

Restorative Justice in the Implementation of Diversion Against Child Criminal Victims

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Abstract: *One solution that can be taken in handling cases of child crime is a restorative justice approach. Therefore, Police investigators are required to have the right options to carry out diversion activities in handling child criminal cases. The purpose of this study was to examine the implementation of restorative justice by North Lampung Police investigators and the victims' in carrying out diversion. The method used in this study is the normative legal method. The approach used is an empirical juridical approach, in this case relating to the implementation of restorative justice in the implementation of diversion against victims of child crime. This research conducted in Polres Lampung Utara, Indonesia. Based on the results of the study, it was concluded that restorative justice refers to the second precept in Pancasila and carrying out the investigation based on the provisions of KUHP, Law concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, Law concerning Child Protection and Law concerning Child Protection. Meanwhile, the implementation of restorative justice is to prevent the repetition of criminal acts committed by children and keep children away from the negative influences and implications of the judicial process. The inhibiting factors are the lack of coordination between agencies carrying out diversion at the investigation level, understanding of the meaning of diversion, lack of public trust in the rules for implementing diversion and regulations regarding supervision of the implementation of the results of the diversion agreement.*

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Introduction

Children are an easy generation and potential human resources for the country inside the future. Children's rights are rights inherent in a child which is part of human rights. Many elements make it viable for children to dedicate delinquency and criminal sports which can force them to stand the law and the criminal justice machine, both as perpetrators and victims.

Environment and education are the main factors in the formation of a child's character (Primasari, 2010).

It can be said that the criminal demonstrations carried out by young people are entirely imitative interactions or are influenced by adult influences. Violations that are often committed by a child such as taking, attacking, fighting to hurt others, and others. A proper criminal justice framework that ultimately places children in prison status does have significant results in terms of child development and progress. The disciplinary interactions provided to children through conventional criminal justice frameworks by sending children to prison do not apply in terms of stopping the child and improving as an individual to help the cycle of The phenomenon of crime is an eternal hassle in human life, due to the fact crime develops in line with the improvement of the extent of human civilization (Erlina, 2014).

the nature of the kid as an man or woman who's nonetheless risky, the destiny of the child as a country wide asset, and the position of the child in society that also wishes safety may be used as a foundation for locating alternative answers on the way to save you youngsters from the formal crook justice gadget, placing youngsters in jail and stigmatization contrary to the placement of children. as a prisoner. One solution that can be taken in coping with instances of child crime is a restorative justice technique, specifically the agreement procedure performed out of doors the criminal justice gadget via concerning sufferers, perpetrators, households of victims and perpetrators, the network and different events with an interest in a crook act devoted. occur to attain agreement and agreement (Syahrin, 2018).

The features of restorative justice are: 1) Crime is described as one man or woman's offense towards another and is regarded as a warfare; 2) focus interest on solving the hassle of duty and legal responsibility for the future; 3) The normative nature is constructed on the premise of debate and negotiation; 4) Restitution as a method of repairing the parties, reconciliation, and recovery are the principle targets; 5) Justice is formulated as a courting between rights, judged on the idea of effects; 6) the focal point is on repairing the social wounds of crime; 7) The community is a facilitator inside the restorative procedure; 8) the jobs of sufferers and perpetrators are identified, each in determining problems and in resolving the rights and needs of victims, perpetrators are endorsed to take obligation; 9) the responsibility of the perpetrator is formulated as the impact of knowledge his actions and is directed to decide the satisfactory; 10) Crime is understood in a complete, moral, social, and financial context; 11) Stigma can be removed thru restorative measures. (Muladi, 2015)

Restorative justice is seen as another perspective in the survey of wrongdoing by a child. Police as the spearhead in lawsuits have a broad task

to synergize the obligations and expertise of the Police as mandated in Law no. 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, in particular that the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia have the duties of Maintaining Security and Public Order, Implementing Laws, Providing Certainty, Guidance, and Local Government.

Taking into account the special qualities and attributes of children and for the protection of children, cases of children struggling with the law should be tried in juvenile criminal courts in an overall court climate. Legal interactions in cases of children from the time they are arrested, kept and tried must be resolved by a special authority who understands children's problems. However, before entering the legal cycle, local, family and county legal authorities should seek out-of-court settlement interactions, particularly through Redirection which relies on the Helpful Equity approach (Saraswati, 2015).

Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, emphasizes that at the level of examination, prosecution and assessment of children's cases in regional courts, it is necessary to seek transfer. The transfer is completed if the wrongdoing is worthy of being detained for less than 7 (seven) years and is not a repetition of the error. Looking at child insurance guidelines, in particular non-separation rules that focus on child welfare and rights to life, survival, and improvement, it is important to pay attention to the child's judgment. In the criminal justice system, this transfer is called diversion (DS Dewi, 2011).

The Diversion system is performed through deliberation concerning the child and his/her dad and mom/guardians, sufferers and/or their/her parents/guardians, network Advisors, and professional Social employees primarily based on a restorative justice approach the rights of children in conflict with the law and still paying attention to the interests of victims without having to go through a formal judicial process (Tarigan, 2015).

So it can be formulated that the application of diversion in the juvenile criminal justice system is the best alternative in resolving child crimes, because the process prioritizes the principle of physical and psychological protection of children. The implementation of diversion must also be carried out at every level of examination, from investigation, prosecution, to examination at trial. The role of the family, the community and the child's school must also be involved in this process (Sianturi, 2016). And it should be underlined that diversion is not a peaceful effort between the perpetrator and the victim, but a form of punishment through non-formal means (Hambali, 2019).

The implementation of diversion at the investigator level plays an important role as the initial gateway for child cases to enter. However, in several studies, it is still illustrated that the implementation of diversion still

encounters several obstacles, especially from external law enforcers, in this case the family of the child. Research conducted by Anita IS dan Umar M (2017) explained that there were several obstacles encountered by investigators in implementing diversion, including the victims' families who did not want a settlement through litigation. Penelitian Novita RP (2018) explains that one of the obstacles in implementing diversion against children actually comes from the international party itself, namely the lack of human resources for child investigators at the Majalengka Police and the unavailability of supporting systems such as P2T2A, LPKA, LPAS and LPKS in jurisdictions the. Meanwhile Aprilia, et al (Aprilia, 2019) explained that one of the inhibiting factors for the implementation of diversion was the lack of expertise of child judges as facilitators. Even Dedy CP, et al (Polla, 2021) in his research results explained that the implementation of investigation-level diversion had 2 obstacles, namely internal which involved the qualifications of female investigators who understand child psychology and the inability of the investigation team to reconcile victims and perpetrators, as well as from external parties, namely the victims' families who do not want to reconcile and still think that prison is a fitting retribution.

North Lampung is a district in Lampung Province with the highest crime rate. Throughout 2020, the North Lampung Police have uncovered 769 cases of criminal acts in their jurisdiction, both committed by adults and children. And in 2021 it will decrease to 600 cases resolved (Lampungpro.co, 2021). Thus, investigators, especially the North Lampung Police Satreskrim Agent, are expected to have the option to carry out diversionary activities in handling juvenile delinquency cases. This exchange of measures of juvenile justice, which is definitely called a diversion, is useful for avoiding the bad consequences of the legal cycle that results in cases of child crimes, for example being marked for reprehensible statements or condemning.

Table 1. The Number of Cases of Child criminal Acts Diversion from 2017-2021 at the North Lampung Police

No	Year	Case Type	Number of Suspects	Number of Cases
1	2017	Persecution	1	1
2	2017	Fight	1	1
3	2018	Theft	1	1
4	2018	Immoral	1	1
5	2019	-	-	-
6	2020	Theft	1	1
7	2020	Dark Trick	1	1
8	2020	Persecution	1	1

9	2020	Destruction	1	1
10	2021	Immoral	1	1
11	2021	Persecution	1	1
Amount			10	10

Source: Polres Lampung Utara

The restorative justice has an important meaning in resolving child crimes. The juvenile justice process that is restorative justice has the view that justice is not only a matter for the state and the perpetrators of crime, but also for victims and their families. Restorative justice makes a map of the interests of each party so that there is a basis for distributing responsibility for crimes according to their respective portions and roles, in order to achieve quality justice (Erny Herlin Setyorini, Sumiati, 2020). Therefore, this study will describe how the concept of restorative justice in the perspective of child protection and how the implementation of restorative justice by North Lampung Police investigators and the families of victims in the application of diversion. This aims to analyze whether the implementation is in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP), the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Act (UU SPPA), and the Child Protection Act (UU PA).

Research Methods

The method used in this study is the normative legal method, which is a process to find legal rules, legal principles, and legal doctrines to answer the legal issues at hand (Marzuki, 2011). The approach used is an empirical juridical approach, namely field research based on sociological law that analyzes applicable legal provisions and how the reality is in society (Mamudji, 2013), in this case relating to the implementation of restorative justice in the implementation of diversion against victims of child crime.

The source of data used in normative legal research is secondary data consisting of primary legal materials and secondary legal materials (Ali, 2011). The primary legal materials referred to are laws and regulations, including Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP), Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection and Law Number 35 of 2015 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. Secondary legal material was obtained from interviews with law enforcers who were considered capable of understanding the problem so that they could provide information related to diversionary practice studies for restorative justice in juvenile justice, in this case investigators from the Criminal Investigation Unit and Investigators from the Women and Children Service Unit of the North Lampung Police

Discussion and Results

Restorative Justice in the Implementation of Diversion Against Child Crime Victims in the Jurisdiction of Polres Lampung Utara

The Police Institution is the implementing component responsible for maintaining security and public order; carry out the law and provide guarantees, protection and administration to the local area and carry out other Polri obligations within the Police Hotel ward in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. Police investigations are the first level where restorative justice in the perspective of child protection can be carried out.

To get a complete picture of children in conflict with the law, based on data from the North Lampung Police in 2017 to 2021, there were 5 cases of child criminal acts who were diverted. Apart from this information, juvenile delinquency in different structures include is speeding on a road that interferes with traffic safety and endangers yourself and others; 2) crazy, naughty, chaotic behavior that disturbs the peace of the public atmosphere. This behavior stems from an abundance of energy and a wild brute motivation and desire to threaten the climate; 3) Battles between groups, between associations, between schools, between clans (fights), so that sometimes cause casualties; 4) Play cheats and then meander along the way or hide in faraway places while trying things out with various glitches and corrupt demonstrations.

Based on the foregoing, it illustrates that a child in conflict with the law is a child who is suspected, indicted, or found guilty of violating the law, and requires protection, but all of them are not processed to the district court because the case has been settled out of court, that is, it is settled legally. deliberation (peace) between the perpetrator and the victim (Yuyun, 2021).

The word struggle is used to indicate the existence of an event that is not appropriate or there is a conflict in an event, so that it can be considered as a problem. Therefore, the notion of children who struggle with the law can also be interpreted as children who are in trouble because of demonstrations that violate the law, or it can also be said that children who are in conflict with the law are naughty children (Polisi, 2004).

In Indonesia, the use of therapeutic equity depends on the spirit of the Indonesian state (Volksgeist) which is contained in Pancasila as the philosophy of the Indonesian state itself that law comes from the spirit of the Indonesian state (volksgeist). Where offered the opportunity to think about reaching an agreement in tracing a meeting point that makes sense for both players.

In the sense of the second precept in Pancasila, specifically "Just and prosperous human beings" which shows that equity must be maintained and maintained. Authorization of equity in public activities has an important meaning in one of the efforts to realize the high and honorable human progress of a country. A nation's civilization will not progress if there is nothing but a pixie life of equity. This is where the legal capacity as a defender of human interests, makes requests and balances with the aim that normal equity can be achieved.

Restorative justice is not justice that emphasizes strategy (procedural justice), but considerable justice. Considerable justice is the premise of our law and order, because it is a very good possibility to fulfill our country. Indonesian law and order must be an expression that makes relatives happy and therefore, the idea of corrective justice is chosen, which is frankly a meaningful equality.

Restorative justice is a settlement interaction that is carried out outside the framework of criminal justice by involving victims, perpetrators, groups of victims and perpetrators, local areas and interested parties in criminal demonstrations that occur for agreement and settlement.

Restorative justice is seen as another perspective in individual wrongdoing surveys. For children who abuse the law or carry out criminal demonstrations, it is clearly influenced by several different factors outside of the child. In order to protect children from the interaction effects of conventional criminal justice frameworks, legitimate and compassionate human thought or specialists have emerged to establish formal principles for removing a child who has violated the law or committed an offense from an act of criminal justice by providing a different course of action. . choice. which is considered better for the child.

Departing from this thought, the idea of redirection was born, which in Indonesian is called redirection (Z, 2021). Meanwhile, cases that can be resolved by means of Restorative justice in juvenile criminal cases with certain conditions, yaitu mistakes are light, individuals do not rebel / allow, between perpetrator and victim find harmony, the culprits can direct, natural conditions can recognize young people, and the child of the wrongdoer is not a recidivist.

In connection with the crime of theft with weights and or trials what was done by the child, namely Alvinsa Gandha Pria Bin Hasanuddin, that the investigation carried out according to Investigators (Yuyun, 2021), hasin accordance with the provisions of Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP), Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child

Protection, and Law Number 35 of 2015 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection.

In addition, with regard to guaranteeing the fulfillment of human rights, including the rights of children, Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights has been stipulated. Specific articles that regulate children's rights are Articles 52 to 66 and those relating to guarantees of treatment of children in conflict with the law are specifically regulated in the points of Article 66 which clearly state the following: 1) every young person has the right not to be subjected to callous abuse, torture or discipline; 2) the death penalty or life sentence cannot be imposed on the perpetrators of the crime of protest who are still minors; 3) every young person has the right not to be illegally denied his freedom; 4) The arrest, confinement or detention of a child can be completed in accordance with the relevant law and must be carried out if all else fails; 5) every child denied freedom has the choice to deal with others consciously and respectfully for his/her age-appropriate self-improvement needs and must be isolated from adults, other than to his or her greatest advantage; every child denied the opportunity has the privilege of obtaining legal guidance or other appropriate assistance at any stage of legal treatment; and every child denied the opportunity has the privilege of protecting himself or herself and getting justice before a fair and just juvenile tribunal in a preliminary hearing that is closed to the general public.

The objectives of restorative justice efforts are so that children are not confined try not to label young people as lawbreakers, prevent redundancy of criminal demonstrations by young people, So young people are responsible for their activities, performing basic intercession for victims and children without going through a proper cycle, keep young people away from taking part in legal framework actions, keep children away from the negative impacts and consequences of legal association.

While the principles of restorative justice are as follows making the violator responsible for repairing the harm caused to repairing the misfortune caused by the wrongdoer. And then this includes victims, guardians, family, schools, and friends, set up meetings to work together on problems and establish a direct and unmistakable connection between mistakes and formal social responses.

The procedures and procedures for resolving child criminal cases through restorative justice so far are usually carried out by: 1) the perpetrator and his parents met the victim and his parents, apologized to the victim for what had happened, then the perpetrator submitted a proposal to resolve it peacefully and not be forwarded to the court process; 2) if the victim agrees to the perpetrator's offer, then the victim usually conveys the conditions. If the case is a traffic accident, the victim's request is usually about compensation. Meanwhile, the perpetrator asked the victim to

withdraw the case from the police; 3) the agreement is stated in a Statement Letter signed by both parties, witnesses, and known by the local Lurah/Village Head; 4) furthermore, the victim made a letter of revocation of the case addressed to the Chief of Police, attached with a statement of peace between the two parties. The affidavit is a declaration of peace (Yuyun, 2021). The statement stated a number of things, including the identity of the parties, both the perpetrator and the victim, the agreed terms, and signatures of the parties.

Investigator (Yuyun, 2021) further said that the interaction of the main assessment of a child continues to be carried out by introducing the perpetrator's parents, carers, or the perpetrator's family and using language that is easily understood by the child and the perpetrator's family. Because in some cases when looking at children's cases there are several guardians or guardians of the perpetrators who do not understand Indonesian. A restorative justice approach in dealing with criminal demonstrations also means keeping the perpetrators from cursing each other which is sometimes felt to be incompatible with the quality of justice. With the ultimate goal of ratifying criminal law, it should not be solely the result of an error that is the subject of consideration, but the important thing that should not be ignored is the factor that makes someone make a mistake.

The stages of meeting and checking the police are very important for cases of violations committed by children. Meetings with young people related to wrongdoing are resolved on the premise of an ongoing relationship between guardians, witnesses, and other persons required or identified with the case. The child being analyzed during the meeting must be accompanied by a parent/guardian, the closest person to the child, as well as people generally trusted by the child such as new parents, relatives, guardians, social experts, etc. During the meeting with Nak, a friend is introduced to help smooth the meeting and provide security to the child.

When directing meetings with children, the language used by the police in interviews with children is straightforward, both by the referred child and his/her friends. The importance of resolving minors restorative justice because the settlement of criminal cases does not always have to be resolved by the justice system. The justice expected by the community can be realized through other alternatives outside of litigation, besides that the victims and perpetrators are both still children because they are not yet 18 years old, this is as stipulated in Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Criminal Justice System. Children, if the child is in conflict with the law, the appropriate steps in handling it are using restorative justice approach. especially between perpetrator and victim have made the peace, the complainant or victim withdraws the case that has been reported. With the revocation of the report by the victim, the investigator then re-examines both

the victim's witness and the witnesses with a statement retracting the inspection report, this can be used as a philosophical basis for investigators to stop the legal process against a criminal act.

However, the restorative justice approach is not intended to open up promising situations for children who become criminals. Actually, this methodology is proposed to ensure the interests of young people, discipline for perpetrators is not for retaliation, but part of educating, on the grounds that it must be relative and regulate. The goal is for the child to find out what he did was wrong, regret what he did, and disguise it so that comparative events do not happen again.

Based on the description above, according to the author's investigation, the therapeutic justice approach is an effort that can properly resolve criminal cases by involving perpetrators, victims, groups of perpetrators, groups of victims, and various associations related to wrongdoing to see each other. for an answer. against its errors and suggestions by highlighting the rebuilding in its unique condition of a state of relations between persons, associations, families, and society through special means resolved by the associations associated with it, and on basically contains an equivalence proportion that no longer mentions the hypothesis of retaliation from the victim to the perpetrator (either actual, mental, or disciplinary).

Likewise, children cannot be charged with criminal acts due to the fact children can not be disturbed via commitments as adults, therefore, activities carried out with the aid of a infant cannot be legally represented, mainly criminal dangers with criminal consent. , due to the fact the cycle of punishment is given to the child. children thru conventional crook justice frameworks by means of putting children in jail aren't successful in terms of persuading children and turning into higher people to help their developmental interactions and improvement. jail often makes younger humans extra proficient at committing offences.

Factors Inhibiting Restorative Justice in the Implementation of Diversion Against Child Crime Victims in the Jurisdiction of Polres Lampung Utara

Examination of children against children as perpetrators of criminal acts of demonstration is carried out by Child Specialists, but in certain cases because there is no child agent, the examination can be carried out by customary agents for violations committed by adults, or other agents controlled by the relevant law.

Investigations of naughty youngsters take location in a own family atmosphere, and for that reason investigators are required to ask for attention or advice from the Community Advisor in accordance with Law Number 11 of 2012. Tested in a circle of relatives atmosphere, which means

that when examining a child suspect, the investigator does not wear uniform/service, and method efficaciously, actively, and sympathetically.

Children who abuse the law or carry out criminal demonstrations are clearly influenced by several other factors outside of the child such as affiliation, training, close friends, etc., because criminal demonstrations by children are as a whole a cycle of imitation or being influenced by the opposite activity. from adults or individuals around them. When the child is associated with wrongdoing, the current conventional equity system ends up placing the child in custody, of course, it gains far-reaching results in terms of the child's progress. The cycle of discipline given to children through an appropriate criminal justice framework by placing children in prison does not apply to preventing children and improving as individuals to foster developmental interactions and progress.

One answer that may be taken in dealing with instances of infant crimes is the restorative justice technique, that is carried out by diversion. However, in its implementation there are still several inhibiting factors, namely (Yuyun, 2021):

1. Lack of coordination

Lack of coordination between organizations completing transfers at the examination level. One of the obstacles in carrying out transfers at the North Lampung Police is the inaccessibility of the Remedial Center, such as the absence of a Regional Development faculty, especially only 3 (three) labor forces and the short period of confinement for children. Meanwhile, the implementation of the Redirection refers to the principles currently in force, in particular Law Number 11 of 2012 in Article 65. The results of the agreement sometimes did not work because the Correctional Supervisor from the prison was sometimes not present when the diversion effort was carried out. So that sometimes efforts to implement diversion are delayed and result in cases of children committing criminal acts taking a long time at the investigation level.

2. Understanding of the Meaning of Diversion

The definition and understanding of diversion is very dependent on the background and where diversion will be applied. Diversion can give a broad meaning to all types and actions that can be called diversion. Every violation that occurs and enters the formal process will be handled by law enforcement officials until a legal decision is made. In the process of handling the perpetrator, the officer will do it in accordance with the applicable legal rules. The diversion rule is one of the policies for handling criminal acts that are included in the formal justice process.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 26 point 3 of Law Number 11 of 2012 the prerequisites for being selected as an Agent as referred to in paragraph (1) include:

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- a. have insight as an examiner;
 - b. have interest, consideration, commitment, and understanding of the problem of the Child; and
 - c. has gone into special preparation on juvenile equity.

There are several agencies dealing with children's cases who do not have the skills to handle children's cases and have never gone to special training on juvenile justice. So that at the time of implementation of the transfer, it turned out that the agent needed an understanding of the child's case, so involvement was needed by providing understanding to the guardian/guardian of the perpetrator, especially the guardian of the person concerned, about the consequences of implementing the redirection on children.

3. Lack of public trust in the rules for implementing diversion.

Combining considerations between the person concerned and the child struggling with the law to reach an agreement. While deciding the arrangement between the person concerned and the child is not simple. During diversion consultation hours, when the child who is struggling with the law and the victim meet in the transfer room, there is often an argument or distraction that makes consideration of diversion unhelpful. Moreover, the difference in interests between the two is a fundamental issue in determining understanding, sometimes the victim's invitation cannot be fulfilled by children who struggle with the law on the grounds that the conditions put forward by the victim are underestimated. as too unnecessary, but the victim does not want to change the conditions. understanding with the intention that the execution of the redirect failed.

Although the implementation of the transfer has been regulated in Law No. 11 of 2012, the possibility of a transfer is still hindered by the local view that in general it will be revengeful and need to give retribution to young people who do it. mistakes, without thinking about the consequences that will be seen by the child.

4. Regulations regarding supervision of the implementation of the results of the diversion agreement.

After the decision from the head of the district court, the implementation of the results of the diversion agreement should be carried out so that the victim does not feel aggrieved. However, in reality there are children in conflict with the law who do not carry out what has become a mutual agreement. This happened in the case that succeeded in reaching a diversion agreement, namely the case of the party in conflict with the law Alvinsa Gandha Pria Bin Hasanuddin and the victim named Amelia Binti Matnasurizen. the victim went to the North Lampung police to ask for an answer because the child in conflict with the law gave compensation to the victim. In this case, because there is no clear regulation on who is obligated to

oversee the implementation of the results of the diversion agreement (Yuyun, 2021).

Diversion is a very critical policy applied to guard children from the formal justice method. but, occasionally the authorities are still hesitant to implement it. this is because the needs of society, politics, or others are considered by means of the government. Officers also are fearful of being blamed if the child repeats his actions in the destiny. the public is also nevertheless pessimistic about the diversion coverage of the equipment with a purpose to damage the interests of positive events. Therefore, it is necessary to provide an understanding to the public about the concept.

Meanwhile, the obstacle to the implementation of therapeutic equivalence by specialists and victim groups in the use of diversion as shown by the authors' research is that apart from inner and outer boundaries, agents also face obstacles in implementing or implementing the idea. justice repairs due to paranoid fears of being accused by authorities or bosses by administrative agencies and inner inspectors. The police take advantage of formal procedural boundaries. There is no formal procedural system or instrument to implement it. There is no negative public view of ABH as criminals who cannot be separated from juvenile delinquency. Public awareness does not uphold reintegration, family reunification and social restoration for ABH.

Conclusion

Restorative justice in the implementation of diversion for victims of child crimes in the Legal Territory of the North Lampung Police, it refers to the second principle in Pancasila, namely "Just and civilized humanity", and carrying out the investigation based on provisions of Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP), Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, and Law Number 35 of 2015 concerning Amendments On Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. The implementation of restorative justice is carried out entirely with a view to keeping children from being locked up, trying not to be marked as criminals, to prevent repetition of criminal demonstrations by children, to hold children accountable for their activities, to intercede important to the victim. and children without having to go through conventional cycles, keeping children away from the interaction of the legal framework and keeping children away from the negative impacts and consequences of legal interactions. The inhibiting factors for restorative justice in the implementation of the transfer of victims of child abuse are the lack of coordination between the agencies that carry out the transfer at the examination level, understanding of the importance of transfer, the lack of public trust in the guidelines for the

implementation of transfers and guidelines. in terms of supervision of the implementation of the results of the understanding of the transfer.

Suggestion

Socialization regarding the settlement of children in conflict with the law through restorative justice should be carried out more routinely, both from the police and related organizations in the implementation of transfers, but the authority to distribute assistance to the police is more focused. on productivity and adequacy in the Criminal Equity Framework, although the therapeutic power of Justice it has is so broad, in completing this position the police must not be subjective, but must remain within the limits determined by law. The general public must understand that the authority of restorative justice is actually given by law to the police within the limits of their obligations, but within the limits stipulated by law, so that does not mean that the police who carry out restorative justice are police who do not enforce the law and even oppose the law.

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