



Implementation of Restorative Justice By The Police In Handling Children's Theft Crimes In The City Of Sibolga

Perdana A.R Surbakti ¹, Agus Ariadi ²

^{1,2} Faculty Of Law, Social Sciences, and Political Sciences, Universitas Terbuka

¹ e-mail: anggasurbakti2212@gmail.com

Received [12-12-2025]

Revised [26-02-2026]

Accepted [07-03-2026]

Abstract. The implementation of restorative justice by the police in handling theft crimes in the City of Sibolga is carried out in accordance with the mandate of the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA) Law, emphasizing the urgency of rehabilitation rather than repressive actions towards children to create social welfare for children as offenders. The purpose of the study is to analyze the implementation of restorative justice by the police in achieving restorative justice for children as perpetrators, victims, and the community, as well as to identify the supporting and inhibiting factors in its implementation. The research method used is qualitative with a case study approach, involving in-depth interviews with police officers, social workers, parents of child offenders, and victims, as well as document analysis related to cases of child theft handled using the restorative justice approach in the City of Sibolga. The results of the study indicate that the implementation of restorative justice by the police in Sibolga City has been carried out, although there are variations in its success rates, as seen from the recurrence of offenses committed by children. Mediation and deliberation to reach an agreement are important parts of this method, allowing dialogue among all parties to find restorative solutions. The level of success highly depends on the willingness of all parties to actively participate, the capabilities of competent facilitators, as well as support from relevant institutions and the broader community. However, there are challenges such as the public's lack of understanding of restorative justice, limited resources, and resistance from some parties, which remain significant obstacles. This research clearly shows that restorative justice provides a good alternative in handling crimes involving children, with the potential to reduce the rate of repeat offenses and support the social well-being of children in the City of Sibolga.

Keywords: Children, Police, Restorative Justice, Diversion, Juvenile Justice System

INTRODUCTION

Children are an essential part of the survival of humans and the state. In the Indonesian constitution, children have a strategic role, which is explicitly stated that the state guarantees every child's right to survival, growth, and development, as well as protection from violence and discrimination. Therefore, the best interests of children should be regarded as the best interests for the survival of humanity. The provisions of Article 28B of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia need to be followed up by creating government policies aimed at protecting children (Law on the Child Protection System No.11 of 2012, in the explanatory section).

KPAI (Indonesian Child Protection Commission) recorded the Complaint Data on the Fulfillment of Rights and Special Protection for Children, noting that there were 1,800 cases reported from January to September 2023. The Special Protection for Children cluster (PKA) recorded 563 cases. Of these 563 cases, 33 involved Children in Conflict with the Law (ABH) as the perpetrators. This category ranks fourth in terms of the highest number of cases. In legal terms, a child aged 12 to 18 who commits an offense is referred to as a child in conflict with the law.

In the city of Sibolga, as in many other regions in Indonesia, the implementation of Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Justice System (SPPA), which mandates the use of

restorative justice, still faces various challenges. The urgency of this research lies in the fact that although the legal framework is already in place, field practices, particularly at the police level as the frontline, are not yet fully optimal. This results in a high potential for children to reoffend or suffer adverse effects from formal legal processes, thus the objectives of child protection and victim recovery have not been fully achieved.

Several studies have examined the implementation of restorative justice by the police. These studies often discuss the lack of understanding among law enforcement officers, resource limitations, and resistance to the shift from a retributive to a restorative paradigm. The research often focuses on the effectiveness of diversion, obstacles in its implementation, and the perceptions of the parties involved. However, most studies tend to be descriptive or evaluative of existing practices and do not address how to reduce recidivism among juvenile offenders.

Tomalili & Ariadi (2022) stated that according to Article 1 number 6 of the Juvenile Justice System Law, restorative justice is the resolution of criminal cases by involving the offender, the victim, the families of the offender/victim, and other related parties to collectively seek a fair resolution with an emphasis on restoring the situation to its original state, rather than seeking revenge. Furthermore, Article 5 Paragraph (1) states that the juvenile justice system must prioritize a restorative justice approach. Restorative justice is an approach to resolving criminal acts that focuses on repairing relationships damaged by crime, involving the victim, the offender, and the community in seeking collaborative solutions to repair the harm caused. This differs from retributive justice, which focuses on punishing the offender. A child who commits a criminal act that meets those elements can be punished according to the act and the applicable legal provisions, but specifically, the legal treatment for criminal acts committed by children must be distinguished from that of adults. This special treatment is applied due to the nature of children and their psychological condition. In certain cases, special treatment is required, as well as protection for the child's mental and physical development (Anggraeni, et al. 2021).

In the context of SPPA, restorative justice is implemented through diversion, which is the transfer of the settlement of cases involving children from the criminal justice process to a non-criminal justice process, involving deliberation to reach a peaceful agreement. This applies to cases where the threat of imprisonment involves children under 7 years old. The police play a central role as the first party to interact with children in conflict with the law (ABH) and have the authority to initiate the diversion process. Juvenile delinquency refers to illegal acts committed by someone who has not reached the age of 18. (Hutahaean, 2022).

The city of Sibolga is the specific location of this research, which allows for an in-depth analysis of the local context and the characteristics of policy implementation in the area. It will also provide a deeper understanding of the factors that influence the success or failure of legal policy implementation. Practically, this research is highly relevant for improving the effectiveness of handling crimes involving children by identifying obstacles and opportunities. The study can provide concrete input for improving police practices to protect children from the negative impacts of the legal process, ensuring that enforcement is carried out with rehabilitation in mind and preventing recidivism.

Victims also receive justice by being given the opportunity to actively participate in the recovery process and receive compensation or restitution. The main purpose of this study is to conduct an in-depth analysis of the implementation of restorative justice by the police in handling crimes committed by minors, identify supporting and inhibiting factors, and formulate strategic recommendations to improve the effectiveness of its implementation in the City of Sibolga.

METHODS

The method used in this study is the empirical method, which involves using legislation that refers to research that can be used to examine the implementation of restorative justice by the police in handling theft crimes committed by children in the City of Sibolga. The characteristic of empirical legal research is that it starts from the gap between *das sollen* and *das sein*, which is the gap between theory and reality, and it is a study that discusses how law operates in society.

The approach is a case study using data collection techniques such as in-depth interviews, participatory observation, and document analysis. The nature of the research used in this study is descriptive, where this study describes a certain population or area in a systematic, accurate, and factual manner with the aim of determining whether there is a relationship between one phenomenon and another within the community. The case study approach was chosen because it allows the researcher to understand complex phenomena in depth within a real-life context, namely the implementation of restorative justice in Sibolga. The data collection techniques used in this study are by conducting document study techniques, observation techniques, and interview techniques. In-depth interviews will be conducted with relevant parties such as police investigators handling child cases, parents of the victims and perpetrators, social workers, as well as community leaders involved in the restorative justice process.

Participatory observation will be conducted within the police environment and during the mediation or restorative justice deliberation process to directly observe the interactions and dynamics that occur. Document analysis will include the examination of case files, police reports, mediation minutes, and regulations related to restorative justice in the juvenile criminal justice system in Indonesia, specifically at the Sibolga Police Department in accordance with Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System.

RESULTS

Theft continues to be a frequently encountered problem and has become very difficult to eliminate recently, with various factors contributing to the occurrence of theft crimes. Economic needs have become the biggest reason for individuals committing theft within society, as they justify using various means to achieve their desires. Theft crimes committed by children in the jurisdiction of the Sibolga Police Resort have continued to occur year after year, causing great concern for the surrounding community because children should be focused on studying rather than engaging in criminal activities. This indicates a need for more serious prevention and handling measures.

In the juvenile justice system in Indonesia, the concept of restorative justice is integrated through the diversion mechanism, as regulated in Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA). The purpose of diversion is to shift the resolution of cases from the formal judicial process to a deliberation forum involving the offender, the victim, their families, and other relevant parties. It is hoped that this concept can achieve an agreement that is satisfactory for the child as the offender, the victim, and the community without having to involve a court process that could negatively affect the child as the offender.

A child as an offender has the potential to change, so justice actions need to be considered by offering leniency rather than imposing repressive measures on the child as a criminal offender (Sugama, et al., 2024). Within this framework, law enforcement officials, whether the police, prosecutors, or the courts, are no longer merely seen as parties that impose sanctions, but also function as mediators and facilitators of the reconciliation process (Haryanto, 2024).

As mediators, law enforcement must serve as a platform that can create a space for honest and open dialogue, allowing both the offender and the victim the opportunity to acknowledge their wrongdoing and express remorse for the crimes they have committed.

Based on observations conducted at the Sibolga Police Resort, cases involving children are also common in the city of Sibolga, one of which is theft. Sibolga, as a city with one of the smallest areas in Indonesia, can be considered one of the developed cities in North Sumatra. There have been incidents of theft in Sibolga committed by children, and therefore efforts are needed to resolve theft cases carried out by children outside the criminal justice system by applying Restorative Justice so that the children gain learning experiences rather than being punished for the mistakes they have made, focusing on restoring the situation to its original state in order to create justice and balance for both parties. The following is data on theft crimes committed by children at the Sibolga Police Resort from 2020 to 2025:

Table 1 Data on the Number of Theft Crimes Committed by Children

Number	Years	Number Of Case	To be Referred / Already Referred	Restorative Justice
1	2021	9	2	7
2	2022	12	3	9
3	2023	7	0	7
4	2024	13	1	12

Source: Mindik Unit, Criminal Investigation Unit, Sibolga Police Resort

Based on the data, it can be seen that in 2021 there were 9 cases of theft committed by children, 7 of which were resolved outside of court, while 2 cases were to be forwarded. In 2022, there were 12 cases of theft committed by children, 9 of which were resolved outside of court, while 3 cases were to be forwarded. In 2023, there were 7 cases of theft committed by children, all 7 of which were resolved outside of court. In 2024, there were 13 cases of theft committed by children, 12 of which were resolved outside of court, while 1 case was to be forwarded. Then in 2025 (as of November), there were 8 cases of theft committed by children, 6 of which were resolved outside of court, while 2 cases were to be forwarded.

From the data and explanations above, it can be seen that every year there are cases of theft committed by children that are not successfully resolved outside the criminal justice system, even though children are the young generation and the nation's future that must be protected.

Children have the right to special protection and to receive opportunities guaranteed by the juvenile criminal justice system. It should be emphasized that the diversion process for children cannot be carried out continuously without consideration because, according to Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, in the process of determining diversion efforts, two factors must be considered: being threatened with a sentence of less than 7 (seven) years and not being a repeat offender. Outside of these two provisions, investigators, public prosecutors, and court judges are required to make efforts to apply diversion.

The resolution of the child's case is carried out by applying Restorative Justice through diversion conducted by law enforcement officers, namely investigators of the Criminal Investigation Unit (Sat Reskrim) part of Investigation IV of the Women and Children Protection Unit/PPA of the Sibolga Police Resort, in accordance with the provisions of Law Number 11 of

2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, particularly as stated in Article 1 Paragraph 6.

Brigpol Tiarasi Malau, S.H., as the Head of the PPA Unit at the Criminal Investigation Unit of Sibolga Police Department stated that:

"Children who commit theft in the city of Sibolga are mostly children who are still in elementary and junior high school and receive little supervision from their parents who go to sea to work. There are even perpetrators who have dropped out of school. The main reason these children commit theft is the influence of friends in their environment, and the money from the theft is used to buy cigarettes and glue, he said."

The Sibolga Resort Police carried out the resolution of a criminal act committed by a child by implementing Restorative Justice through diversion in accordance with the Police Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). In this case, the Sibolga Resort Police cooperate with social workers and law enforcement officers and request research results; based on these results, it can be considered whether the child can be given legal protection or not. If the theft was committed by a child, the Sibolga Resort Police are obliged to apply Restorative Justice through the diversion process. The implementation of Restorative Justice through diversion at the Sibolga Resort Police is in accordance with Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System and guided by Government Regulation Number 65 of 2015 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Diversion and Handling of Children Under 12 Years Old.

After that, there is a procedure that must be carried out by the Sibolga Resort Police, especially in the PPA Unit of the Criminal Investigation Unit, which involves the Case Event Report (BAP), and then the investigator submits the Case Event Report (BAP) to the Correctional Center (Bapas). After receiving the Case Event Report (BAP) from the investigator, the Correctional Center (Bapas) conducts a Community Research (Litmas) in the area where the child as the offender resides.

Based on the results of the Community Research (Litmas) from the Correctional Center (Bapas), a recommendation letter will be issued by the Correctional Center (Bapas), which can be a recommendation for diversion or a recommendation against diversion. Then, the investigator, acting as a facilitator, will summon the parties involved to carry out the process of resolving the criminal act committed by the child.

However, before resolving a child's case, the investigator must first conduct an interview with the perpetrator to understand the motive behind the theft crime committed by the child, so that the investigator, as a facilitator in the diversion process, can more easily work towards resolving the child's case. The investigators of the Women and Children Protection Criminal Investigation Unit of the Sibolga Police Resort, in resolving criminal cases involving theft committed by children, apply Restorative Justice through the diversion process aimed at achieving justice for both parties and restoring the situation to its original state.

Restorative Justice, according to Article 1 Paragraph 6 of Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, is defined as: "Restorative Justice is the resolution of criminal cases involving the perpetrator, victim, perpetrator's/victim's family, and other related parties working together to seek a fair resolution emphasizing restoration to the original state, rather than retaliation."

Based on this article, the core of the diversion implementation is whether there is agreement or disagreement; if there is agreement, the Women and Children Protection Unit will submit a diversion determination to the court. Cooperation between various sectors is an important element in the function of law enforcement in the implementation of restorative

justice. Support from rehabilitation institutions, non-governmental organizations, counselors, and psychologists is crucial to assist the recovery process.

With an approach involving various scientific disciplines, both the perpetrators and the victims receive comprehensive assistance, ranging from psychological guidance to social skill enhancement (Mukdin & Heryanti, 2020). Although the Police in Sibolga City have made efforts to apply Diversion measures for handling theft cases committed by children, there are still inhibiting factors found both from law enforcers and the victims themselves.

Inhibiting Factors and Supporting Factors for the Implementation of Restorative Justice by the Police in Handling Theft Crimes Committed by Children in the City of Sibolga

1) Obstacles to the Implementation of Diversion and Restorative Justice by the Police

The implementation of restorative justice in resolving theft crimes committed by children in the city of Sibolga faces various challenges. One of them is the lack of understanding and support from law enforcement officers (Risal, 2023). Many officers do not fully understand the concept of restorative justice and tend to prioritize a retributive approach. This causes the diversion mechanism not to always be applied, even though it has been mandated in the Child Protection Law (Sugita, 2022). In the case, it can also be seen that the Police

Sometimes it is still confusing to determine which juvenile criminal cases can be resolved through Restorative Justice and how to resolve them by applying this approach. As a result, the implementation of Restorative Justice is still not optimal, as seen from data taken from the PPA Unit of the Criminal Investigation Unit of Sibolga Police. From the researcher's interview with the Head of the PPA Unit of the Criminal Investigation Unit of Sibolga Police, Brigpol Tiarasi Malau, S.H., the obstacles in applying Restorative Justice to juveniles who commit theft offenses are as follows:

(a.) Internal Obstacles

The obstacles in the implementation of Diversion and Restorative Justice by the Police in Sibolga City are as follows:

1. The absence of special child investigators who have the specific competence to handle diversion is addressed by conducting training for investigators and involving them in education at the Child Protection Special Training held at the Police Headquarters Education and Training Center.
2. The lack of detention rooms specifically designated for children results in children being placed or detained at the Sibolga Child Prison.
3. Limited facilities and infrastructure used in the implementation process of Restorative Justice by the Sibolga Police Resort, which only involves returning the child to their parents and requiring the child to report regularly. This is considered a weak implementation of Restorative Justice because there is no education or guidance provided to the child as a perpetrator of a criminal act to ensure that the child does not repeat the offense.
4. Coordination among related institutions, namely cooperation between law enforcement officers, child social workers, and community leaders in the implementation process of Restorative Justice, is not yet optimal, especially regarding the lengthy administrative processing of diversion. However, investigators can overcome this by approaching each institution to prioritize the implementation of Restorative Justice.

(b.) External Obstacles

1. Lack of public understanding regarding the concept of problem-solving using the principles of Diversion and the Restorative Justice system, which have different meanings among the general public.
2. Difficulty in reaching an agreement between the victim and the perpetrator in the implementation of Diversion and the Restorative Justice System, which is a challenge in the application process due to various factors, one of which is the failure to achieve a peace agreement requested by the victim from the perpetrator.
3. Investigators face difficulties in finding witnesses to provide testimony that can help the perpetrator, as some members of the community do not convey or know what happened.
4. The community does not fully understand the existence of diversion efforts, perceiving that diversion does not seek peace and does not result in a point of justice for both parties, creating obstacles to implementing Restorative Justice through diversion. This is because the legal structure needs to be arranged to enforce established legal principles, and without legal culture support from the community, law enforcement will not run perfectly (Anggraeni, et al., 2021).

The concept of Diversion with a Restorative Justice approach is still a new implementation and therefore often faces obstacles in its application. This concept is usually applied by countries that adopt the common law system. In facing these challenges, the police need to work hard and have extra patience to implement Restorative Justice through Diversion.

Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA) serves as the main foundation that mandates the application of restorative justice and diversion at every stage of the juvenile criminal justice process, including at the investigation level by the police.

The Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021 concerning Handling Criminal Acts Based on Restorative Justice also strengthens this legal framework, providing operational guidelines for police officers in its implementation, supported by the enhancement and understanding of police investigators, which will improve the quality of Restorative Justice implementation through Diversion in the field.

This activity also requires the active involvement of the community, customary leaders, religious leaders, social workers, and child protection agencies in the mediation and diversion process, which greatly supports the success of restorative justice. They can act as mediators, facilitators, or companions for the child and the victim, as well as assist in the child's social reintegration process.

Therefore, socialization by the government and the police is needed for the community, considering the limited public knowledge about the concept of Restorative Justice through Diversion, given the importance of applying this concept to children who commit theft crimes to ensure justice for children as perpetrators of theft crimes and to remind that children facing the law should not be subjected to repressive actions, let alone be imprisoned.

CONCLUSION

The research results show that the police have made efforts to implement the principles of restorative justice in handling theft crimes committed by children, although they still face various challenges. This implementation aligns with the mandate of Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA), which is oriented towards protecting

children's rights, victim recovery, and reintegration of child offenders into society through a non-litigation mechanism that prioritizes deliberation and consensus. The diversion process, as a form of restorative justice, has been applied in cases of theft crimes committed by children in the city of Sibolga, involving victims, child offenders, families, and the community to reach a peaceful agreement and recovery.

However, the effectiveness of this implementation still faces several obstacles, including a lack of comprehensive understanding by some law enforcement officers regarding the philosophy and mechanisms of restorative justice, limited trained human resources, and suboptimal coordination between the police and other related institutions such as correctional centers, social workers, and community leaders.

In addition, there is still a tendency to resolve cases through formal channels (litigation) rather than restorative justice approaches, especially in cases considered to have serious impacts or those involving victims demanding retributive justice. Active participation of the community and families in the restorative justice process is also not yet fully optimal, which can hinder the achievement of comprehensive and sustainable agreements.

SUGGESTIONS

Based on the research findings, several suggestions can be made to improve the implementation of restorative justice by the police in handling juvenile delinquency in the City of Sibolga:

1. **Capacity Building and Training:** The Sibolga Police Resort needs to continuously conduct special training and education on restorative justice for all members involved in handling juvenile cases. This training should include understanding the philosophy, principles, stages, and facilitation techniques of diversion, as well as the importance of a humane approach that prioritizes the interests of the child.
2. **Strengthening Inter-Agency Coordination:** It is important to establish and strengthen coordination networks and effective cooperation between the Sibolga Police Resort and Bapas, Social Services, the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A), social workers, psychologists, community leaders, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) engaged in child protection. This coordination aims to ensure comprehensive support for children facing the law, both as perpetrators and victims, as well as to facilitate a more effective diversion process.
3. **Socialization and Public Education:** Conduct massive socialization and education to the public, including the families of victims and perpetrators, regarding the concept of restorative justice and its benefits in handling juvenile delinquency. This is expected to increase understanding, acceptance, and active participation of the community in the restorative justice process, thereby reducing stigma against child offenders and encouraging the restoration of social relationships.
4. **Provision of Adequate Resources:** The local government and Sibolga Resort Police need to allocate sufficient budget and resources to support the implementation of restorative justice, including providing child-friendly facilities for the diversion process, as well as increasing the number of trained juvenile investigators and facilitators.
5. **Development of Technical Guidelines:** Prepare more detailed and easily understood technical guidelines or Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) regarding the stages of implementing restorative justice in handling juvenile delinquency, from the investigation stage to case resolution in accordance with regulatory provisions.

REFERENCES

- Abdurrahman, 2011, Undang-Undang Sultan Adam 1835 Dalam Perspektif Sejarah Hukum, Al-Banjari Volume 10 Nomor 2 Juli 2011, UIN Antasari, Banjarmasin.
- Al Hikmah, P. S., Fajarohma, D., & Sabilillah, H. (2023). Perlindungan Bagi Korban Pelecehan Seksual Dengan Pendekatan Keadilan Restoratif (Restorative Justice). *Hakim: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Sosial*, 1(3), 204–224.
- A.M. Anderson, 2015, *Alternative Disposal of Criminal Cases by The Prosecutor; Comparing the Netherlands and South Africa*, University of Amsterdam.
- Adey Syahputra, 2016, *Tinjauan Atas Non-Imposing of a Penalty/Rechterlijk Pardon/Dispensa de Pena dalam R KUHP serta Harmonisasinya dengan R KUHP*, Jakarta: Institute for Criminal Justice Reform.
- Andrean Widiyantoro, and Sunarto Sunarto. (2024). Diversi Penyidik Sebagai Bentuk Penyelesaian Perkara Pidana Anak Melalui Restorative Justice System. *Terang: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Sosial, Politik Dan Hukum*, 1(1), 298–305.
- Anggraeni, L. P. A., Yuliantini, N. P. R., & Mangku, D. G. S. (2021). Implementasi Restorative Justice Dalam Penyelesaian Tindak Pidana Pencurian Yang Dilakukan Oleh Anak Di Kepolisian Resor Buleleng. *Jurnal Komunitas Yustisia*, 4(2), 234–245.
- Mozin, N., & Saragih, Y. M. (2021). Peran Unit PPA dalam Menerapkan Teori Restorative Justice pada Tindak Pidana Pencurian Terhadap Pelaku Anak di Kota Gorontalo. *Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi dan Humaniora*, 7(2), 132–141.
- Putri, R. P. W., & Utari, I. S. (2025). Peran Kepolisian dalam Mencegah Maraknya Aksi Tawuran di Kalangan Remaja Kota Semarang (Studi Kasus Polrestabes Semarang). *Bookchapter Hukum dan Lingkungan*, 2, 769–790.
- Sianturi, O. K., & Lubis, M. A. (2020). Penerapan Diversi dan Restorative Justice System terhadap Anak sebagai Pelaku Tindak Pidana di Polda Sumatera Utara. *Jurnal Retentum*, 2(1).
- Sugama, F., Rahmad, Y., Az, M. R., Ridwan, M. A., Rozi, F., & Azis, A. (2024). Efektivitas Penerapan Restorative Justice Dalam Penyelesaian Tindak Pidana Anak di Indonesia. *JIMMI: Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Multidisiplin*.

Tomalili, R., & Ariadi, A. (2022). Penerapan Diversi Melalui Pendekatan Keadilan Restoratif (Restorative Justice) Yang Dilakukan Oleh Hakim Anak Di Pengadilan Negeri Unaaha. *SIBATIK Journal: Jurnal Ilmiah Bidang Sosial, Ekonomi, Budaya, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan*, 1(5), 543–554.

Undang–Undang No. 11 Tahun 2012 tentang Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak.