

# THE URGENCY OF THE RESTORATIVE JUSTICE MODEL IN THE ORDER TO HUMANISTIC LAW ENFORCEMENT

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## THE URGENCY OF THE RESTORATIVE JUSTICE MODEL IN THE ORDER TO HUMANISTIC LAW ENFORCEMENT

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### 4 Abstract

Analyzing the urgency of the application of the restorative justice model in the criminal cases settlement in order to achieve humanistic law enforcement and clearly analyzing the implementation of restorative justice in the settlement of criminal cases, is a step to understand more deeply about expecting punishment to achieve justice for the perpetrators, victims, and the community. To achieve that goals, this research uses a normative juridical approach and an empirical juridical approach. The main types of data in this study are primary data and secondary data sourced from literature studies and field studies. Restorative justice is the best solution in resolving criminal cases by providing mediation between perpetrators, victims, and the community to reach a mutual agreement in restoring the rights of the perpetrators, victims, and the community, so it reach an equitable and appropriate justice desired by the parties.

*Keywords: Humanist, Law Enforcement, Restorative Justice.*

### Introduction

Law enforcement through the criminal justice system is currently still dominated by law enforcement that relies solely on statutory regulations. Law enforcement is currently deeply highlight of various parties. This is happen because in its implementation there is often a neglect of the justice sense and the usefulness of the law and prioritizing a sense of legal certainty to the community. Whereas law enforcement should balancing between legal justice, legal certainty, and the benefits of law to achieve social welfare.

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In achieving this social welfare, it must be pursued by criminal law reform. Criminal law reform can be pursued by providing law policy or criminal law politics. The criminal law policy or criminal law politics is the basic policy of state administrators in the field of law that will, currently, and recently apply, originating from the values in society to achieve the state's aspired goals. . Therefore, the criminal law policy must be formulated as a unified link to realize social welfare and protection for the community as well as provide a sense of justice, certainty, and legal benefits in a balanced way.

However, nowadays it is still difficult to achieve social welfare and protection for the community because of the rigidity of the criminal justice system as a result of criminal law policies that still adopt the Dutch colonial heritage which is currently recognized as irrelevant to the values of the Indonesian people. This can be seen from the implementation of the criminal system in Indonesia. The criminal system as stated in Article 10 of the Indonesia Criminal Code, hereinafter referred to as the Criminal Code, in essence still applies the paradigm of retributive law enforcement, which is to provide recompense for crimes committed by perpetrators. This paradigm is implemented with the aim of providing a deterrent effect to perpetrators so that they do not repeat their crimes and prevent or deter people from committing crimes.

Such law enforcement processes often do not create a sense of justice and legal benefits and only provide a sense of legal certainty to litigants and the community. Hulsman explicitly stated that "the criminal justice system as a social problem" whose criticism is aimed at applying sanctions that will only leave suffering, economic problems, family and stigma. Bambang Waluyo stated that the criminal system as regulated in Article 10 of the Criminal Code is still focused on efforts to take action against perpetrators and not paid attention in efforts to recover the victims. Based on this opinion, it can be understood that the criminal system that is still being implemented raises questions regarding the effectiveness. The effectiveness of a punishment should be able to balance the interests of the perpetrator, the perpetrator's family, the victim, the victim's family, and the community.

The sentencing process that has been going on so far has not opened up opportunities for the parties involved to active participation in solving existing problems. The active participation of the community does not seem to be important as if only a court decision is the epicenter without seeing the red thread of the real problem. Criminal acts completed by the criminal justice system will almost entirely end up in prison. Even though prison is not the best solution in solving the existing problems, criminal acts that cause minor losses to victims and the community can be restored so that conditions that have been

harm can be returned to their original state while eliminating the bad effects of imprisonment.

The situation as described above will be difficult for law enforcement to achieve legal goals that provide a sense of legal justice, legal certainty, and legal benefits. Therefore, there is a need for further efforts to resolve problems outside the court, but still provide a sense of legal justice, legal certainty, and legal benefits to the perpetrator, the perpetrator's family, the victim, the victim's family, and the community. One of these efforts is the problem solving process using the restorative justice model.

The restorative justice model is a development of human thought based on the judicial traditions of the ancient Arab civilizations, the Greeks, and the Romans in solving problems, including solving the problem of criminal acts.

The general term about restorative justice was introduced for the first time by Albert Eglash who mentioned the term restorative justice. In his articles, he mentioned about reparation, which it stated that restorative justice is an alternative restitutive approach to retributive justice and rehabilitative justice approaches.

According to Bagir Manan, restorative justice can be equated with restorative justice. Basically, restorative justice as a concept of punishment intends to find a way to enforce a more just and balanced criminal system, for example between the interests of the perpetrator and the victim as well as the community.

The restorative justice model has long been known by the Indonesian people in terms of customs, customary law and the values that are born in it. Prior to the promulgation of a special regulation in Indonesia, Indonesia was known as the state Pancasila, which was based on the 4th Precept, namely "People led by wisdom in deliberation/representation". The 4th precept of Pancasila means that the Indonesian people have glorified the principle of deliberation as an ingrained habit to solve all problems that exist in the Indonesian state.

Restorative justice provides problem solving solutions based on joint decisions (deliberations) between the victim and the victim's family with the perpetrator and the perpetrator's family as well as restoration in the community. Restorative justice model supports law enforcement to restore the situation as before while still paying attention to human values because in its application the restorative justice model gives primary attention to the interests of perpetrators, victims, and the community.

Based on the description above, the problem in this research is: what is the urgency of the restorative justice model in the settlement of

10 minal cases in the context of humanistic law enforcement and how to implement restorative justice in the settlement of criminal cases.

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## Discussion

1. The urgency of the restorative justice model in the criminal cases settlement in the context of humanistic law enforcement

Restorative justice is an alternative settlement of criminal cases with the main goals of promoting an integrated approach between perpetrators, victims, and the community and as a unit to find solutions in terms of recovery and fulfillment of rights for perpetrators, victims, and the community after a criminal incident.

The concept of a restorative justice approach is an approach that more focuses on the conditions for creating justice for all parties, not only the perpetrators, but also for the victims and the community. Procedures and criminal justice mechanisms that focus on sentencing are transformed into a process of dialogue and mediation to create an agreement on a more just and balanced settlement of criminal cases for the victims and perpetrators. The application of the restorative justice model offers the answers of important issues in the criminal cases settlement, namely:

1. Criticism of criminal justice that does not provide opportunities, especially for victims (criminal justice system that disempowers individual);
2. Eliminate conflicts, especially between perpetrators and victims and the community (taking away the conflict from them);
3. The fact that feelings of helplessness experienced as a result of a crime must be overcome to achieve improvement (in order to achieve reparation).

to support the concept of the restorative justice approach above, the programs contained in restorative justice as an effort to overcome the problem of crime are as follows:

1. Restorative justice is an expansion of the concept of thought as social developments shift to institutionalize approaches in peaceful ways of losses due to criminal acts, problem solving and violations of law and human rights;
2. Restorative justice seeks and builds partnership relationships to reaffirm accountability that responds constructively in criminal act that occur in society;
3. Restorative justice seeks a balanced approach to the needs of victims, perpetrators and the community through the process of maintaining security and dignity for all parties.

The urgency of implementing Restorative justice is a breakthrough that can reduce the burden on judicial institutions (law enforcement) in handling criminal cases that can be resolved outside of criminal justice. Although it has been regulated in various laws and regulations, the application of restorative justice by law enforcement has not been optimal. This can be seen from the existence of cases that should have been resolved by using a restorative justice model but still using punishment, such as the case of Granny Minah. Granny Minah never thought that her bad act of picking 3 cocoa beans on a plantation owned by PT Rumpun Sari (RSA) would make her a defendant in the court room, even for her actions she was sentenced to 1 month and 15 days in prison with a probationary period of 3 months. RMS, the perpetrator of the theft of 3 palm fruit bunches belonging to PTPN V Sei Rokan, was sentenced to 7 days in prison because he was proven to have violated Article 364 of the Criminal Code concerning Light Theft or Tipiring. Minor theft case with defendants Ismail Sitepu (30 years), Lian Perfect (28 years), and Awang Setiawan. They were charged with stealing some palm kernels. Awang worth Rp. 41,000.00-, (forty one thousand rupiah), while Ismail Sitepu and Lian perfect each Rp. 500.000,00-, (five hundred thousand rupiah). Sole judge Sunoto then sentenced him according to Article 364 of the Criminal Code in conjunction with Supreme Court Regulation Number 2/2012, the judge sentenced the Defendant to imprisonment for 3 (three) months each. The defendant in the theft case worth Rp. 75,000.00-. (seventy five thousand rupiah). Billy Anggara Siregar (22 years) who was caught taking palm oil which was 5 (five) meters behind his house on January 10, 2015. The prosecutor demanded that Billy be imprisoned for 5 (five) months. 2/2012 and sentenced to 2 months and 15 days in prison. Based on the description of several cases above, it can be seen that the application of restorative justice has not been implemented. In addition, the urgency of applying the restorative justice model can also be seen from the consequences of the conventional criminal system. The prosecution carried out by the Prosecutor's Office resulted in many criminal acts being sentenced to prison terms, which resulted in excess capacity and accumulation of prisoners in the State Penitentiary and Detention Center (RUTAN). Therefore, it gives rise to complex problems, namely the purpose of correctional and its benefits cannot be felt by the community. According to Romli Atmasasmita, the only benefit of putting people in prison for a long time is that the perpetrators of the crime will experience physical and mental isolation and may even be close to "civil death" for the rest of their life, even worse, lead to death. The state does not benefit, even in fact bears a high economic burden (high cost economic).

In the previous sub-discussion, it has also been explained that the criminal system in force in Indonesia still uses a retributive criminal system as stated in the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code. Retributive law enforcement is only oriented to the punishment of perpetrators and often ignores social problems that will arise after a criminal event. Because, even though the perpetrator has been sentenced, the victim has not fully forgiven the perpetrator, so that the seeds of conflict between the parties will one day re-emerge and will cause a commotion in society.

This can be prevented if the law enforcement process is based on mutual agreement in resolving problems that balance the interests of the conflicting parties, so that bad things do not happen and between the parties and the community can live side by side peacefully as before.

By restorative justice approach, many parties will feel the benefits. For perpetrators, the direct benefits that can be received are related to the fulfillment and protection of their rights and educating the perpetrators of criminal acts to be responsible for the losses they have done. Benefits for the victim, namely being able to obtain compensation for what they suffered as a result of the actions committed by the perpetrator. The benefit can be felt by the community is protected from the possibility of criminal acts of rioting in the future or at least the intensity of the occurrence of criminal acts can be reduced.

Restorative justice in this case also changes the paradigm from a face-to-face pattern between the perpetrator and the victim and the state to a cooperative or integration pattern, the problem of crime as an act by the perpetrator against individuals or society not against the state. Umbreit and Coate stated that the purpose of resolving cases with VOM is to "humanize" the justice system.

The importance of applying restorative justice in law enforcement supports human values that exist in a society is neglected by the rigidity of the criminal justice system so that law enforcement only relies on justice and ignores humanist values. Whereas humanist law is a theory based on the values that exist in society. Humanist law is law based on human, moral, and ethical values that grow and live in society. The formation of humanist law needs to be carried out because the legal theory used and developed in the New Order era could not answer the challenges of the times, especially issues with global dimensions. This humanist law at the same time answers the challenges of the gripping nature of the law. Humanist laws make people's lives feel tense, people should feel comfortable and safe and protected from fear. For this reason, in order to say that the law is humanist, the following points must be considered:

- 1) Humanist theory must contain the freedom principle. This is important considering that humans are creatures who are limited but not necessarily absolute but real freedom.
- 2) The humanist legal theory must contain the principle of rationality. In the humanistic tradition, reason will consistently be declared as a high human being.
- 3) The naturalism principle is also important to be included in humanist legal theory because this principle implies the superiority of nature over humans, a continuity between the two, the clarity of nature and its allegorical power.
- 4) The morality principle. A solid humanism must show a moral sensitivity. Humanism is basically a moral concept directed to an ethical ideal and to a moral reward.
- 5) The society principle. This principle is a specific example of the morality principle. This principle says that humans are moral beings, just saying that they are social beings.
- 6) Human experience shows a sacred dimension (religious principle), a movement towards the transcendent, mystical, and mysterious. Humanists must recognize this universal tendency of the human soul.
- 7) The creativity principle. This principle teaches us to welcome the newly reshaped material existence, looking for original patterns of meaning.

Thus, the application of the restorative justice model in criminal law enforcement supports the application of humanist law enforcement values. Restorative justice which focuses on solving problems with the aim of having a balance of recovery for both victims, perpetrators, and the community in line with humanist law which focuses on resolving criminal cases by paying attention to and considering human values in imposing a sentence. The application of restorative justice is considered more capable of realizing substantive justice as desired by the parties. Humanist law enforcement can be fulfilled by applying the restorative justice model in Indonesia law enforcement and the application of the restorative justice model more effectively and more accepted by the community because the conflicting parties can jointly resolve and find the best solution in resolving the problems that occur and support. The principle of justice is simple, fast, and low cost.

2. Implementation of restorative justice in the criminal cases settlement

Since 2009, the concept of restorative justice has begun to be adopted by law enforcement officers, which is marked by the issuance of Kaplori Letter No. Pol: 16/B/3022/XII/2009/sdops dated December 14, 2009 regarding Case Handling through Alternative Dispute Resolution



(ADR), Chief of Police Circular No. SE/8/VII/2018 2018 concerning the Application of Restorative Justice in the settlement of criminal cases; Police Chief Regulation No. 6 of 2019 concerning Criminal Investigation and Prosecutor's Regulation No. 15 of 2020 concerning Termination of Prosecution Based on Restorative Justice.

a. Restorative justice in Investigation

After the issuance of Republic of Indonesia Police Regulation No. 6 of 2019 concerning Criminal Acts Investigation, there are several cases that have been resolved through restorative justice efforts, including:

1) The case of the child reports the biological mother with the alleged embezzlement of a motorcycle in Central Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara

This case occurred at the end of June 2020. Central Lombok Police Criminal Investigation Unit AKP PS refused to accept the case reported by M. M who reported his own biological mother named IK because of the alleged embezzlement of a motorbike by his mother. This case stems from the inheritance of M Father in the form of land which he sold for Rp. 200,000,000,-, (two hundred million rupiah). From this property, K gets Rp. 15,000,000.00,-, (fifteen million rupiah) which was then bought by Mrs. K. Because the motorcycle was placed at the house of K's mother's brother and controlled by K's mother's brother, M (the Reporting Party) objected and finally reported the mother to the Lombok Barata Police Station on suspicion of embezzlement of the motorbike. The development of the case that happened to M and Mrs. K was then mediated by the Village Government together with local religious leaders and community leaders, which in the end M was willing to apologize for his actions and make a peace agreement between the two parties by way of mediation.

2) Cases of violence against children in Asahan, North Sumatra

The case that occurred on August 4, 2020 was a case of violence against a child with the initials NP aged 14 years which was perpetrated by 5 (five) adults and also minors by abusing the victim until there was a wound on the back of the neck. The victim was accused of stealing a cellphone. The five perpetrators allegedly dragged the victim to a three-way intersection which is approximately 300 meters from where she lived and carried out violence allegedly using hot irons. The violence occurred when the victim was abandoned by her parents who went to work outside the Asahan area. No one helped the victim at that time because it happened in the middle of the night. Meanwhile, the residents of Hamlet V, Serdang Village, Kec. Meranti, Asahan criticized the action of the bars because they considered the victims as their own children.

The above case process has reached the level of investigation. The perpetrators have been detained by the local police. However, as the

case progressed, it turned out to be a fact that both parties still had a familial relationship. Therefore, on August 14, 2020, the victims and perpetrators, each of whom were represented by their families, made an agreement to make peace in the presence of the Serdang Village Head and several community leaders in the Merani District Hall Village Hall. Even though they were angry with the violence, in the end the whole community, including village leaders, wanted a family solution because the families of the victims and perpetrators still live in the same village. Meanwhile, the victim's father has also made a peace statement witnessed by the local village officials.

### 3) Case of Mild Persecution in Mukomuko Selatan, Bengkulu

On July 16, 2020, there was peace over the case of mild maltreatment between J (the reporter/victim) and RA (the reported) which was resolved by the South Mukomuko Police. Based on the victim's report, there was an abuse carried out by RA which occurred on July 13, 2020 at Pulau Payung Village, Ipuh District, Mukomuko Regency. The case began when J tried to separate the fight between the perpetrator and his wife, at that time the perpetrator abused the victim. For this incident, the victim reported the perpetrator to the South Mukomuko Police. However, in its development, after the reported party and his family expressed their willingness to provide compensation in the form of medical expenses to the complainant and realized his mistake and apologized, in the end the complainant was willing to withdraw his report and make peace with the reported party.

Termination of the case at the investigation stage can be done through restorative justice by fulfilling the material and formal requirements contained in Article 12 of the National Police Chief No. 6 of 2019 concerning Criminal Investigation, 2019). Peace between the perpetrator and the victim for a minor crime as well as the revocation of the report by the victim and the desire for compensation or restoration by the perpetrator are considerations that are often taken by the police in the application of restorative justice.

#### b. Restorative justice at Prosecution Level

The Prosecutor's Office so far attempted to take a restorative justice approach in the settlement of criminal cases in accordance with the Attorney General's Regulation (Perja) No. 15 of 2020 concerning Prosecution based on restorative justice is carried out with the principles of justice, proportionality, fast, simple, and low cost. In 2020, the prosecutor's office has stopped prosecuting 222 cases based on the principles of restorative justice. the jurisdiction of the Lampung High Prosecutor's Office, the application of restorative justice can be seen in several cases as follows:

#### 1) District Attorney South Lampung Regency

Defendant's name : Irawan a.k Wawan

Place and Birth Date : Purwodadi In July 03, 1978  
Age : 42 years  
Gender : Male  
Religion : Islam  
Address : Purwodadi Village, Tanjung Sari District,  
South Lampung Regency

A driver with a junior high school education who is in a lawsuit with Archipelago Plantation Company or PTPN VII in the rubber theft case. PTPN VII Bergen suffered a loss of Rp. 525,000.00-, (five queens twenty five thousand rupiah) or less than Rp. 2. 500,000,000.00 (two million five hundred thousand rupiah), is suspected of violating Article 374 of the Criminal Code with a penalty of 5 (five) years in prison. The Prosecutor has an opinion that apart from the small value of the loss, that the Defendant committed the act with the excuse of meeting the needs of daily living with the Defendant's wages given by the car owner for a single transport of liquid sap of Rp. 56. 000.00-, (fifty six thousand rupiahs) was felt by the Defendant to be insufficient. The Defendant's wages were not smooth and the Defendant had a wife and 3 (three) small children. The first child is 3 (three) years old, the second child is 6 (six) years old, and the third child is 1 (one) year old who desperately needs a living from the Defendant. The parties have made a peace agreement so that the prosecutor's office decided not to continue the prosecution based on the Decision Letter on Termination of Prosecution Based on Restorative Justice (P-26) Number: 01/L/8/11/Eoh. 2/08/2020 on August 19, 2020.

2) District Attorney Tanggamus Regency

Defendant's name : Yogi Saputra Bin Zainul  
Place and Birth Date : 05 April 2000  
Age : 20 years old  
Gender : Male  
Religion : Islam  
Address : Keagungan Village, Kota Agung East District,  
Tanggamus Regency

The defendant is suspected of stealing a charity box inside the Nurul Huda Mosque, which is located at Tanjung Agung Hamlet, Limau District, Tanggamus Regency which caused a loss of Rp. 2.100.000,00-, (two million one hundred thousand rupiah). Article 363 Paragraph (2) of the Criminal Code in conjunction with Law no. 11 of 2012 concerning the Subsidiary Child Criminal Justice System Article 363 Paragraph (1) of the 4th Criminal Code jo. UU no. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System. After holding mediation and reconciliation and returning as much money as he had

taken to the mosque management and the Tanjung Siom Village community, represented by the Village Head supported the termination of prosecution based on restorative justice. On the other hand, it was the first time that the Defendant had committed a criminal act on the grounds of meeting daily needs and school expenses. Decision Letter on Termination of Prosecution Based on Restorative Justice (P-26) No. 1069/L.8.19/Eoh.2/09/2020 September 10, 2020.

3) District Attorney Tulang Bawang Regency

Defendant's name : Y. Hengky Herlian Fernando Bin P. Sihotang

Place and Birth Date : Giham Suka Maju, 15 Mei 1994

Age : 25 years old

Gender : Male

Religion : Christian

Last Education : Senior High School

Profession as an Assistant of the Resort Police Mesuji. The defendant was charged with motor vehicle accident that resulted in death. The alleged article is Article 310 Paragraph (4) of Law no. 22 of 2009 concerning Highway Traffic and Transportation, "Because his negligence resulted in the death of another person". After making peace as stated in the Minutes of Peace dated September 21, 2020, the Approval for Termination of Prosecution of the Head of the Lampung High Prosecutor's Office was issued. R-300/L.8/Eku.2/09/2020 dated September 25, 2020. Decision Letter on Termination of Prosecution Based on Restorative Justice (P-26) No. : 01/L.8.18/Eku.2/09/2020 dated 25 September 2020.

4) District Attorney East Lampung Regency

Defendant's name : Sukani Bin Subadi

Place and Birth Date : Rabala, 05 May 1969

Age : 51 years old

Gender : Male

Religion : Islam

Last Education : Elementary School

Address : Rajabasa Lama Village, Labuhan Ratu District,

East Lampung Regency

Defendant profession is a plantation worker. The defendant is suspected of being a molester. The alleged article is Article 351 Paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code "Committing Mistreatment of Others" (The victim is the daughter-in-law of the Defendant). After the

mediation contained in the Minutes of Peace dated September 28, 2020, it was decided that the Approval for Termination of Prosecution of the Head of the Lampung High Prosecutor's Office No. 314/L.8/Eoh. 2/10/2020 dated 06 October 2020. Decision Letter for Termination of Prosecution Based on Restorative Justice ((R)-14) No. : R-107/L.8.16/Eoh.2/10/2020 dated October 08, 2020.

5) District Attorney Bandar Lampung Regency

Defendant's name : Nanang Kosim a.k Sodik Irawan Bin Sarmadi

Place and Birth Date : Kalianda, 05 October 2000

Age : 20 years old

Gender : Male

Religion : Islam

Address : Banjar Suri Village, Sidomulyo District,

South Lampung Regency

The defendant was charged with the case of theft by weight. The victim reported a loss of 3 avocados worth Rp. 200.000,00-, (two hundred thousand rupiah). The alleged article is Article 363 Paragraph (1) of the 4th Criminal Code "committing theft by weight". After mediation was carried out and stated in the Minutes of Peace dated October 5, 2020, the prosecutor's office decided to approve the termination of prosecution of the Head of the Lampung High Court No.: R-316/L.8.10/Eoh.2/10/2020 dated October 12, 2020. Termination Letter Prosecution Based on Restorative Justice ((r)-14) No. R-7093/L.8.10/Eoh.2/10/2020 October 15, 2020.

Some of the examples above are evidence of the implementation of restorative justice in the Lampung High Court area. As explained above in the case of children, restorative justice is reflected in the practice of diversion (settlement of criminal cases of children outside the court) as stipulated in Law no. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System. The practice of enforcing the law of restorative justice as an out-of-court settlement mechanism based on the justice principle has also been reflected in several court decisions.

Through the application of the restorative justice model, not all criminal cases have to end in prison sentences. This is based on the existence of a restorative justice model as a settlement mechanism out of court based on the principles of balanced justice and forgiveness. In the implementation of restorative justice, it was found that it was only enforced in certain cases of children and traffic violations or minor crimes that harmed the victim with a total loss of less than Rp. 2,500,000,000.00 (two million five hundred thousand rupiah).

The application of restorative justice or settlement through peaceful means is considered to have several advantages. These advantages, for example, prevent someone from being admitted to a correctional institution, avoid stigmatization of convicts, save state costs, recover losses to victims and the community, maintain community relations, achieve sentencing goals (deterrent and prevention effects) and so on.

Thus, the implementation of restorative justice in Indonesia law enforcement is appropriate to be carried out. The advantages possessed in solving problems through restorative justice provide a justice sense for the perpetrators, victims, and the community so that the ideals of the law are expected to be felt fairly and thoroughly.

## Conclusions

The application of the restorative justice model in criminal law enforcement supports the application of humanist law enforcement values. Restorative Justice which focuses on solving problems with the aim of balancing the recovery for both victims, perpetrators, and the community in line with humanitarian/humanist values in the process of resolving a criminal case. The application of the restorative justice model is considered more able to realize substantive justice as desired by the parties.

The application of the restorative justice model in the context of humane law enforcement is also felt to be more effective and more accepted by the community because the conflicting parties can jointly resolve and find the best solution in solving problems that occur and support the principle of simple, fast, and low-cost justice.

The implementation of restorative justice in Indonesia law enforcement is the right thing to do. The advantages possessed in solving problems through restorative justice provide a sense of justice for the perpetrators, victims, and the community so that the ideals of the law are expected to be felt fairly and thoroughly.

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