

Implementation of Restorative Justice in The Criminal Act of Mild Theft at Blora Police

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Abstract. *This research is motivated by the increasing number of petty theft crimes in Indonesia, including in the jurisdiction of the Blora Police, which has created serious problems in law enforcement. This research aimsto know and analyze the application of restorative justice in handling petty theft crimes at the Blora Police and to know and analyze the challenges faced by the Blora Police in implementing restorative justice in petty theft crimes. The research method used is sociological juridical, which is an approach that examines how law is applied in society. The data used in this paper are primary data obtained through interviews, as well as secondary data in the form of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. The theories used in this paper include restorative justice theory and the theory of criminal law application. The implementation of restorative justice is a form of development in the criminal law enforcement system that leads to a more humane, equitable, and recovery-oriented case resolution. In handling petty theft cases, the Blora Police have attempted to implement a restorative justice mechanism through a process of deliberation and mediation between the perpetrator and the victim, while adhering to applicable regulations. The implementation of restorative justice in petty theft cases at the Blora Police still faces various obstacles that prevent its implementation from being fully optimal. These obstacles include limited understanding of the concept of restorative justice among some officers, unequal mediation skills, resistance from victims who want punishment for the perpetrator, and a low level of public understanding of the purpose of restorative case resolution.*

Keywords: *Criminal Acts; Minor theft; Restorative justice.*

1. Introduction

Indonesia is a country based on law, as expressly stated in Article 1 paragraph (3)

of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which emphasizes that all aspects of governance, social life, and the enforcement of justice must be based on law and not solely on power. The principle of the rule of law means that every citizen has equal standing before the law, receives protection for their rights, and has an obligation to obey applicable laws and regulations. In its implementation, Indonesia also upholds the protection of human rights (HAM) as an important part of the national legal system. Guarantees of human rights protection are stated in Chapter X of the 1945 Constitution, which contains various basic rights of citizens, such as the right to life, the right to justice, freedom of religion, freedom of opinion, the right to feel safe, the right to education, and the right to be free from discriminatory treatment and torture. In addition, human rights protection is strengthened through Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, which serves as the basis for the recognition, respect, and protection of human dignity in Indonesia.

In the development of national criminal law, the government has also implemented reforms through the latest Criminal Code (KUHP), which was passed as an effort to modernize the colonial legacy of criminal law. The latest KUHP prioritizes a more humanistic, restorative approach, and is oriented towards protecting human rights, both for victims and perpetrators of crimes. This reform reflects the values of social justice, a balance between rights and obligations, and respect for Indonesian culture and norms. The latest KUHP also regulates principles of legal protection such as the principle of legality, the right of suspects and defendants to obtain defense, the prohibition of treatment that degrades human dignity, and strengthening case resolution through restorative justice in certain crimes. With the existence of human rights regulations and the updated KUHP, Indonesia strives to build a national legal system that not only upholds order and justice, but also guarantees respect for human rights in accordance with the principles of democracy and the rule of law. Currently, the crime of theft in the new Criminal Code, namely Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code, the article on theft is contained in Article 476 which reads "any person who takes an item that is partly or wholly owned by another person, with the intention of possessing it unlawfully, shall be punished for theft, with a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V."

Petty theft is a common crime in Indonesian society and has significant social and economic impacts on victims. Petty theft is often committed by individuals in dire straits, both socially and economically. In many cases, perpetrators of petty theft come from lower-middle-class backgrounds who feel cornered by economic constraints and limited opportunities to earn a decent living.

A study conducted by Wulandari and Sutrisno showed that most perpetrators of petty theft had low educational backgrounds and did not have adequate skills to

get decent jobs.¹This is in line with research conducted by Harsono, which found that poverty and low levels of education were the dominant causes of the increase in petty theft crimes in many areas.²

Petty theft, although considered a crime with a lower social impact compared to other serious crimes, still causes significant harm to victims. The loss of personal belongings, such as cash, electronics, and household appliances, often disrupts victims' daily activities, both financially and psychologically. Furthermore, these thefts can undermine the sense of security within the community, which in turn can erode public trust in law enforcement. In this context, more effective and humane law enforcement is urgently needed to handle petty theft cases with an approach that can improve relationships between perpetrators, victims, and the community.

On the other hand, the Indonesian criminal justice system prioritizes imprisonment as a form of accountability for perpetrators of crimes. However, prison sentences imposed for petty theft cases often fail to address the underlying issues that led the perpetrator to commit the crime. In this case, a restorative justice approach offers a more constructive and effective alternative solution.

Restorative justice focuses on restoring the relationship between the perpetrator and victim through mediation and dialogue, rather than solely imposing punishment. This approach aims to restore social balance and repair the losses suffered by victims without sacrificing the perpetrator's rights, which can be reintegrated into society. The Blora Police, as one of Indonesia's law enforcement institutions, plays a crucial role in implementing restorative justice in handling petty theft cases.

To provide a more comprehensive picture of the dynamics of theft crimes within the Blora Police jurisdiction, empirical data is needed to demonstrate the development of the number of cases over a specific period. This data is crucial for identifying trends in increases and decreases in crime, and also serves as a basis for analyzing the effectiveness of law enforcement carried out by the Blora Police Criminal Investigation Unit (Satreskrim), including its handling through restorative justice mechanisms. The following presents data on the number of theft crimes from 2023 to 2025 at the Blora Police Criminal Investigation Unit.

The conceptual basis of the study entitled "The Application of Restorative Justice in Minor Theft Crimes at the Blora Police Resort" is based on the concept of law enforcement that is not only oriented towards punishing the perpetrator, but

¹Wulandari, I., & Sutrisno, A. (2022). "Social Causes of Petty Theft Crime in Jakarta City: A Criminological Approach". *Indonesian Journal of Criminology*, 23(1), 45-58.

²Harsono, B. (2023). "The Effect of Poverty on High Crime Rates in Urban Areas". *Journal of Socioeconomics*, 30(2), 112-120.

also on restoring the relationship between the perpetrator, the victim, and the community. Restorative justice is an approach to resolving criminal cases that emphasizes deliberation, reconciliation, restitution of the victim's losses, and the perpetrator's responsibility for their actions. This concept developed as an alternative to the conventional criminal justice system, which tends to be repressive and focuses on imposing criminal sanctions. In the context of minor theft crimes, restorative justice is considered more effective because the cases handled generally have a small loss value, do not have a major impact on society, and still allow for a peaceful resolution between the perpetrator and the victim. The application of this concept is also in line with the objectives of modern criminal law, which prioritizes the principles of benefit, justice, and legal certainty in a balanced manner.

Normatively, the application of restorative justice within the police force is legally based in the Criminal Code (KUHP) and the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP), and is reinforced by Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021 concerning the Handling of Criminal Acts Based on Restorative Justice. This regulation explains that the resolution of certain criminal cases can be carried out outside the formal judicial process by considering material and formal requirements, such as reconciliation between the victim and the perpetrator, the perpetrator being a first-time offender, and community support. Therefore, research on the application of restorative justice in petty theft crimes at the Blora Police is important to understand how the concept is implemented in practice, the factors influencing its success, and the obstacles faced by police officers in achieving a more humane and equitable case resolution.

2. Research Methods

The type of research conducted in this thesis is field research. Legal research is an analytical process that includes specific methods, systematics, and thinking to study specific legal phenomena and provide solutions to emerging problems. In this study, the researcher will understand how restorative justice is implemented in handling petty theft crimes at the Blora Police Department and analyze the factors influencing this implementation. This research involves direct observation of law enforcement and the use of restorative justice through interviews with investigators, victims, perpetrators, and other relevant parties as sources who provide the necessary empirical data.³

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Implementation of Restorative Justice in Handling Minor Theft Crimes at the Blora Police Resort

The application of restorative justice in handling petty theft crimes within the

³Zehr, Howard. *The Little Book of Restorative justice* (Good Books, 2015).

jurisdiction of the Blora Police Department represents a development in the criminal law enforcement system that is not only oriented towards punishing the perpetrator, but also considers the interests of the victim and the restoration of social relations within the community. This approach emerged as an alternative to the conventional criminal justice system, which has previously focused more on punishment through criminal mechanisms. In petty theft cases, the restorative justice approach is considered relevant because the characteristics of these crimes generally involve relatively small losses, do not pose a serious threat to public security, and still allow for resolution through deliberation between the perpetrator and victim.

To determine the extent to which restorative justice has been implemented in handling petty theft crimes at the Blora Police, it is necessary to first look at the data on the number of theft crimes handled by the Blora Police Criminal Investigation Unit during the period 2023 to 2025. This data serves as the basis for analyzing the proportion of cases resolved through the restorative justice mechanism.

Compared to the total number of theft cases handled by the Blora Police Criminal Investigation Unit, the percentage of cases successfully resolved through restorative justice remains relatively low. This indicates that although restorative justice policies have been incorporated into Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021, their implementation remains cautious and selective. Investigators must ensure that material and formal requirements are met, including a peace agreement between the victim and the perpetrator, restitution of the victim's losses, and the absence of public opposition to the resolution of the case. Therefore, the low number of restorative justice cases does not necessarily indicate a failure in implementation, but rather reflects the authorities' careful approach to maintaining a balance between legal certainty and justice.

From the perspective of Howard Zehr's restorative justice theory, the data demonstrates that case resolution through a restorative approach is still in its infancy and has not yet become an established legal culture for handling petty theft crimes. Although the number of cases resolved through restorative justice is relatively small, the existence of this mechanism has demonstrated a paradigm shift in the criminal justice system, from a punishment-oriented approach to a restoration-oriented approach. Therefore, increasing the understanding of law enforcement officials, victims, and the public regarding the benefits of restorative justice is crucial for the more optimal development of this mechanism in the future.

Based on the results of research conducted at the Blora Police Resort, specifically at the Criminal Investigation Unit (Satreskrim), it is known that the process of handling petty theft crimes is still carried out through legal stages according to

applicable provisions, namely starting from the receipt of a report or public complaint, investigation, inquiry, to determining the case resolution mechanism. During the investigation stage, investigators have the authority to examine the characteristics of the case, the level of loss incurred, the background of the perpetrator, and the possibility of resolution through a restorative justice approach. This shows that the police do not only play a role as law enforcement officers carrying out repressive functions, but also as facilitators in resolving social conflicts that occur in the community.

The implementation of restorative justice at the Blora Police Resort is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021 concerning the Handling of Criminal Acts Based on Restorative Justice. This regulation allows the police to resolve certain criminal cases outside the judicial process if they meet material and formal requirements. These requirements include reconciliation between the victim and perpetrator, restitution of the victim's losses, the perpetrator's non-recurrence of the crime, and community acceptance of the case resolution. Therefore, the implementation of restorative justice cannot be carried out haphazardly but must be based on legal considerations and the interests of all parties.

In practice, the resolution of minor theft cases through restorative justice at the Blora Police Department is carried out through a mediation process that brings together the victim and the perpetrator. This mediation aims to provide the victim with an opportunity to express the losses they have experienced, while the perpetrator is given the opportunity to admit their mistakes and take responsibility for their actions. The resulting resolution usually takes the form of a peace agreement, the return of stolen goods, compensation, or a statement from the perpetrator promising not to repeat the offense. This process demonstrates that justice in the restorative justice approach is not only understood as punishment, but also as an effort to improve the situation after the crime has occurred.

The application of restorative justice to the petty theft case at the Blora Police Department can also be analyzed through the restorative justice theory proposed by Howard Zehr. According to this concept, criminal acts are not only viewed as violations of state regulations, but also as conflicts that cause harm to the victim and society. Therefore, case resolution should be directed at restitution of losses, accountability for the perpetrator, and improvement of social relations. In the context of petty theft, this approach is more appropriate than imprisonment because it allows the perpetrator to correct their mistakes without losing the opportunity to reintegrate into society.

Based on the data obtained, the implementation of restorative justice at the Blora Police Department can be said to be quite effective in resolving eligible petty theft cases. This is evident in the resolution of cases without the need for

lengthy court proceedings, thereby saving time, money, and effort for both law enforcement and the public. Furthermore, victims receive immediate redress through the return of goods or compensation, while perpetrators have the opportunity to correct their mistakes without facing imprisonment.

Based on data from the Blora Police Criminal Investigation Unit from 2023 to 2025, it is known that the application of restorative justice in theft cases is still limited. In 2023, there were 2 cases resolved through restorative justice, then increased to 3 cases in 2024, and again to 2 cases in 2025. This data shows that the restorative justice mechanism has been implemented, but it has not been the primary choice in all petty theft cases that occurred. Based on the results of interviews with investigators from the Blora Police Criminal Investigation Unit, the application of restorative justice in petty theft cases is more often carried out against perpetrators who are first-time criminals, have good intentions to compensate the victim's losses, and have obtained the victim's consent. Investigators also stated that the success of the restorative justice process is greatly influenced by communication between the parties and the victim's willingness to forgive the perpetrator. These findings indicate that humanitarian factors and social relationships play a significant role in determining the success of case resolution through a restorative justice approach. This shows that the application of restorative justice still depends on certain conditions, especially the victim's consent, the perpetrator's attitude, and the investigator's consideration of the characteristics of the case.

Compared to the number of theft cases, the number resolved through restorative justice remains relatively small. This situation indicates that the implementation of restorative justice at the Blora Police Department still faces various considerations. Not all petty theft cases can be immediately resolved through this mechanism because several factors must be considered, such as the value of the loss, the level of culpability of the perpetrator, the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim, and the possibility of reoffending. Therefore, the implementation of restorative justice requires caution to ensure justice for all parties.

Based on Soerjono Soekanto's law enforcement theory, the success of restorative justice implementation is influenced not only by the rule of law, but also by law enforcement officers, supporting facilities, the community, and legal culture. In the context of the Blora Police, the success of restorative justice implementation is greatly influenced by the investigator's ability to mediate, the community's understanding of the concept of restorative justice, and the willingness of victims and perpetrators to resolve cases peacefully. Therefore, restorative justice is not only a legal mechanism but also requires a change in mindset in resolving criminal cases.

Thus, the implementation of restorative justice in petty theft cases at the Blora

Police Department demonstrates a paradigm shift in criminal law from a punitive approach to a restorative approach. Although its implementation has not been maximized, this mechanism has provided a more humane and effective alternative for resolving cases that prioritizes the interests of victims, perpetrators, and the community. Moving forward, optimizing the application of restorative justice is necessary to ensure that petty theft cases do not always end up through formal court proceedings, which are more time-consuming and expensive.

3.2. Obstacles and Efforts of the Blora Police in Implementing Restorative Justice in Minor Theft Crimes

Although the implementation of restorative justice in petty theft cases at the Blora Police Department has several advantages, in practice, various obstacles still exist that affect its effectiveness. These obstacles stem not only from internal factors within law enforcement but also from external factors such as the victim, the perpetrator, the community, and the social conditions underlying the theft. This demonstrates that the implementation of restorative justice requires cooperation from various parties to achieve the goals of recovery and conflict resolution optimally.

One of the main obstacles to implementing restorative justice is the limited understanding of the concept among law enforcement officials. Some officers are still accustomed to using conventional criminal law approaches that focus on proving guilt and imposing criminal sanctions. As a result, the case resolution process sometimes emphasizes punishment over restoration. However, restorative justice requires specialized skills in communication, mediation, and conflict resolution between disputing parties.

Besides the authorities, obstacles also arise from the victims and the community. In some cases of minor theft, victims are sometimes unwilling to reconcile because they feel the perpetrator should be punished as a form of accountability. This situation indicates that there is still a widespread perception that justice is synonymous with criminal punishment. However, from a restorative justice perspective, justice can be achieved through reparation for victims' losses and accountability for perpetrators, without always having to go through formal criminal procedures.

Another obstacle identified is the socioeconomic factors that contribute to the emergence of petty theft. Some perpetrators commit theft due to economic pressures, limited employment, or pressing living expenses. If cases are resolved solely through conciliation without further guidance, there is a risk that perpetrators will re-offend. Therefore, the implementation of restorative justice must be accompanied by guidance and supervision efforts to ensure that perpetrators are truly accepted back into society.

When linked to Lawrence M. Friedman's Legal System Theory, these obstacles demonstrate that the implementation of restorative justice depends not only on the existence of legal regulations but is also influenced by legal structures and legal culture. From a legal structural perspective, police officers need to have adequate skills and understanding to implement restorative justice professionally. Meanwhile, from a legal cultural perspective, the public needs to be educated that resolving cases through restorative justice does not eliminate justice, but rather is a form of justice that emphasizes restoration and social balance.

To address these various obstacles, the Blora Police Department has undertaken several efforts to improve the effectiveness of restorative justice implementation. One such effort is to increase the capacity of police officers through outreach and awareness programs regarding restorative justice mechanisms. Officers need to understand that case resolution does not always have to end in court, especially for minor crimes where amicable resolution is still possible.

Furthermore, the Blora Police Department is also engaging with the community through communication and providing an understanding of the benefits of restorative justice. This approach is crucial to ensure victims and the community understand that the primary goal of resolving cases is not simply to punish the perpetrator, but also to create a resolution that benefits all parties. With this understanding, it is hoped that the community will be more open to restorative justice-based case resolution mechanisms.

From the perspective of restorative justice theory, the efforts undertaken by the Blora Police are part of the process of rebuilding social relationships damaged by crime. Restorative justice goes beyond reconciliation between victims and perpetrators; it also aims to create conditions for perpetrators to return to being responsible members of society. Therefore, providing guidance to perpetrators is crucial to achieving the goal of crime prevention.

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that the application of restorative justice to petty theft crimes at the Blora Police Department has provided a more humane alternative to resolving cases compared to conventional criminal justice approaches. However, the success of this implementation is still influenced by various factors such as officer readiness, public understanding, and regulatory support. Therefore, strengthening the legal, institutional, and cultural aspects of society is necessary for restorative justice to be optimally implemented as part of the Indonesian criminal justice system.

The application of restorative justice in resolving petty theft crimes within the jurisdiction of the Blora Police Department is essentially a form of transformation in the criminal law enforcement system, which places case resolution not solely

on a punitive approach but also prioritizes the restoration of social relationships. However, in its implementation, restorative justice does not always run optimally due to various obstacles arising from both internal and external aspects. These obstacles become factors that influence the effectiveness of restorative justice implementation, particularly in the process of resolving petty theft cases that involve the interests of victims, perpetrators, law enforcement officers, and the community.

One of the main obstacles faced by the Blora Police in implementing restorative justice is the persistent difference in understanding among law enforcement officers regarding the concept of restorative justice. Some officers still maintain a mindset oriented towards the conventional criminal justice system, viewing the success of law enforcement as based on the process of investigation, prosecution, and sentencing of perpetrators. However, the concept of restorative justice has a broader goal: creating a resolution to cases that can restore the victim's condition, provide the perpetrator with an opportunity to take responsibility, and maintain balance in society. This difference in understanding means that the implementation of restorative justice sometimes still depends on each investigator's assessment of the characteristics of the case being handled.

In addition to the lack of understanding of the authorities, the limited availability of human resources with specialized skills in mediation and facilitation of conflict resolution also poses a barrier to the implementation of restorative justice. Resolving cases through a restorative approach requires communication skills, an understanding of the psychology of the parties involved, and the ability to find mutually acceptable solutions. Not all police officers possess these skills, as law enforcement has traditionally focused on proving the elements of a crime. Therefore, the presence of mediators or investigators competent in conflict resolution is a crucial factor in determining the success of restorative justice.

Another obstacle arises from victims of petty theft. In some situations, victims still believe that justice can only be achieved if the perpetrator is punished through the criminal justice process. This attitude arises because victims feel they have suffered losses due to the perpetrator's actions, thus believing that a settlement through reconciliation is insufficient to provide a sense of justice. However, in the concept of restorative justice, the victim's interests remain a primary concern through mechanisms such as restitution, return of property, compensation, and other mutually agreed-upon forms of accountability.

Furthermore, the implementation of restorative justice is also influenced by the perpetrator's personality. Not all perpetrators are willing to admit their mistakes and take responsibility for their actions. Some perpetrators still try to avoid accountability or fail to demonstrate good faith in the case resolution process. This situation presents an obstacle because the success of restorative justice

depends heavily on the perpetrator's willingness to repair the consequences of their actions. If the perpetrator does not show remorse or is unwilling to comply with the settlement agreement, restorative justice mechanisms become difficult to implement.

Social and cultural factors also pose obstacles to the implementation of restorative justice at the Blora Police Department. Some members of the public still believe that crimes must always be resolved through formal legal mechanisms to provide a deterrent effect. This understanding indicates that the legal culture of the community is still heavily influenced by the paradigm of retaliation in criminal law. However, developments in modern criminal law are moving toward a more balanced approach between the interests of victims, perpetrators, and the community. Therefore, changing public mindsets is a crucial aspect in supporting the successful implementation of restorative justice.

When analyzed using Lawrence M. Friedman's Legal System Theory, these obstacles indicate that the success of a legal system is not only determined by the existence of legal rules, but is also influenced by three main elements: legal structure, legal substance, and legal culture. From the legal structure aspect, the Blora Police as a law enforcement agency has the authority to implement restorative justice, but the effectiveness of its implementation depends heavily on the ability and readiness of the officers in implementing the mechanism. If the officers do not have adequate understanding and skills, the rules regarding restorative justice cannot be implemented optimally.

From a legal substance perspective, the application of restorative justice actually has a fairly strong legal basis, particularly through Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021 concerning the Handling of Criminal Acts Based on Restorative Justice. This regulation provides the police with the opportunity to resolve certain criminal cases through a restorative approach, while taking into account both material and formal requirements. However, this legal regulation still requires consistent implementation to ensure it remains not merely a written norm but is actually implemented in law enforcement practice.

Meanwhile, from a legal culture perspective, the biggest obstacle lies in the public mindset, which still equates justice with punishment. Restorative justice requires a shift in perspective, emphasizing that resolving criminal cases does not always require imprisonment, but can be achieved through a process of restoration and accountability. Therefore, increasing public legal awareness is crucial for the widespread acceptance of restorative justice.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion regarding the application of restorative justice in petty theft crimes at the Blora Police Resort, it can be concluded that: 1. The implementation of restorative justice is a development in

the criminal law enforcement system that leads to a more humane, equitable, and recovery-oriented resolution of cases. In handling petty theft cases, the Blora Police have attempted to implement a restorative justice mechanism through a process of deliberation and mediation between the perpetrator and the victim, while adhering to applicable regulations. Case resolution is not only directed at imposing sanctions on the perpetrator, but also considers reparation for the victim's losses and maintaining social relations within the community. In this process, the perpetrator is given the opportunity to admit mistakes, take responsibility, and repair the consequences of the crime. Meanwhile, the victim is given space to express their losses and obtain a resolution that is considered more just. This demonstrates that restorative justice is able to present a concept of justice that focuses not only on retribution but also on balancing the interests of the victim, the perpetrator, and the community. The application of restorative justice to petty theft crimes at the Blora Police, when analyzed using restorative justice theory, shows that the mechanism is in accordance with the main principles of restorative justice, namely active participation of the parties, dialogue, perpetrator responsibility, and the restoration of social relations. This approach offers an alternative to the conventional criminal justice system, which has traditionally focused on punishing perpetrators through imprisonment. In cases of minor theft, a restorative approach is considered more relevant because some cases involve relatively small losses and still allow for a peaceful resolution. Furthermore, restorative justice provides an opportunity for perpetrators to be accepted back into society after fulfilling their responsibilities. Based on Lawrence M. Friedman's legal system theory, the success of restorative justice implementation is influenced by three main elements: legal structure, legal substance, and legal culture. The legal structure, through the role of the police, is a key factor in the implementation of restorative justice, while legal substance provides the normative basis through regulations governing the mechanism. 2. The implementation of restorative justice in petty theft cases at the Blora Police Department still faces various obstacles that prevent its implementation from being fully optimal. These obstacles include limited understanding of the concept of restorative justice among some officers, unequal mediation skills, resistance from victims who want punishment for the perpetrators, and poor public understanding of the purpose of restorative case resolution. Furthermore, the legal culture of the community, which still views justice as a form of retribution, presents a challenge in implementing this approach. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the capacity of police officers, provide legal outreach to the community, and strengthen cooperation between the police and various related parties. These efforts are crucial so that restorative justice is not merely a formal regulation but can be truly implemented as an effective mechanism for resolving criminal cases. Therefore, the implementation of restorative justice at the Blora Police Department has great potential in realizing a fairer and more recovery-oriented criminal legal system.

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