastructure, human resources, and inter-agency coordination. 2. The weaknesses in the implementation of the LPAS role in supporting the fulfillment of children's rights can be analyzed based on Lawrence M. Friedman's Legal System Theory, which includes aspects of legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture. In the legal substance aspect, there is still a need to strengthen technical regulations regarding service standards, financing, coordination, and supervision of LPAS. In the legal structure aspect, there are issues regarding the limited availability of LPAS in certain areas, facilities and infrastructure, professional staff, and coordination between LPAS and law enforcement officers and related agencies. In the legal culture aspect, a paradigm shift is still needed so that children in conflict with the law are seen as legal subjects who have the right to be protected, fostered, restored, and developed, not merely as perpetrators who must be subjected to repressive measures. 3. Strengthening the role of the LPAS (Child Protection Institution) in the future needs to be systematically implemented through strengthening regulations, equalizing institutions and facilities, improving human resource competency, and strengthening inter-

agency coordination. Comparisons with several countries indicate that child placement in the criminal justice system requires integrating security aspects with education, health, rehabilitation, psychological services, guidance, and social reintegration. Therefore, strengthening LPAS in Indonesia needs to be directed towards establishing child placement institutions capable of providing effective protection and services while remaining oriented toward the best interests of the child.

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