

Implementation of Diversion in Juvenile Cases at the Investigation Stage: Perspectives of Restorative Justice and Islamic Criminal Law at the Padangsidempuan Resort Police

Astria Astuti Annur¹, Muhammad Arsad Nasution², Nada Putri Rohana³

^{1,2,3}Universitas Islam Negeri Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidempuan, Indonesia

correspondence: astriaannur8@gmail.com

Article Information

Article History:

Received July 29th, 2026

Revised Aug 07th, 2026

Accepted Aug 11th, 2026

Keyword:

Diversion; Juvenile Case
Resolution; Restorative Justice;
Child Protection; Juvenile Criminal
Law; Islamic Criminal Law

ABSTRACT

Diversion is a key mechanism in Indonesia's juvenile criminal justice system that promotes restorative justice in resolving cases involving children in conflict with the law. This study examines the implementation of diversion at the investigation stage at the Padangsidempuan Resort Police, focusing on its procedures, supporting and inhibiting factors, and its relevance to Islamic criminal law. Using a qualitative field research approach, primary data were collected through in-depth interviews with two investigators from the Women and Children Protection Unit (PPA) and the Head of Administrative Affairs of the Criminal Investigation Unit. Secondary data were obtained from legislation, books, and scholarly articles. The findings indicate that diversion has generally been implemented in accordance with Law Number 11 of 2012 through deliberation involving investigators, children, victims, parents, and Community Counselors. However, administrative procedures and post-diversion monitoring remain suboptimal. Key obstacles include victims' reluctance to reconcile, limited public understanding, and insufficient family support. From an Islamic criminal law perspective, diversion aligns with *sulh*, *ta'dib*, and *maqasid al-shari'ah*.



© 2025 Para Penulis. Diterbitkan oleh Riset Anak Bangsa. Ini adalah artikel akses terbuka di bawah lisensi CC BY (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

INTRODUCTION

Children constitute an important national asset and are entitled to protection, guidance, and opportunities to develop to their fullest potential. When a child comes into conflict with the law as an alleged offender, the case cannot be handled in the same manner as that of an adult offender because children are still developing psychologically and in terms of maturity. Accordingly, Indonesia's juvenile criminal justice system promotes an approach that is not solely oriented toward law enforcement but also prioritizes the best interests of the child through restorative justice and diversion mechanisms (Marlina, 2012).

Diversion refers to the transfer of the resolution of a juvenile case from the formal criminal justice process to an out-of-court process involving the child offender, the victim, both families, Community Counselors, and relevant members of the community in order to achieve a fair resolution and restore social relationships. Diversion is regulated under Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, which requires law enforcement authorities to pursue diversion in cases that satisfy the statutory requirements (Law Number 11 of 2012).

The implementation of diversion is intended to protect children from the adverse consequences of formal judicial proceedings, including social stigma, psychological pressure, and disruption of their growth and development (Djamil, 2013). In addition to safeguarding children's rights, diversion seeks to restore relationships between the offender and the victim through deliberation aimed at reaching a mutually acceptable resolution. Thus, case resolution is not centered exclusively on punishment but also emphasizes restoration, accountability, and the child's rehabilitation and development.

In practice, diversion within the jurisdiction of the Padangsidempuan Resort Police has become an alternative mechanism for resolving juvenile cases that meet the applicable legal requirements (Pramukti & Primaharsya, 2015). Nevertheless, its implementation continues to face several challenges, including the failure of victims and offenders to reach agreement, limited public understanding of diversion, and family-environment factors that influence the success of restorative case resolution

(Sinaga, 2017). These conditions indicate that the effectiveness of diversion depends not only on legal provisions but also on social and institutional factors.

Preliminary data obtained from the Women and Children Protection Unit (PPA) of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Padangsidempuan Resort Police indicate an upward trend in the number of juvenile cases handled over the past three years, underscoring the need for consistent implementation of diversion. In 2022, eight juvenile cases were recorded, four of which were pursued through diversion. In 2023, ten juvenile cases were recorded, with diversion attempted in five cases; in 2024, twelve juvenile cases were recorded, six of which were successfully resolved through diversion (Women and Children Protection Unit, Criminal Investigation Unit, Padangsidempuan Resort Police, 2024). These data show that diversion was consistently pursued in approximately half of all juvenile cases handled, providing an empirical basis for the urgency of this study.

Previous studies have examined the implementation of diversion at various stages of the juvenile criminal justice system (Rochaeti, 2015). Some have emphasized diversion as a form of protection for children in conflict with the law (Sosiawan, 2016), while others have focused on diversion procedures at the investigation stage (Ratomi, 2013). However, much of the existing research concentrates on diversion at the court or prosecution stage (Purnama & Krisnan, 2016), whereas empirical studies on its implementation during police investigations, particularly at the Padangsidempuan Resort Police, remain relatively limited.

Scholarship on the relationship among diversion, child protection, and Islamic criminal law has also developed in journals associated with the Faculty of Sharia and Law at Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary State Islamic University Padangsidempuan. Siregar and Lubis (2022), for example, specifically examined the application of diversion theory to juvenile cases from the perspective of Islamic criminal law, while Islamy and Harahap (2021) developed a contemporary maqasid al-shari'ah perspective for assessing legal sanctions against perpetrators of crimes against children. The status of children as subjects entitled to protection was further emphasized by Hasiah (2020) in a study on the position of children in the Qur'an, consistent with Harahap's (2022) study of legal protection for child laborers and the study by Lubis and Siregar (2022) on legal protection for child victims of family violence from an Islamic law perspective. Collectively, these studies strengthen the argument that the implementation of diversion at the Padangsidempuan Resort Police is consistent with the scholarly traditions of Islamic law and sharia studies developed within this academic environment. The novelty of the present study therefore lies in its empirical examination of how investigators implement diversion in resolving juvenile cases at the investigation stage, including the implementation process and the factors affecting its success, while simultaneously analyzing the practice through the lens of Islamic criminal law.

Based on the foregoing, this study aims to analyze the implementation of diversion in resolving juvenile cases at the investigation stage at the Padangsidempuan Resort Police, describe the implementation process, and identify the factors that support and hinder diversion in providing legal protection for children in conflict with the law (Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1990).

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed field research with a qualitative approach to obtain an in-depth understanding of the implementation of diversion in juvenile case resolution at the investigation stage at the Padangsidempuan Resort Police (Waluyo, 2002). The study was conducted at the Women and Children Protection Unit (PPA) of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Padangsidempuan Resort Police, with interviews conducted from 3 to 5 June 2026. The data consisted of primary and secondary sources. Primary data were obtained through in-depth interviews with three informants directly involved in diversion: two investigators from the PPA Unit and the Head of Administrative Affairs (Kaurmintu) of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Padangsidempuan Resort Police. Semi-structured interviews were conducted using eight core questions concerning the process, forms of diversion, parties involved, and supporting and inhibiting factors, while allowing the researchers to probe further when necessary. Secondary data were derived from primary legal materials in the form of legislation and secondary legal materials consisting of books, scholarly journal articles, and relevant official police documents (Gultom, 2013).

Data were collected through three techniques: observation of diversion practices at the Padangsidempuan Resort Police, in-depth interviews as described above, and documentation comprising case records, diversion minutes, and other supporting documents. The data were

subsequently analyzed using qualitative data analysis involving data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. Analysis was conducted continuously from the data-collection stage until completion of the study. To ensure data validity, source triangulation was applied by comparing interview findings across informants and by cross-checking interview data against relevant documents and legislation. This procedure was intended to produce a comprehensive account of the implementation of diversion in juvenile case resolution at the Padangsidimpuan Resort Police.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Diversion in Juvenile Case Resolution at the Padangsidimpuan Resort Police

Diversion is a mechanism for resolving juvenile cases that prioritizes restorative justice by transferring case resolution from the formal criminal justice process to an out-of-court process. Its implementation is intended to protect children's rights while shielding them from the adverse effects of formal judicial proceedings that may affect their psychological and social development.

The findings indicate that diversion at the Padangsidimpuan Resort Police has been implemented in accordance with Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, particularly in cases that satisfy the statutory criteria for diversion, namely offenses punishable by imprisonment of less than seven years and cases that do not involve repeat offending (Government Regulation Number 65 of 2015). In practice, investigators from the Women and Children Protection Unit (PPA) first assess incoming cases before determining whether they are eligible for resolution through diversion.

“When a juvenile case meets the requirements for diversion, investigators facilitate a meeting among the child offender, the victim, the parents, and representatives of BAPAS to seek a resolution through deliberation” (Interview with an Assistant Investigator of the PPA Unit, Padangsidimpuan Resort Police, 3 June 2026).

Diversion is not merely directed at terminating formal legal proceedings; it is also intended to restore the relationship between the child offender and the victim through deliberation involving all relevant parties (Supreme Court Regulation Number 4 of 2014). Investigators act as facilitators who bring together the child, parents, victim, victim's family, Community Counselors from the Correctional Center (BAPAS), and other relevant parties to reach a fair agreement. This approach demonstrates that juvenile case resolution places greater emphasis on restoration than on retribution (Prodjodikoro, 2011). A critical assessment shows that the involvement of the child, parents, victim, and Community Counselor in the deliberation process is consistent with Article 8 of Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System. Nevertheless, implementation in practice has not been fully optimal. Investigators face difficulties in bringing together victims, child offenders, parents, and Community Counselors at the same time within the statutory time limits, resulting in delays in diversion deliberations in some cases. Moreover, no standardized post-diversion monitoring mechanism has yet been established for children after a diversion agreement is reached, particularly for those from social environments with limited supervision. Consequently, a risk of reoffending remains even after diversion has been completed. These findings indicate that formal compliance with statutory requirements has not yet been fully accompanied by adequate administrative preparedness and post-diversion supervision.

The findings further show that the most common forms of diversion implemented at the Padangsidimpuan Resort Police include reconciliation between the victim and the child offender, returning the child to the parents for guidance and supervision, and requiring the child to participate in rehabilitative or developmental activities as agreed by the parties. These forms of resolution are selected by considering the best interests of the child, the extent of the harm caused, and the victim's willingness to resolve the case through deliberation.

“Most diversion efforts are successful when the victim and the victim's family are willing to reconcile with the child offender” (Interview with PPA Investigator Police Constable Neta Tambunan, Padangsidimpuan Resort Police, 3 June 2026).

These findings indicate that diversion creates an opportunity for children to take responsibility for their conduct without undergoing a punitive process that may generate social stigma. At the same

time, diversion provides victims with an opportunity to obtain direct restoration through a mutually agreed settlement.

Diversion Mechanism at the Investigation Stage

Diversion at the Padangsidempuan Resort Police is implemented through several stages guided by Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (Suriani, 2018). The first stage begins with the receipt of a report or complaint concerning an alleged offense committed by a child ("Implementation of Diversion at the Investigation Stage for Children Who Commit Criminal Offenses at the Mempawah Resort Police," 2018). After receiving the report, investigators conduct preliminary inquiries and a formal investigation to determine whether the elements of the alleged offense are satisfied and whether the case meets the requirements for diversion.

If a case satisfies the requirements set out in Article 7 of the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Law, investigators invite all relevant parties to participate in a diversion deliberation (Jayanti, 2017). Participants include the child, the parents or guardian, the victim and/or the victim's family, a Community Counselor, a social worker where necessary, and the investigator acting as facilitator.

"Before a juvenile case proceeds to the next stage, we first offer diversion to the parties. If the victim and the victim's family agree, a deliberation is then conducted to identify the most appropriate resolution for both the child and the victim" (Interview with PPA Investigator Police Constable Jhon Sihombing, Padangsidempuan Resort Police, 4 June 2026).

During the deliberation process, each party is given an opportunity to express views on how the case should be resolved. Investigators seek to foster constructive communication between the child offender and the victim so that an agreement acceptable to both parties can be reached. Diversion agreements generally take the form of reconciliation, an apology, restitution where necessary, returning the child to parental care, or other forms of guidance and rehabilitation agreed upon by the parties.

When the deliberation results in an agreement, investigators prepare official diversion minutes and submit the agreement to the court for judicial endorsement in accordance with the applicable legal provisions (Nurhaliza et al., 2020). Conversely, when no agreement is reached, the investigation proceeds through the juvenile criminal justice mechanism. This demonstrates that diversion is a mandatory measure that must first be attempted, although its success depends substantially on the willingness of all parties to reach reconciliation.

Supporting and Inhibiting Factors in the Implementation of Diversion

The success of diversion is determined not only by compliance with the requirements stipulated in Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, but also by factors associated with law enforcement authorities, families, victims, and the broader community. The findings show that diversion at the Padangsidempuan Resort Police is shaped by both supporting and inhibiting factors that affect the parties' ability to reach an agreement.

One of the principal supporting factors is investigators' commitment to prioritizing case resolution through a restorative approach (Denadin et al., 2021). Investigators perform not only a law-enforcement function but also a mediating role by facilitating communication between the child offender, the victim, and their respective families. This active role enables the parties to express their views, understand the consequences of the offense, and pursue a resolution that provides benefits for all concerned.

Parental or guardian support is another decisive factor in the success of diversion ("Investigators' Diversion in Resolving Juvenile Criminal Cases through Restorative Justice," 2023). Families that are willing to assume responsibility for the child's guidance and supervision after a diversion agreement is reached facilitate the case-resolution process. The involvement of Community Counselors from the Correctional Center (BAPAS) is also important because they provide social inquiry reports, assistance, and recommendations concerning forms of resolution appropriate to the child's circumstances.

Despite these supporting factors, diversion continues to encounter several obstacles. One recurring barrier identified in this study is the failure of victims and child offenders to reach an agreement. In some cases, victims or their families insist that formal legal proceedings continue because they consider diversion insufficient to satisfy their sense of justice. In such circumstances, diversion

deliberations do not produce an agreement and the case must proceed through the juvenile criminal justice process.

"There are several cases that cannot be resolved through diversion because the victims feel that they have suffered harm and want the legal process to continue" (Interview with Head of Administrative Affairs, Criminal Investigation Unit, Police Inspector A. Jamil Siregar, Padangsidempuan Resort Police, 5 June 2026).

Another obstacle is the limited understanding among some members of the public regarding the purpose of diversion (Hambali, 2019). Many still assume that every criminal offense must be resolved through punishment, without adequately considering the protection of children's rights mandated by the juvenile criminal justice system. This perception often affects the willingness of victims and their families to accept diversion as a method of case resolution. The family environment also influences the success of diversion (Law Number 35 of 2014). Children from families with limited supervision tend to face a greater risk of reoffending. Time constraints and administrative processes create additional challenges, particularly when investigators must bring together victims, child offenders, parents, and Community Counselors within the statutory time limits. Accordingly, the success of diversion cannot depend solely on the achievement of reconciliation; it also requires sustained family commitment to guiding and supervising the child after implementation of the diversion agreement, together with stronger administrative support for the process. These findings indicate that successful diversion results from synergy among law enforcement authorities, families, victims, and the community. If any of these elements fails to support the resolution process, diversion is less likely to achieve its objective of restoring social relationships effectively.

Analysis of Diversion from the Perspectives of Restorative Justice and Islamic Criminal Law

The implementation of diversion at the Padangsidempuan Resort Police demonstrates that juvenile case resolution is no longer oriented solely toward punishment but is increasingly directed toward restoring relationships among the offender, the victim, and the community. This approach is consistent with the concept of restorative justice, which views case resolution as a process of repairing the harm caused by criminal conduct ("Reconciliation in Islamic Criminal Law and the Application of Restorative Justice," n.d.). Through diversion deliberations, each party is afforded an opportunity to articulate its interests so that the resulting settlement promotes not only legal certainty but also justice and practical benefit.

The use of dialogue and reconciliation in diversion reflects a paradigm shift in Indonesia's juvenile criminal justice system. Children are regarded as individuals who retain the capacity to improve their behavior; consequently, punishment is treated as a measure of last resort (*ultimum remedium*). This approach protects the child's future while preventing negative stigma that may hinder social and psychological development.

From the perspective of Islamic criminal law, diversion is consistent with the principle of *sulh* (reconciliation), namely the settlement of disputes through deliberation aimed at ending conflict and promoting the welfare of the parties (Faiz, 2020). This principle recognizes reconciliation as a recommended form of dispute resolution provided that it does not conflict with the requirements of *Sharia* (Badri, 2021). Juvenile case resolution through diversion may therefore be understood as a contemporary implementation of values of reconciliation that have long been recognized in Islamic law. In addition to *sulh*, diversion is also consistent with the concept of *ta'dib*, which emphasizes guidance and education for children who commit violations (Ma'arif & Yani, 2022). From the perspective of *fiqh jinayah*, sanctions are not intended merely to repress wrongdoing but also to correct the offender's behavior and prevent repetition. Such a developmental approach is particularly appropriate for children given their psychological condition and evolving level of maturity.

Furthermore, diversion reflects an effort to realize the objectives of *maqasid al-shari'ah*, particularly the protection of life (*hifz al-nafs*), the protection of lineage and future generations (*hifz al-nasl*), and the realization of public and individual welfare (*maslahah*) (Auda, 2007). Resolution through diversion protects not only the child offender but also the rights of the victim through deliberation and mutual agreement (Asy-Syatibi, n.d.). Thus, diversion does not eliminate the child's responsibility for the conduct; rather, it directs case resolution toward a more educational, proportionate, and restoration-oriented response. The findings indicate that diversion at the Padangsidempuan Resort Police reflects

these principles at both normative and procedural levels, although practical challenges remain in relation to administrative implementation and post-diversion supervision. Improving public understanding of the purpose of diversion, strengthening coordination among law enforcement actors, establishing a structured post-diversion monitoring mechanism, and optimizing the role of families are therefore necessary to achieve more effective child protection and restorative justice.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of diversion in juvenile case resolution at the investigation stage at the Padangsidempuan Resort Police has been carried out in accordance with Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System and is grounded in a restorative justice approach. Diversion is conducted through deliberation involving investigators, the child, the victim, parents or guardians, Community Counselors, and other relevant parties to reach a resolution that protects the rights of the child while taking the victim's interests into account. Its success is supported by investigators' commitment, family involvement, and the role of Community Counselors; however, several constraints remain, including the refusal of some victims to reconcile, limited public understanding of the purpose of diversion, inadequate support within some family environments, and limitations in administrative procedures and post-diversion monitoring. From the perspectives of restorative justice and Islamic criminal law, diversion reflects the values of reconciliation (sulh), guidance and education (ta'dib), and welfare (maslahah), emphasizing conflict resolution through deliberation and the restoration of relationships among the parties. Accordingly, stronger coordination among law enforcement actors, enhanced family involvement, a structured post-diversion monitoring mechanism, and broader public education regarding the purpose of diversion are required to improve the effectiveness of legal protection for children in conflict with the law.

REFERENCES

- Asy-Syatibi. (n.d.). *Al-Muwafaqat fi ushul al-syari'ah (Jilid II)*. Mustafa Muhammad.
- Auda, J. (2007). *Maqasid al-Shariah as philosophy of Islamic law: A systems approach*. The International Institute of Islamic Thought.
- Badri, M. (2021). Sulh dalam hukum pidana Islam: Kajian filosofis dan praktis terhadap konsep perdamaian. *Jurnal Al-Qanun*, 24(1), 33–48. <https://doi.org/10.15642/alqanun.2021.24.1.33-48>
- Denadin, S. A., Najemi, A., & Arfa, N. (2021). Pendekatan diversi dalam sistem peradilan pidana anak (SPPA). *PAMPAS: Journal of Criminal Law*, 2(2), 29–45. <https://doi.org/10.22437/pampas.v2i2.13714>
- Diversi penyidik dalam penyelesaian perkara pidana anak melalui restorative justice. (2023). *Journal Juridisch*, 4(2), 9.
- Djamil, M. N. (2013). *Anak bukan untuk dihukum*. Sinar Grafika.
- Faiz, M. (2020). Konsep sulh dalam hukum pidana Islam dan relevansinya terhadap restorative justice. *Jurnal Hukum Islam dan Masyarakat*, 2(1), 45–58. <https://doi.org/10.24239/jhim.v2i1.1234>
- Gultom, M. (2013). *Perlindungan hukum terhadap anak dalam sistem peradilan pidana anak di Indonesia*. PT Refika Aditama.
- Hambali. (2019). Penerapan diversi terhadap anak yang berhadapan dengan hukum dalam sistem peradilan pidana. *Jurnal Ilmiah Kebijakan Hukum*, 13(1), 77.
- Harahap. (2022). Perlindungan hukum terhadap pekerja anak dalam perspektif Undang-Undang Ketenagakerjaan. *Yurisprudencia: Jurnal Hukum Ekonomi*, 7(2).
- Hasiah. (2020). Mengintip keberadaan anak dalam Al-Qur'an. *Jurnal El-Qanuniy: Jurnal Ilmu-Ilmu Kesyariahan dan Pranata Sosial*, 6(1).
- Islamy, A., & Harahap, A. A. (2021). Paradigma maqasid syariah kontemporer tentang sanksi hukum kebiri bagi pelaku kejahatan pedofilia. *Jurnal Al-Maqasid: Jurnal Ilmu Kesyariahan dan Keperdataan*, 7(1), 123–141.
- Jayanti, M. D. (2017). Diversi terhadap residivis anak. *Rechtidee Jurnal Hukum*, 12(2), 245.
- Konvensi Hak Anak (Convention on the Rights of the Child). (1990). *Keputusan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 36 Tahun 1990*.

- Lubis, I. H., & Siregar, R. W. (2022). Perlindungan hukum terhadap anak korban toxic parenting dalam perspektif hukum Islam. *Jurnal El-Thawalib*, 3(6).
- Ma'arif, A., & Yani, A. (2022). Sulh sebagai alternatif penyelesaian sengketa pidana dalam hukum Islam. *Jurnal Hukum Islam Nusantara*, 4(1), 58–72. <https://doi.org/10.25042/jhin.v4i1.1005>
- Marlina. (2012). *Peradilan pidana anak di Indonesia: Pengembangan konsep diversi dan restorative justice*. PT Refika Aditama.
- Nurhaliza, R., et al. (2020). Pelaksanaan kesepakatan diversi pada tingkat penyidikan dalam sistem peradilan anak. *PAMPAS: Journal of Criminal Law*, 1(1), 12.
- Pelaksanaan diversi pada tingkat penyidikan anak yang melakukan tindak pidana di Kepolisian Resort Mempawah. (2018). *Jurnal Fatwa Hukum*. Fakultas Hukum Universitas Tanjungpura.
- Peraturan Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia Nomor 4 Tahun 2014 tentang Pedoman Pelaksanaan Diversi dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak. (2014).
- Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 65 Tahun 2015 tentang Pedoman Pelaksanaan Diversi dan Penanganan Anak yang Belum Berumur 12 (Dua Belas) Tahun. (2015).
- Pramukti, A. S., & Primaharsya, F. (2015). *Sistem peradilan pidana anak*. Pustaka Yustisia.
- Pratiwi, A., Harahap, D. R. E., Rambe, R. R., & Anisa, D. (2026). Li Pertanggungjawaban Pidana Pelaku Kecelakaan Lalu Lintas Yang Juga Mengalami Luka Berat: Kecelakaan Lalu Lintas Yang Mengalami Luka Berat. *Jurnal Sostekmas: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial, Teknologi, dan Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 3(2), 79-85.
- Prodjodikoro, W. (2011). *Asas-asas hukum pidana di Indonesia*. PT Refika Aditama.
- Purnama, P. C., & Krisnan, J. (2016). Pelaksanaan diversi di tingkat pengadilan berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2012 tentang Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak. *Jurnal Varia Justicia*, 12(1), 45.
- Ramzy, A. (2012). *Perdamaian dalam hukum pidana Islam dan penerapan restorative justice dikaitkan dengan pembaruan hukum pidana di Indonesia* [Tesis, Universitas Indonesia]. Perpustakaan Universitas Indonesia.
- Ratomi, A. (2013). Konsep prosedur pelaksanaan diversi pada tahap penyidikan dalam penyelesaian tindak pidana yang dilakukan oleh anak. *Jurnal Arena Hukum*, 6(3), 401.
- Rochaeti, N. (2015). Implementasi keadilan restoratif dan pluralisme hukum dalam sistem peradilan pidana anak di Indonesia. *Jurnal Masalah-Masalah Hukum*, 44(2), 178.
- Sinaga, D. (2017). *Penegakan hukum dengan pendekatan diversi*. Nusa Media.
- Siregar, R. W., & Lubis, I. H. (2022). Penerapan teori diversi terhadap kasus anak ditinjau dari hukum pidana Islam. *Jurnal El-Thawalib*, 3(6).
- Sosiawan, U. M. (2016). Perspektif restorative justice sebagai wujud perlindungan anak yang berhadapan dengan hukum. *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure*, 16(4), 391.
- Suriani. (2018). Tata cara pelaksanaan diversi pada tingkat penyidikan di kepolisian. *Jurnal Pionir*, 4(1), 33.
- Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 11 Tahun 2012 tentang Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak. (2012).
- Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan atas Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 tentang Perlindungan Anak. (2014).
- Unit Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak (PPA) Satuan Reserse Kriminal Polres Padangsidimpuan. (2024). *Data jumlah perkara anak yang berhasil dan gagal diupayakan diversi tahun 2022–2024* [Dokumen internal].
- Waluyo, B. (2002). *Penelitian hukum dalam praktek*. Sinar Grafika.