



Optimizing Probation Supervision for Juvenile Diversion Programs: A Case Study in Purwokerto Correctional Facility

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Abstract: Recidivism prevention should guide correctional facility diversion program recommendations. This research aims to optimize the Probation Supervisory Agency's role in developing diversion suggestions to prevent juvenile recidivism. Research takes place at Purwokerto's Class II Correctional Facility. We use primary and secondary data. Data are arranged and presented logically, and then qualitative analysis concludes. The research found that diversion programs, especially those that involve reconciliation through compensation and return to parents/guardians, fail to teach adolescents responsibility and increase recidivism. In diversion programs that compensate and return juveniles to parents/guardians, correctional facilities are not required to advise or supervise them. The Purwokerto Probation Supervisory Agency faces substantive, institutional, and cultural challenges when making diversion recommendations. Diversion programs must be reconstructed to require the Probation Supervisory Agency to supervise juveniles in reconciliation programs involving compensation and return to parents/guardians.

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1. Introduction

The implementation of juvenile case settlement in Indonesia is based on the juvenile criminal justice system and consists of two pathways: formal and informal (Ghoni & Pujiyono, 2020). The formal pathway involves resolving juvenile matters through the entire legal process, starting from the inquiry stage and ending with court hearings. Diversion, an informal pathway, settles cases outside the court process (Prayitno, 2012). According to the Child Criminal Justice System Law, diversion in the juvenile criminal justice system refers to redirecting juvenile cases away from criminal proceedings and towards non-criminal procedures. Diversion can be utilized for juvenile offenses with a maximum jail sentence of less than seven years and are not recurrent offenses. The aims of diversion encompass facilitating reconciliation between the victim and the juvenile, resolving the juvenile's case through means other than judicial processes, preventing juvenile incarceration, promoting community involvement, and fostering a feeling of accountability in the juvenile (Rahman, 2019).

Both formal (judicial) and informal (diversion) processes in executing the juvenile criminal justice system incorporate the involvement of Correctional Institutions (Mahmud, 2020). Correctional Institutions, particularly Social Rehabilitation Officers, are actively engaged in diversion resolution by attending diversion conferences and providing recommendations for diversion agreement settlements. Diversion agreement recommendations are developed based on the findings of the Correctional Institution's Rehabilitation Observation Team during the development of a social study on the case. The recommended

type of diversion agreement is designed to coincide with the interests and objectives of diversion for the juvenile client, their family, the victim, and the community. The diversion agreement suggestions from the Correctional Institution are used by Investigators, Prosecutors, and Judges to decide the outcome of the diversion agreement (Ramadhani, 2021).

The primary objective of the diversion program is to not only avoid incarcerating adolescents but also to cultivate a feeling of accountability in them and deter them from committing further infractions. Hence, correctional institutions should prioritize their diversion program suggestions and bolster initiatives to deter juvenile recidivism. Correctional institutions should choose diversion agreement types that have the potential to reduce the likelihood of the implicated youth reoffending (Frasetyo et al., 2023).

Juvenile recidivism is a result of inadequacies in the prevention of criminal offenses. Prevention efforts encompass proactive, precautionary, suppressive, and remedial actions. These prevention attempts' ineffectiveness highlights deficiencies in unproductive, preventive, suppressive, and remedial methods (Agustina, 2016).

Preemptive efforts refer to the earliest measures to deter criminal actions by teaching people positive values and conventions. Preventive efforts are implemented after preemptive measures to eradicate circumstances that facilitate criminal activity. Repressive measures are implemented in response to criminal actions involving the intervention of law enforcement to administer punishment (Febriyanto et al., 2023).

Juvenile recidivism arises from deficiencies in the social reintegration of young offenders, encompassing four key elements: the juveniles themselves, their families, the community, and the personnel of Correctional Institutions. Failures in reintegrating juveniles into society can be attributed to fundamental elements within the juveniles themselves, their family, the community, and the personnel of Correctional Institutions (Jatnika et al., 2016).

Correctional Institutions suggest diversion ideas to reduce juvenile non-criminal recidivism in the context of preventing criminal offenses or reoffending. These guidelines are proactive, preventative, suppressive, and remedial approaches to addressing criminal acts. Furthermore, diversion recommendations should aid in preventing juvenile offenders from repeating offenses (Rochaeti et al., 2019).

This research is essential because it gives data on the rate at which young offenders reoffend and offers valuable insights to Correctional Institutions on how to prevent young offenders from reoffending through diversion programs. The research aims to identify types of diversion program recommendations that aid in preventing repeat offenses among juvenile offenders, as well as the role played by the Class II Purwokerto Correctional Institution in assisting these diversion programs to prevent juvenile recidivism. Moreover, the research seeks to provide techniques for enhancing the role of Correctional Institutions in developing diversion suggestions that efficiently deter juvenile recidivism.

2. Methodology

This study utilizes a qualitative methodology with an empirical legal perspective. The study employs an empirical juridical technique, which involves examining the defined concerns by combining legal materials, including primary, secondary, and tertiary sources (secondary data), with primary data collected from the field (Waluyo, 1991).

The study is being conducted at the Purwokerto Correctional Institution, classified as Class II. Several factors determine the selection of the location: the presence of essential data and research participants in this specific area; the lack of previous studies on the development of diversion agreement recommendations for juvenile offenders at Class II Purwokerto Correctional Institution; and the convenience of accessing the area, which allows researchers to conduct the study at this site efficiently.

The data used in this research comprises both primary and secondary sources. Primary data refers to factual information directly derived from human conduct or the outcomes of human behavior. This can include observable actions or documented behavior found in records or archives. Secondary data are acquired from written works, including primary legal sources and secondary legal resources.

The data-gathering methods employed in this research encompass interviews and observations to obtain primary data, while secondary data are acquired through library research and document analysis. The data acquired from the research will be examined using a qualitative methodology (Marzuki, 2017).

3. The Imperative of the Juvenile Justice System Aligned With Child Welfare

Sudarto (1981) contends that in juvenile justice, all endeavors undertaken by law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, and other authorities should be grounded on advancing the child's well-being and concerns. The juvenile criminal justice system refers to applying criminal justice to individuals under the age of majority. It encompasses various components, including investigating, prosecuting, adjudicating, and implementing criminal sanctions for minors. This system is based on the principles of substantive juvenile criminal law, procedural juvenile criminal law, and the implementation of juvenile criminal sanctions, all with the primary objective of prioritizing the safety and well-being of children.

Muladi (1995) proposes that the criminal justice system's aims comprise short-term, medium-term, and long-term objectives. Short-term objectives encompass reforming wrongdoers, while medium-term objectives center on deterring future criminal activities and providing preventive measures for society. The ultimate goal is to promote social well-being, as criminal justice management seeks to safeguard society against disruptive criminal behavior.

The objectives of the criminal justice system partially apply to the purposes of the juvenile criminal justice system. The primary objective of the juvenile justice system is to facilitate the rehabilitation or reintegration of young offenders into society shortly. The primary objective in the medium term is to deter future transgressions committed by juvenile delinquents, while the ultimate aim is to promote the well-being of juvenile offenders and society.

Put simply, the responsibility and power of juvenile courts to "resolve cases involving minors" means that their rulings should be advantageous for both the kid and the community. For instance, these determinations should aid the child's restoration, safeguarding, and future opportunities while preventing additional disputes. The primary goal of the juvenile criminal justice system, as overseen by juvenile courts, is not exclusively centered on retribution but also on protecting and ensuring the well-being of the child's future (1993).

The objective of diversification for juvenile offenders is to offer alternatives that surpass the regular judicial proceedings in court (Danawiharja, 2020). Young delinquents participate in structured programs and group activities to improve their comprehension of and attitude toward the legal system and law enforcement. These programs aim to increase their self-assurance, teach them effective communication and social interaction skills, and enhance their ability to make sound decisions. Diversification aims to redirect the youngster away from formal judicial proceedings and decrease the probability of future reoffending (Iman, 2018).

Diversification functions as a means of diverting or deviating from traditional methods of handling juvenile justice cases in favor of community-centered approaches to child care (Yulia et al., 2024). Its objective is to protect juvenile offenders from the adverse effects of juvenile court procedures. Diversification programs positively impact society by promptly and effectively addressing deviant behavior. Additionally, this prompt action helps reduce the financial burden on local law enforcement agencies. Police, juvenile probation personnel, justice department officials, and schools guide juvenile offenders. Afterward, the young individuals willingly engage in consultations and appropriate educational and community social activities. Restitution may be demanded from adolescents in instances of property damage. If the program is successful, the prosecutor will abstain from pursuing the case, which will not be documented in their criminal record (Artanti & Ramdan, 2024).

Diversification programs offer several advantages to juvenile offenders. These include facilitating timely intervention to help them learn from their mistakes, repairing the harm caused to families, victims, and communities, collaborating with parents and caregivers to provide daily life guidance, empowering and preparing juveniles to make responsible decisions, attempting to raise funds for restitution to victims, holding juveniles accountable for their actions, and providing lessons on observing the consequences and effects of their cases. It allows offenders to maintain a clean criminal record, alleviates the strain on the

judicial system and correctional facilities, and manages adolescent delinquency (Greenwood, 2008).

Given the varying conditions of juvenile offenders, it is crucial to evaluate the elements that influence diversification carefully. When implementing diversification, it is essential to consider various situational factors. These factors include the seriousness or severity of the offense, the offender's background and previous offenses, the level of involvement in the case, the offender's attitude towards the offense, the response of the offender's parents or family, the offender's willingness to apologize or make amends to the victim, the impact of the offense on the victim, the victim's perspective on the proposed handling methods, the previous sanctions or punishments imposed on the offender, and whether the legal process is necessary for public interest. Law enforcement authorities must carefully consider the public interest and the interests of the victim, the kid, and their family. If the child's behavior causes significant disruption, there can be a strong public outcry for punishment, and in such instances, diversification is not pursued (Zainuddin & Hambali, 2023).

Recidivism refers to committing criminal offenses again, while recidivism is the inclination of individuals or groups to repeat wrongful behaviors after being penalized for them. Within criminal law, recidivism refers to the repetition of criminal crimes by an individual under specific circumstances, resulting in an escalation of their penalty (Islam & Goswami, 2019).

Juvenile recidivism occurs when juveniles are not adequately prepared for social reintegration. For successful juvenile social reintegration, specific characteristics must be present: physical preparedness, cognitive preparedness, and the ability to meet the socializing demands of the juvenile. The effectiveness of the juvenile social reintegration process relies on four interconnected elements: the Juvenile, Family, Community, and Correctional Officers. Hence, the lack of successful reintegration of juveniles into society can be attributed to various elements inherent in the juveniles themselves, their family, the community, and the juvenile correctional officer (Mahoney, 1974).

Factors associated with juvenile delinquency. The lack of guidance results from the juvenile's unwillingness to make beneficial changes. The guidance provided to juveniles should focus on cultivating their willingness, self-assurance, ability to make decisions, capacity to take calculated risks and drive for self-improvement (Lasambouw & Nurussakinah, 2023).

Factors related to one's family. The family serves as the primary setting for the juvenile, playing a vital role in their process of self-improvement. The effectiveness of guidance for juveniles may be compromised by the absence of a healthy relationship between the juvenile and their family (Mwangangi, 2019).

Factors related to the community. The objective of guidance is to facilitate the reintegration of the juvenile into society. Nevertheless, the young individual may encounter challenges when reintegrating into society because of limited opportunities for education, training, moral guidance, and insufficient social support from the community (Dao & Dandurand, 2023).

Factors affecting correctional officers. Officers in juvenile detention institutions have a crucial role in directing adolescents by the objectives of each level of guidance. The advice failures exhibited by correctional officers may be attributed to a need for more capacity, staff, and facilities to provide guidance (Marsh & Evans, 2009).

Law enforcement is pursuing transforming concepts of fairness, legal predictability, and societal usefulness into actuality (Skolnick, 2011). Therefore, law enforcement essentially entails the actualization of these principles. It refers to guaranteeing that individuals adhere to legal norms as guides in their interactions within society and government (Rahayu et al., 2020).

The notion of law enforcement refers to the implementation of legal regulations by law enforcement officers and individuals with related interests by their particular authorities and applicable legal standards (Idy, 2022). The process of criminal law enforcement is a cohesive sequence that starts with the investigation, followed by arrest, custody, and adjudication of the defendant, and ultimately ends with the incarceration of the convicted offender (Husen, 1990).

Law enforcement aims to promote and uphold order and legal certainty within society (Akmal & Ramadhan, 2023). One way to accomplish this is by establishing regulations that define law enforcement

agencies' tasks, duties, and authorities based on their specific areas of responsibility. This is supported by a cooperative structure that facilitates the achievement of desired objectives (Sanyoto, 2008).

Soerjono Soekanto (1983) identifies four key aspects that are essential for the implementation of law enforcement in society: the legal factor, law enforcement factor, infrastructure or facility factor, sociological factor, and cultural factor. These five variables are intricately interconnected, as they form the core of law enforcement and act as standards for measuring its efficacy.

4. The Strategic Role of Correctional Institutions and Probation Officers in the Implementation of Diversion for Juvenile Offenders

The significance of Correctional Institutions, particularly Probation Officers, is heightened due to the stipulations outlined in Article 64 Paragraph (1) of Law Number 11 of 2012 regarding the Juvenile Justice System. According to this law, Probation Officers are responsible for conducting social research and offering assistance, guidance, and oversight to minors involved in criminal activities. Probation Officers are required to be present throughout all stages of the legal procedure for adolescents, including the execution of Diversion (Saefudin & Nasirudin, 2022).

When implementing Diversion, Investigators, Public Prosecutors, and Judges need to take into account various factors, such as the nature of the offense, the juvenile's age, the level of support from their family and community, and most importantly, the findings of the Social Research conducted by Correctional Institutions. Social research, usually called Litmas, is carried out by probation officers within correctional institutions (Heri, 2022).

When dealing with juvenile cases, the recommendations derived from sociological research undertaken by Probation Officers play a crucial role in guiding the decisions made by Investigators, Public Prosecutors, and Judges during the Diversion process (Gupta-Kagan, 2018).

Correctional Institutions currently utilize the guidelines specified in the Circular Letter of the Director General of Corrections, Number: PAS6. PK.01.05.02 - 573 of 2014 provides general instructions for creating social research suggestions in the context of Diversion.

When preparing and deciding on the form of Diversion suggestions, it is essential to consider both general and specialized criteria. The general prerequisites for Diversion, as outlined in the Juvenile Justice Law, state that it applies to cases where the juvenile is not facing a jail sentence exceeding seven years, it is not a repeat offense and the victim consents to resolving the matter through Diversion. The specific standards encompass the indications outlined in the circular letter issued by the director general of prisons. The conditions of these indicators are specified as requirements for defining the form of Diversion agreement recommendations.

Table 1: Criteria for Juvenile Diversion Program Placement

No.	<i>Diversion Recommendation Form</i>	<i>Indicators as Specific Determining Conditions</i>
1.	Restitution in case of victim involvement	Parental ability to provide compensation is deemed sufficient. Parental willingness to guide the offender.
2.	Medical and psychosocial rehabilitation	Competent parties' ability to provide medical and psychosocial treatment. Parental willingness to comply with guidance and supervision requirements.
3.	Return to parents/guardians.	Parents/guardians' condition is assessed to be capable of providing guidance, counseling, and supervision to the child. The certainty that the child will reside with parents/guardians.
4.	Participation in education or training at educational institutions	Parents/guardians are assessed as incapable of guiding, counseling, and supervising the child. Availability and willingness of educational institutions tailored to the child's needs and capable of improving their behavior. The child is deemed capable of participating in activities organized by educational institutions.
5.	Community services	Community activities deemed suitable for the child's participation are available in the child's vicinity. Parents/guardians' condition is assessed to be capable of providing guidance, counseling, and supervision to the child.

From 2020 to 2023, Purwokerto Class II Correctional Institution, which oversees four districts: Banyumas, Purbalingga, Banjarnegara, and Kebumen, handled 107 Diversion cases. The breakdown of Diversion recommendation models and their respective quantities is as follows:

Table 2: Summary of Juvenile Diversion Recommendations

<i>No.</i>	<i>Diversion Recommendation Model</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Reconciliation with compensation	2
2	Medical and psychosocial rehabilitation	4
3	Return to parents/guardians	51
4	Participation in education or training at educational institutions	24
5	Community services	26
	Total	107

Source: Processed Primary Data

Based on the data conditions above, recommendations such as returning to parents, participation in education or training at educational institutions or Social Rehabilitation Institutions, and community service dominate the proposed recommendation forms. The Probation Office determines these recommendations based on the results of social research and by the guidelines for preparing Diversion recommendations outlined in the Circular Letter of the Director General of Corrections, Number: PAS6. PK.01.05.02 - 573 of 2014 concerning General Guidelines for preparing Social Research Recommendations.

5. Challenges and Solutions in Addressing Juvenile Recidivism

The interviews performed with Youth Social Supervisors at the Purwokerto Class II Penitentiary from February 16 to 20th, 2023, revealed the following approaches to tackle juvenile recidivism: Preventive measures are implemented to deal with young and recurrent juvenile offenders, with the penitentiary offering assistance throughout the entire legal procedure, from before to after the trial. The Probation Office employs repressive tactics that utilize social research to identify sanctions to prevent future criminal activity. The penitentiary's curative efforts involve providing frequent supervision and help to minors under conditional sentences. Enhancing the spiritual development of young individuals is achieved through corrective measures conducted outside the institutional setting, such as guiding Islamic boarding schools, mosques, and churches. The supervision and aid processes will be regularly monitored using internet platforms, video calls, or direct visits to the rehabilitation institutes. Adverse peer influence presents a substantial barrier to tackling juvenile recidivism, as the company of delinquent peers can readily impact juveniles. The family has a vital role in effectively addressing juvenile recidivism, serving as the primary social control in a child's development. Juveniles frequently engage in repeat transgressions due to neglect, insufficient attention, and the presence of broken homes. Both economic variables and familial socioeconomic conditions play a role in the occurrence of repeat offenses among juveniles. The widespread availability of the internet provides difficulty in addressing juvenile recidivism, as the convenient accessibility to many social media platforms exposes young individuals to detrimental habits and ethical transgressions. Penitentiaries should ideally offer assistance starting from the police investigation phase. However, there are instances where law enforcement agencies need to involve them. Penitentiaries advocate for diversion programs, but courts frequently disregard this option and instead opt for incarcerating young offenders.

Challenges in Developing Diversion Recommendations from Interviews Conducted in the Class II Purwokerto Central Java Correctional Facility, Specifically the Community Guidance Section, from October 23, 2023, to October 26, 2023. An interview was carried out with the Head of the Subsection of Child Client Guidance and Community Guidance Counselors at the Class II Purwokerto Correctional Facility. The interview results regarding obstacles to making diversion recommendations are as follows: The current conditions of community guidance counselors at the research site are 42 counselors, out of which only nine have received training and acquire certification. To qualify as a community guidance counselor, one must have a Diploma 3 in social sciences or equivalent experience in social sciences from high school or vocational school. Additionally, they should hold the lowest Junior Level I/II Civil Servant rank and demonstrate genuine interest, attentiveness, and dedication to community service and guidance.

Furthermore, they must have completed technical training designed for community guidance counselors

and obtained the necessary certification. The time restriction for dealing with youngsters involved in criminal activities is capped at 72 hours from receiving the request. The current deadline is challenging due to the arduous data collection process, extensive report preparation, and rigorous verification and review procedures included in the Prison Observer Team Meeting. The eligibility criteria for diversions are limited by the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, specifically in cases where penalties are imposed for offenses committed by individuals under seven. This limitation poses challenges for community guidance counselors who wish to recommend diversion processing, even if there is an agreement between the victim and the perpetrator. The inability of impoverished families to offer advice and the presence of an unsupportive environment can hinder the child's reintegration with their parents. The victims' reluctance to provide forgiveness stems from a lack of comprehension regarding the purpose of diversion, which seeks to reinstate the situation to its initial state. The victims' refusal to embrace the diversion procedure and their preference for pursuing court proceedings. In addition, victims frequently see diversion as being exclusively centered on the offender without taking into account their own needs. Money limitations: The money, typically depleted within a year, is mainly allotted for travel costs and essential infrastructure, such as bikes and computers. Consequently, numerous materials originate from personal possessions.

6. Forms of Diversion Agreements and Their Role in Preventing Repeat Offenses

Diversion is an instructional kind of punishment for children. The adoption of diversion is driven by the aim to prevent adverse effects on the child's mental and developmental well-being resulting from their engagement with the criminal justice system (Armanda S, 2022).

Correctional facilities rely on community research data when making suggestions for diversion agreements. The Correctional Facilities may provide diversion agreement recommendations in compliance with the specific kinds of diversion agreements outlined in the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Law (Aripin, 2020). These recommendations may include:

1. **Peace with or without compensation:** This agreement entails mutual forgiveness between the parties involved, and if the perpetrator's family can do so, they will provide recompense to the victim. The perpetrator's parents are willing to guide the culprit.
2. **Medical and psychosocial rehabilitation:** This agreement entails the child receiving medical and psychosocial care from qualified professionals. The child's parents are competent and eager to adhere to the terms of guidance and supervision. **Parents/Guardian Obligations:** In this arrangement, the parents are responsible for providing direction, oversight, and nurturing for the child. The youngster will reside with the parents or guardian. **Enrollment in education or training at educational institutions:** In this scenario, the child engages in activities at educational institutions that cater to their requirements and have the potential to enhance their conduct.
3. **Community service:** In this situation, the child must engage in community service. The parents/guardian's ability to provide guidance, supervision, and care for the child is evaluated and determined to be satisfactory. Efforts to deter criminal acts encompass preventative, preemptive, and repressive tactics. These endeavors also extend to the prevention of delinquent behavior by minors:
4. **Preventive measures:** In this scenario, proactive actions are taken to imbue the youngster with values (such as character, belief, and knowledge) that foster a sense of accountability, thereby intentionally deterring them from engaging in criminal behavior. Preventive efforts refer to proactive actions implemented to deter adolescent criminality.
5. **Repressive measures entail** implementing penalties to discourage offenders from engaging in further misconduct. The diversion recommendations put forth by correctional facilities will be transformed into diversion agreements. Hence, when deciding on diversion suggestions, it is essential to consider the role of preventing the youngster in question from engaging in illegal activities again.

In the following discussion, we will explore the many types of diversion agreements and analyze their effectiveness in preventing recurrent offenses. Specifically, we will examine how each diversion agreement

contributes to preemptive, preventative, and repressive roles.

Table 3: Forms of Diversion Agreements and Their Functions in Case Handling

NO.	FORMS OF DIVERSION AGREEMENT	PREEMPTIVE FUNCTION	PREVENTIVE FUNCTION	REPRESSIVE FUNCTION
1	Reconciliation with or without compensation	Yes	Yes / No	Yes / No
2	Medical and Psychosocial Rehabilitation	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Return to Parents/Guardians	Yes	Yes / No	No
4	Participation in education or training	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Community Services	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: Processed Primary Data

This agreement includes preemptive provisions due to the perpetrator's willingness to recognize their error and provide an apology. Nevertheless, offering restitution may be manageable if the wrongdoer and their family belong to a wealthy social class. Therefore, the preventative part, which aims to deter future transgressions, may need to operate more efficiently. Likewise, the punitive element (penalty) might not discourage the wrongdoer and their prosperous household. Consequently, the provision of compensation fails to act as a deterrent for the child and their family.

This agreement serves preventative, preventive, and repressive purposes by incorporating rehabilitation programs for the child concerned. Efficient medical and psychosocial rehabilitation implementation can deter the youngster from engaging in future criminal behavior.

Although this agreement may satisfy proactive measures, it is necessary to scrutinize the preventive and suppressive elements. In numerous instances of juvenile delinquency, the root reason can be attributed to insufficient parental guidance. Hence, while suggesting a reunion with the parents, the correctional facility must comprehensively evaluate the parents' capacity to offer appropriate guidance and supervision.

In order to suggest a return to the parents, the parents must possess both the capacity and the willingness to foster and educate the child. Suppose parents are unaware of how to prevent their child from engaging in criminal activities or are unsuccessful in instilling values that discourage criminal activity. In that case, the youngster may need more advice. Consequently, the youngster may develop a pattern of reoffending due to inadequate guidance regarding activities that are not allowed.

Thus, a diversion arrangement that involves returning the child to their parents may have a preventive effect, depending on the parent's ability to offer guidance and supervision. This agreement lacks a repressive function as it does not effectively discourage the youngster from engaging in certain behaviors.

This agreement can effectively address preemptive, preventive, and repressive measures in preventing crime, as long as it is carried out in a suitable educational and training setting and the kid actively engages in the education and training.

This agreement can effectively address preemptive, preventive, and repressive measures in preventing crime. For community service to be effective, it is crucial that the location where the service takes place actively supports and mentors the child and that there is proper supervision of the service implementation.

Efforts to deter recidivism entail enhancing the participation of multiple stakeholders in the offender's surroundings and occupying the offender with numerous tasks or engagements to discourage them from considering aberrant conduct. The rationale for this concept is that participating actively in numerous things requires time and energy, leaving minimal opportunity for considering illegal actions. Engaging in positive activities serves as a deterrent to persons from participating in illicit actions.

Recidivism among young offenders is a result of the inadequacy of reintegrating them into society. Social reintegration's success relies on four key components: the child, the family, the community, and correctional guidance. From this viewpoint, it can be inferred that diversion agreements encompassing a range of activities, including the kid, the family, the community, and correctional guidance, are more efficacious in deterring subsequent offenses.

The following discussion will explore the many types of diversion agreements and the participation of the kid, the family, the community, and correctional counsel.

Table 4: Models of Diversion Agreements and Levels of Stakeholder Involvement

NO.	DIVERSION AGREEMENT MODEL	CHILD INVOLVEMENT	FAMILY INVOLVEMENT	COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT	SUPERVISOR INVOLVEMENT
1	Reconciliation with compensation	Involved	Involved	Not involved	Not involved
2	Medical and Psychosocial Rehabilitation	Involved	Involved	Involved	Involved
3	Return to parents/guardians	Involved	Involved	Not involved	Not involved
4	Participation in education or training	Involved	Involved	Involved	Involved
5	Community Services	Involved	Involved	Involved	Involved

The “Peace with compensation” and “Return to parents/guardian” agreements do not actively include the kid or engage the community and correctional counsel in the diversion agreement activities. Once the peace agreement with compensation or the agreement to return to parents is carried out, the case is considered ended, and the Correctional Facilities are no longer required to provide guidance, supervision, or mentorship to the child. The responsibilities of the Correctional Facilities end after the reparation agreement is carried out.

On the other hand, agreements such as “Medical and Psychosocial Rehabilitation,” “Participation in Education or Training,” and “Community Service” require the involvement of all parties in the process of carrying out the agreements. All parties involved in these agreements include the child, family, community, and correctional direction. The Correctional Facilities oversee and guide individuals, ensuring the agreed-upon actions are carried out correctly.

When diversion is completed through agreements such as peace with compensation or return to parents/guardians, it indicates no monitoring or guidance from the Correctional Facilities. As a result, the youngster is deprived of the chance to rectify their behavior, obtain direction and assistance, or cultivate abilities that would enable them to become more productive members of society.

Nevertheless, programs that encompass education and training or community service offer prospects for guidance, monitoring, behavior adjustment, and skill enhancement. Children who engage in education, training, or community service activities enhance their physical, mental, and social preparedness.

Physical preparedness encompasses being physically equipped to participate in activities without clinical ailments and with good overall health. Mental preparation encompasses the psychological growth necessary to effectively regulate behavior, acknowledge errors, cope with frustration, employ religious rituals to manage emotions, sustain self-assurance, and handle anxiety.

Social readiness is being equipped to reintegrate into society by comprehending religious conventions, ethics, etiquette, familial interactions, and cultural norms. Social advice includes exchanging information and ideas with one’s family through personal visits or written correspondence and engaging in social education or therapy to enhance one's understanding and ability to navigate within a community.

7. Evaluation of Primary Diversion Recommendations in Purwokerto Correctional Institution Class II

The primary recommendations for diversion in the Purwokerto Correctional Institution Class II mostly revolve around three key areas: Return to Parents, engagement in education or training, and adherence to

community service commitments. Nevertheless, the number of agreements for peace, whether with or without compensation, as well as medical and mental rehabilitation, is quite limited.

Thus, the suggested diversions in the Purwokerto Correctional Institution can be considered measures that deter juvenile recidivism. The most prevalent type of diversion is the return to parents' recommendation. This particular recommendation possesses both advantages and disadvantages. The effectiveness of returning a kid to their parents' care depends on the actual capability and ability of the parents to provide nurturing. A drawback of the agreement to reunite with parents is that the Probation Office does not provide supervision and support for the child involved. Upon the parents' acceptance of the kid, the case is formally concluded, and the Probation Office is no longer obligated to oversee or care for the child.

The development and establishment of diversion suggestions involve identifying and fulfilling broad and specific requirements. The specific requirements are that diversion measures are implemented for situations where the potential jail sentence is shorter than seven years, and the offense is not a repeat violation. Additionally, the victim must consent to resolving the matter through diversion. The specific conditions in this case are indicated in the Circular Letter of the Director General of Corrections, Number: PAS6. PK.01.05.02 - 573 of 2014. This circular provides general guidelines for the preparation of social research recommendations.

The Probation Office suggests a "peace with compensation" proposal in cases when specific indicators are present, including the existence of a victim who has incurred losses, an evaluation of the child perpetrator's parents' financial capability to provide compensation, and the parents' competence to guide the child perpetrator.

Medical and psychological rehabilitation should be considered if qualified individuals can give appropriate medical and psychosocial treatment and if the parents are prepared to follow the required advice and supervision.

If the parents/guardians are deemed competent in mentoring, leading, and supervising the kid, and the child will undoubtedly live with them, the Probation Office suggests that the child be returned to their care.

If the parents/guardians are deemed incapable of nurturing, directing, and supervising the child, it is recommended that the child participate in education or training at educational institutions. The consideration also includes the preparedness and eagerness of educational institutions that are appropriate for the child's requirements and capable of enhancing their conduct. Furthermore, the child is deemed capable of engaging in activities organized by educational institutions.

The Probation Office suggests that the kid engage in community service if there are appropriate opportunities available in their surroundings and if the parents/guardians are evaluated to have the ability to support, direct, and oversee the child.

The indications described above are criteria that determine the types of diversion recommendations. The selection of diversion referral forms is contingent upon the evaluation conducted by the correctional institution, which takes into account the circumstances of the individuals involved and the parent's capacity to provide care, guidance, and supervision for the kid. The assessment of diversion referral forms must be considered and grounded in the circumstances of the indicators inherent in the offender, the offender's family, the victim's condition, and the local community's supportive environment.

Soerjono Soekanto (1983) identifies several essential variables for effective law enforcement in society: the legal factor, law enforcement factors, facilities or infrastructure considerations, sociological factors, and cultural aspects. These five aspects are intricately interconnected as they represent the fundamental principles of law enforcement and serve as criteria for evaluating its efficacy.

The law on the Juvenile Justice System includes provisions on diversions, which outline the requirements for diversion programs. The Director General of Corrections, Number PAS6, issued the circular letter. PK.01.05.02 - 573 of 2014 provides guidelines for preparing social research recommendations, but these guidelines have certain limitations. The research findings suggest that the primary data imply limitations on diversion requirements, specifically about threats of jail for less than seven years.

The criteria for becoming a Probation Officer are governed by Article 64 of Law Number 11 of 2012, which

deals with the Juvenile Justice System(Panjaitan et al., 2023). Applicants must possess at least a D-3 or Diploma 3 education in the social sciences field or be Senior High School/Vocational School graduates with experience in social sciences or equivalent. They should be physically and mentally healthy and hold a minimum rank/grade of Young Regulator Level I/II/b. Additionally, they should demonstrate a strong interest, attentiveness, and dedication to community service and guidance. It is also required that they have completed technical training for Probation Officers and obtained a certificate. The mentioned certificate is a document acquired from functional training for Probation Officers, which is mandatory to attend and has been completed.

The proficiency and effectiveness of Probation Officers are undeniably crucial in carrying out Social Research assignments, given that law enforcement authorities or other relevant institutions will utilize the recommendations in the Litmas. Integrated training on the juvenile justice system is provided to equip individuals with the information and insight necessary to handle cases involving children in confrontation with the law effectively. During this course, Probation Officers will engage in collaborative activities with police investigators, prosecutors, social workers, and judges in order to collectively acquire knowledge about the juvenile justice system.

The research findings reveal that of the 42 Probation Officers at Purwokerto Correctional Institution Class II, only nine have received comprehensive training in the juvenile justice system. This underscores a notable disparity in the certification and proficiency of Probation Officers, specifically in their ability to handle juvenile offenders.

Facilities and infrastructure play a vital role in carrying out Social Research duties. The research data highlights the issues that Probation Officers at Purwokerto Correctional Institution Class II encounter regarding facilities, including the unequal allocation of official vehicles and computers. Of the 42 Probation Officers, only 24 have been allocated official motorcycles, leaving the remaining 18 to depend on their automobiles. The absence of consistency in the supply of facilities presents challenges, particularly in data-gathering jobs that necessitate extensive travel.

Following data collection, probation officers require laptops or PCs for data processing. However, 18 Probation Officers still need to be provided with this crucial equipment, which worsens the disparity in assistance for Social Research duties.

Community issues exert a substantial influence on law enforcement, as perceptions and attitudes toward the legal system have a direct impact on the effectiveness of diversion programs. Probation Officers employ the practice of Social Research, which entails actively interacting with the community in order to collect essential data. Nevertheless, societal tendencies towards litigation instead of diversion impede Probation Officers' endeavors to restore harmony by implementing approved diversion strategies.

Although they are suggestions, probation officers adhere to the recommended diversions by conducting comprehensive data analyses and consulting with other stakeholders. Nevertheless, situations in which diversion agreements are unsuccessful due to victims being unwilling to forgive or accept compensation pose considerable difficulties. Out of the 12 cases where the diversion was unsuccessful, three resulted from compensation demands not being fulfilled, while the remaining cases were due to victims refusing to forgive and insisting on going through with trial processes.

Cultural influences influence the effectiveness of diversion programs since dominant attitudes toward litigation tend to overshadow the restorative justice approach. The victims' reluctance to forgive arises from the belief that diversion programs prioritize the interests of criminals while disregarding the concerns of the victims. Nevertheless, successful diversion strategies strive to achieve mutually advantageous arrangements that offer offenders an opportunity for rehabilitation while simultaneously restoring the well-being of victims.

To tackle these issues, it is necessary to have proficient and knowledgeable Probation Officers who can evaluate and provide suitable diversion options for each case. Of the 42 probation officers in Purwokerto Correctional Institution, just nine possess certification, indicating a need for more adequately qualified staff.

In addition, the limited amount of time available poses an additional obstacle to successfully executing

diversion programs. Probation Officers need help collecting, verifying, and evaluating data when they have only three days to complete Social Research reports. The constrained time frame frequently results in prioritizing the achievement of guideline indicators rather than conducting a thorough study and developing complete recommendations.

The study also highlights various obstacles to effective diversion, such as rigorous diversion criteria, familial inability to offer direction, victims' hesitancy to grant forgiveness, and financial constraints impacting resource distribution. To tackle these difficulties, a comprehensive strategy is needed that includes enhanced training, better allocation of resources, community awareness initiatives, and policy changes to increase the efficiency of juvenile diversion programs in Purwokerto.

The correctional facility's obligation is fulfilled once the diversion strategy, which involves reconciling with the victim and providing restitution, has been implemented. The youngster is reunited with their parents and receives guidance from them. Likewise, if the diversion plan includes reuniting the youngster with their parents, the correctional facility will cease to oversee the child. Therefore, it is necessary to enhance the function of the correctional facility by imposing additional monitoring responsibilities in the diversion model.

Diversification models that involve reconciliation, with or without compensation to the victim, as well as the model of returning the child to parents or guardians, are vulnerable to the risk of the child reoffending. The correctional facility is not required to offer additional monitoring to the child participating in these diversion strategies. In contrast to other diversion models, the correctional facility is still responsible for providing guidance and supervision during the execution of the diversion agreement.

The optimization of the correctional facility's role in preventing repeat offenses by children involves the following responsibilities: ongoing supervision of children whose cases are resolved through diversion, whether with or without compensation; continued supervision of children whose cases are resolved through diversion by returning them to their parents; and the provision of additional facilities and competency training sessions to support the implementation of social research, which will aid in determining the most effective diversion model for preventing repeat offenses by children.

8. Conclusions

The research findings highlight the importance of diversion suggestion models from correctional facilities in reducing adolescent recidivism. These recommendations are designed to promote the development of social reintegration preparedness in children, addressing their physical, mental, and social requirements. By considering and dealing with these components, the guidelines can reduce the risk factors contributing to repeat offenses.

In the examined area, the most prevalent kind of diversion recommendation is the reunification of children with their parents or guardians. Nevertheless, this presents a notable danger of relapse since it could result in insufficient oversight and direction from the parents. Therefore, tackling this issue is imperative to deter additional delinquent conduct among young individuals.

Multiple obstacles impede the creation of efficient diversion recommendations to reduce repeat offenses by juvenile offenders in the research area. These restrictions encompass a need for qualified social workers in terms of number and quality, insufficient facilities and resources inside correctional facilities, and a need for more comprehension among the community about diversion programs in the juvenile justice system. It is essential to overcome these obstacles to maximize correctional facilities' effectiveness in preventing repeat offenses among young offenders.

In order to improve the efficiency of diversion suggestions, it is crucial to concentrate on the responsibility of correctional facilities in overseeing children under diversion agreements. This entails overseeing the supervision of children who are part of reconciliation agreements, regardless of whether they receive compensation or not, and those who are reunited with their parents or guardians. Through the provision of unwavering oversight and assistance, correctional institutions can substantially diminish the probability of juvenile reoffending.

Moreover, it is imperative to enhance the cooperation among correctional institutions, social workers, and

other pertinent stakeholders within the community. This collaboration can enhance the delivery of comprehensive support services to children participating in diversion programs by addressing their varied needs and diminishing the likelihood of reoffending.

Furthermore, diversion programs should prioritize rehabilitation and reintegration endeavors alongside supervision. This entails offering children the opportunity to avail themselves of educational, occupational, and psychological assistance to facilitate their successful reintegration into society. Diversion programs can effectively prevent adolescent recidivism by directly addressing the underlying reasons for criminal conduct and encouraging good development.

Furthermore, it is necessary to continuously evaluate and review diversion programs to verify their efficacy and pinpoint opportunities for enhancement. Correctional facilities should regularly assess their diversion recommendations and make necessary modifications in response to feedback and emerging best practices in the field.

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