

STRATEGY OF THE ROLE OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS IN DISCLOSING SPPA (JUVENILE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM) CASES AT THE SOUTH JAKARTA POLICE

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Abstract.

In every country, the juvenile justice process involves formal institutions that have specific procedures to serve the interests of children with disabilities (Robert, 2001:11). In Indonesia, the handling of criminal cases of children with disabilities has not been handled by a formal institution established specifically to serve the interests of children with disabilities. However, the formal function of juvenile justice is carried out by law enforcement officers who act specifically to handle criminal cases of children with disabilities in Indonesia. This research was conducted with the aim of ensuring that the judicial process is carried out fairly and balanced, taking into account the psychological condition of the child. The stages in this research use a qualitative approach with a case study method, and interviewed the main informants, namely the Role and Competence of Investigators in Revealing SPPA (Child Criminal Justice System) Cases at the South Jakarta Police involving several informants, namely: 1) KANIT SPPA, 2) Kanit 1 Subdit 1 Dittipid PPA PPO Bareskrim Polri, 3) PPA Unit, 4) Kasubunit PPA, 5) PPA Investigator 1, 6) PPA Investigator 2, and 7) PPA Investigator. The results of the study show that the Settlement of Children in Conflict with the Law (ABH) through diversion during the 2016-2017 period has reached more than 40 percent, and is dominant in the diversion process back to parents. However, there are still around 30 percent of ABH settlements ending in prison sentences. The number of children who commit crimes who are detainees or prisoners throughout Indonesia in 2017 reached 3,479 children. Of this number, 1,010 children or 29 percent are still in detention and 2,469 children or 71 percent have been incarcerated or students. Both child prisoners and child detainees in 2017 increased in number compared to 2016. The majority of child prisoners and child detainees are male (97.84 percent) (Windiarso, T., 2018). SPPA is recognized as a law enforcement framework that integrates all stages of handling child cases, which range from initial investigations to the application of criminal sanctions against children. The role of child investigators in protecting children as perpetrators of human trafficking crimes at the current investigation stage. One of the crimes that has recently been very disturbing to the public is the increasing number of crimes committed by minors with various modus operandi in committing these crimes. It often happens that children are very familiar with violence carried out alone or together. This is a benchmark that the extent of children's delinquency tends to become criminal acts. Considering that children are the shoots, potential and young generation who continue the ideals of the nation's struggle, who have a strategic role and have special characteristics and traits that guarantee the continued existence of the nation and state in the future. All activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and honor, and receive protection from violence and discrimination (Article 1 number 2 of Law No. 23 of 2002).

Keywords : Police Investigator Role Strategy, Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA)

1. INTRODUCTION

The professionalization of child investigators through certification should be viewed as a long-term investment that determines the legitimacy of the juvenile criminal justice system as a whole. Certified investigators are guaranteed to possess greater technical competence and psychological sensitivity, thus improving the quality of decisions in the diversion process. More accurate decisions based on the principle of

the best interests of the child will reduce the risk of formal flaws in the legal process and enhance the sense of substantive justice felt by both children and the community. In the long term, increasing the number and quality of certified investigators will have implications for building public trust in the juvenile criminal justice system. The public will see that law enforcement officers not only strictly enforce the rules but also provide a humane, educational, and restorative approach. The mandate of protection, rehabilitation, and social reintegration as mandated in the Juvenile Justice System Law will no longer be merely a normative text but will be truly realized in the realities experienced by children in conflict with the law. The South Jakarta Police can serve as concrete evidence that reform of the juvenile criminal justice system is not a utopia, but rather a real agenda that can be realized when commitment, collaboration, and affirmative policies are implemented simultaneously and consistently. Ultimately, this success not only strengthens legal legitimacy, but also restores children's dignity as individuals entitled to protection, opportunities for self-improvement, and a better future.

Strengthening the law enforcement ecosystem that favors children cannot be viewed as the sole responsibility of the police. This effort requires structured, consistent, and complementary cross-sector collaboration. Child investigator certification must be synergized with support from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KemenPPPA), Correctional Institutions (Bapas), child protection agencies, and professional communities such as psychologists and social workers. Through this collaboration, the investigator training curriculum will not only emphasize the legal aspects of child criminal procedure but also enrich investigators' perspectives in understanding the psychological, social, and cultural dynamics surrounding child cases. This will provide investigators with practical tools for dealing with complex cases and refine restorative mediation skills, which are at the core of the principles of restorative justice. For example, empirical evidence exists that the public was shocked by the case of [a child killing his father](#) and grandmother in Lebak Bulus, South Jakarta, in November of last year. Now, the legal decision against the child with the initials MAS (14 years old), who is still a minor, has been made in a hearing on Monday, June 30, 2025. The court sentenced him to 2 years of correctional service at the Handayani Center. "This period is reduced by the period of arrest and detention.

The Indonesian Constitution explicitly states that the state is responsible for guaranteeing children's rights to survival, growth, and development, as well as protection from violence and discrimination (Agatha, 2021). Global realities also demonstrate that child protection is a universal agenda, reflected in various international instruments that emphasize the importance of legal protection, including for children in conflict with the law. In this context, protection not only targets children as victims but also includes children who are perpetrators of crimes, who often receive less attention (Agustini, 2021). Children need protection from the negative impacts of rapid development, globalization in the fields of communication and information, advances in science and technology, and changes in the lifestyles and ways of life of some parents, which have brought about fundamental social changes in society that significantly influence children's values and behavior. Deviant behavior or unlawful acts committed by children are caused, among other things, by factors external to the child (Ariatari, 2000).

The purpose of the trial is not merely to declare whether a concrete event is proven or not and then issue a verdict, but to resolve the case. The verdict must complete the case, so that the verdict does not go unimplemented or create new cases or problems. Considering that children must receive protection and therefore need to receive protection and therefore need to receive special attention and treatment, then

in this juvenile trial should not focus solely on whether the actions or violations committed by the child are proven or not, but must pay more attention and consideration to the background and causes and motivations of the violations or actions committed by the child and what the possible consequences of the verdict are for the child for the child's future (Krisnawati, 2005).

Handling juvenile cases without differentiating between adult cases is considered inappropriate because such a system would harm the interests of the children concerned. The UPPA, as a unit tasked with providing services in the form of protection for women and children who are victims of crime and law enforcement against perpetrators, is authorized to investigate criminal cases involving children and women as victims or perpetrators. The UPPA, which has the authority to investigate criminal cases involving children and women as victims or perpetrators, also plays a role in protecting the rights of child perpetrators of crimes as a form of legal protection for children. Law enforcement is one way to resolve various problems that arise in national and state life, including legal issues between individuals, between communities, and between individuals and communities and the state. The use of legal instruments is merely a means of resolving issues aimed at punishing someone. Law enforcement by law enforcement uses applicable legal norms to determine the punishment of winners and losers. Children who are under pressure during the examination of their cases will have an impact on their mental attitude. They will feel very afraid, stressed, and as a result, they will become quiet and uncreative. They will feel scolded by the investigating officer and also feel shunned by society. This is very detrimental to the interests of children, do not let it happen that after the case is completed or after returning to society after serving a sentence, the child becomes more delinquent. Do not let the child who has been involved in a criminal case be unable to socialize well, so that he cannot devote himself to the nation and state. Crime cases involving children as perpetrators often create a dilemma. On the other hand, Indonesia in its criminal justice system adheres to the principle of equality before the law, 6 Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code and the Criminal Code (hereinafter abbreviated as the Criminal Procedure Code and the Criminal Code) emphasized that a person can be held accountable for his actions, it is implied that there is self-awareness of the person concerned who knows that the act is prohibited according to applicable law, while the predicate of a child describes a certain age that has a long future, where children are not yet able to be categorized as adults whose characteristics have a perfect spiritual life, a person who shows a sense of responsibility to be accountable for all the actions he chooses. so that children as perpetrators can receive special treatment, this special treatment aims to protect the rights of children who are in conflict with the law from the arbitrariness of law enforcement. Through this law enforcement, it is hoped that legal protection for children as perpetrators of human trafficking can be implemented properly in accordance with the Child Protection Law, the Juvenile Court Law and the Criminal Procedure Code, considering that sometimes children are treated the same as adults in the investigation process so that children's rights are neglected.

The relationship between the Juvenile Court Law and the Criminal Procedure Code (Law No. 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law) and the Criminal Code (Criminal Code), is a special relationship and general law. The Juvenile Court Law is a special law (*lex specialis*), while the Criminal Procedure Code and the Criminal Code are general laws (*lex generalis*). As a special law, the Juvenile Court Law specifically regulates procedural law from the investigation level to how to examine the case in court. In addition, the Juvenile Court Law also specifically regulates material criminal

provisions. Regarding the material criminal provisions, the Juvenile Court Law has apparently revoked the provisions of Article 45, Article 46 and Article 47 of the Criminal Code, so that now these provisions are no longer valid.⁸ Each judicial body has its own power and authority in its task of resolving cases. This article refers more to the function of the judicial body, because a judicial body's function is to organize a trial to examine and try cases submitted to it.

According to Ahmad Kamil and HM, Fauzan (2008), children's rights are part of human rights contained in the 1945 Constitution and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Viewed from the perspective of national and state life, children are the heirs and portraits of the nation's future in the future, the next generation of the nation's ideals, so that every child has the right to survival, growth and development, participation and the right to protection from acts of violence and discrimination as well as civil rights and freedoms. In accordance with this description, it is hoped that prosecution of children's cases in the juvenile criminal justice system in Indonesia can be carried out in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child and applicable laws and regulations by taking into account the best interests of children, especially children in conflict with the law who are suspected of committing crimes that require special handling.

Therefore, it is written in the REGULATION OF THE CHIEF OF THE STATE POLICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 14 OF 2012 CONCERNING THE MANAGEMENT OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS, namely; The Republic of Indonesia National Police is a state apparatus that plays a role in maintaining security and order, enforcing the law, providing protection, shelter and services to the community in order to maintain domestic security; that in carrying out law enforcement duties, investigators of the Republic of Indonesia National Police have duties, functions and authorities in the field of criminal investigation, which are carried out professionally, transparently and accountably for every criminal case in order to realize the supremacy of law that reflects a sense of justice. The Republic of Indonesia National Police, hereinafter abbreviated as Polri, is a state apparatus that plays a role in maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, shelter and services to the community in order to maintain domestic security. Furthermore, Investigation is a series of actions by investigators in matters and according to the methods regulated in law to seek and collect evidence with which the evidence sheds light on the crime that occurred and to find the suspect. An investigation is a series of investigative activities that include planning, organizing, implementing, supervising, and controlling. An investigator is a National Police officer who is specifically authorized by law to conduct an investigation.

Then, the Assistant Investigator is a Police Officer who, because of being given certain authority, can carry out investigative duties. The Investigator's superior is a Police Officer who acts as an investigator, and structurally directly supervises the investigator/assistant investigator. A crime is an unlawful act in the form of a crime or violation that is threatened with imprisonment, detention, or a fine. An investigator is a Police officer who is authorized by law to conduct an investigation. An investigation is a series of investigative actions to find and discover an event suspected of being a crime in order to determine whether or not an investigation can be carried out according to the methods stipulated in the law. Thus, the role of child investigators in protecting children as perpetrators of human trafficking crimes at the current investigation stage. One crime that has recently been very disturbing to the public is the increasing number of crimes committed by minors with various modus operandi in committing these crimes. It often happens that children are very familiar with violence carried out alone or

together. This is a benchmark that the extent of children's delinquency tends to become criminal acts. Considering that children are the shoots, potential and young generation who continue the ideals of the nation's struggle which have a strategic role and have special characteristics and traits that guarantee the continued existence of the nation and state in the future. All activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate, optimally in accordance with human dignity and dignity, and receive protection from violence and discrimination (Article 1 number 2 of Law. No. 23 of 2002). Various factors that give rise to criminal acts committed by children are the basic reasons of the perpetrators of criminal acts, including, the increasing social gap, as a result of parents who pay less attention to the development of their environment, then the demands of life that resemble adults, as well as opportunities or opportunities to commit crimes that are greatly influenced by social interaction and very rapid technological means so that children can easily access information to support the crimes they will commit. Observing the description above in this case law enforcers in the police force, especially investigators, have a task that is not easy to thoroughly investigate every criminal act that occurs according to the Criminal Procedure Code in Article 1 number 1 investigators are officers of the Republic of Indonesia state police or certain civil servants who are given special authority by law to conduct investigations . Therefore, this research is important to be carried out because the strategy of the investigator's role is needed to handle SPPA (Child Criminal Justice System) cases in the eyes of the law.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Professional Competence of the Indonesian National Police

The ability of investigators to conduct professional investigations will undoubtedly impact the quality of the performance and image of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) within the community. Current public perception suggests that Polri investigators at the Polres level are still considered less than clean, susceptible to bribery, prone to extortion, and sometimes even collaborating with suspects in legal cases. This in turn contributes to the negative image of Polri in the public eye. As a public organization that is a sub-governmental entity, Polri has experienced the impact of this shift in development paradigm. Polri has undergone a fundamental paradigm shift from being servants of the authorities during the New Order era to servants of the people in the reform era .

Professional competence is the specific competence of knowledge and skills of work activities, knowledge of processes and technology, markets and competitors or production and services. Social competence can be defined as the ability to communicate and work with people, generally individuals and the ability to adapt in a social environment. While conceptual competence includes the competence of systematic thinking, the ability to use a wide spectrum of situation models and clear and experiential knowledge of the process. Professional competence in a long-term perspective is very dynamic due to rapid technological changes, but on the other hand, it can be determined easily and quickly obtained (Rahardi, 2007). The prominent characteristic of professional competence is determined by each functional work activity, while social and conceptual are general competencies required for every position even though he is within the company. In an organization, this allows the organization to gain advantages through human factors (Setiadi, 2017).

One of the targets is to increase the professionalism of state apparatus (including the Indonesian National Police) to realize good, clean, authoritative, and

responsible governance, as well as professionalism capable of supporting national development. The Indonesian National Police, as a sub-system of government, in carrying out its main duties must be able to support the success of national development as formulated in Law Number 17 of 2007 concerning the 2005-2025 National Long-Term Development Plan.

In the current post-reform era, the public demand for a sense of security, justice and legal certainty as well as welfare must be realized by state administrators, where if these public demands are not met, a sense of dissatisfaction will arise that has the potential to disrupt the joints of community, national and state life. This is the responsibility of the Indonesian National Police together with other components of the nation as mandated by Article 13 of Law number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, which states that the main duties of the Indonesian National Police are to maintain public security and order, enforce the law, and provide protection, shelter, and service to the community.

2.2 The Role of Police Investigators

The role and responsibility of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) as law enforcers in implementing restorative justice for justice and the benefit of the community is highly expected to be implemented, because the Polri is the spearhead in law enforcement, so it is demanded to be optimal in its handling. The results of the study indicate that by using the normative juridical method, it can be concluded that by making restorative justice as an approach, there are several benefits obtained. First, the community is given space to handle their own legal problems which are perceived as more just. Second, the burden on the state in several ways is reduced. Investigators of the Rembang Police Criminal Investigation Unit can implement the restorative justice mechanism through their discretion because it is a complete system, national law can be accepted if implemented based on the state philosophy of Pancasila, guaranteeing justice and legal protection for Human Rights. To ensure uniformity in its implementation, a norm and legal umbrella are needed to provide legitimacy so that the actions taken by the Rembang Police Criminal Investigation Unit Investigators in implementing restorative justice are not considered illegal.

Law is not merely to create order; it must also provide a sense of justice for society. Law does not automatically produce justice, but to achieve justice, it must be enforced. The function of law enforcement is to actualize legal rules so that they are in accordance with the aspirations of the law itself, namely to realize human attitudes and behavior in accordance with the framework *established* by a law or law. A law enforcement system that has good values is concerned with harmonizing values with rules and with actual human behavior. In essence, law has an interest in ensuring the social life of society, because law and society are interrelated. The criminal justice system must always promote the interests of law and justice. Whatever theory of justice is used, the definition of justice must include: honesty (*fairness*), impartiality (*impartiality*), and the provision of appropriate sanctions and rewards (*appropriate rewards and punishments*). So far, the role of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) as law enforcers in enforcing criminal law (*integrated criminal justice system*) is: first, preventing criminal acts by enforcing legal norms to protect society; second, socializing criminals by providing guidance so that they become good and useful people, third, resolving conflicts caused by criminal acts, restoring balance and bringing a sense of peace to society.

The application of restorative justice in handling criminal acts in order to realize just law enforcement, should be accompanied by an understanding of every member of the Indonesian National Police (investigators, investigators, and those carrying out community development functions as well as Samapta) about restorative justice itself. Several important basic concepts related to restorative justice that need to be understood and fully embraced by the members of the Indonesian National Police are: definition, program, process, pillars, values or principles, methods or efforts taken, results and objectives of restorative justice itself. The understanding of restorative justice possessed by members of the Indonesian National Police correctly and appropriately will influence the achievement of restorative justice as the main goal of restorative justice, and the essence of just law enforcement. This goal will be achieved if the program, process, values or principles as well as efforts or methods taken, results and objectives to be realized from the application of restorative justice in handling the crime are based on/have a restorative nature. Restorative justice as a paradigm in law enforcement, both conceptually or theoretically and practically is not easy to understand and apply. Conceptually, restorative justice is not easy to understand amidst other inhibiting factors that influence the effectiveness of its application to realize just law enforcement. In such a context, various variables that influence the understanding and consideration of Polri members in the application of restorative justice in handling criminal acts greatly influence the application of restorative justice in handling criminal acts.

Restorative Justice has become a very popular discourse in the midst of the diversity of society that sees formal law as dominated by positivist thought and unable to optimally accommodate the sense of justice of the community because it prioritizes legal certainty (*rechtssicherheit*). Restorative justice comes by offering a non-formalistic solution concept that only prioritizes the formal legalistic side, but can be done through mediation between the perpetrator and the victim, reparation (the perpetrator repairs everything that was damaged), victim-perpetrator conferences (which involve families from both parties and community leaders), and victim-resilience work (an effort by the perpetrator to be more concerned about the impact of his actions). In addition, the current criminal justice system is considered no longer able to provide protection for human rights (HAM) and transparency towards the public interest is increasingly not felt. The reality shows that many people prefer to resolve criminal cases experienced outside the system.

Settlement outside the system can be carried out by the parties (the perpetrator and victim independently) or by involving law enforcement. Dissatisfaction with the criminal justice system is thus related not only to the case handling and administration mechanisms, but also to the final outcome of the ongoing process. Therefore, an event and procedure within the system are needed that can accommodate case resolution, one of which is by using a restorative justice approach, through legal reform that not only changes the law but also modifies the existing criminal justice system, so that all the desired objectives of the law are achieved. One form of restorative justice mechanism is dialogue, which is better known among Indonesians as "*musyawarah untuk mufakat*." Thus, the concept of restorative justice becomes a very important consideration in resolving criminal cases. Progressive law starts from the basic assumption that the law is for humans, not the other way around. The law is not an absolute and final institution, but rather a moral and conscientious institution and is therefore determined by its ability to serve humans. The law is an institution that aims to lead humans to a just,

prosperous, and happy life.

Humanity and justice are the ultimate goals of our legal life. Therefore, the phrase "law for humanity" also means "law for justice." This means that humanity and justice are above the law. The essence is the emphasis on enforcing just law, which in Indonesia is intended to create social welfare, often referred to as a "just and prosperous society" (F. Anton, 2004). Therefore, the Indonesian National Police (Polri) is a state instrument responsible for maintaining public order and security, enforcing the law, and providing protection, guidance, and services to the public in order to maintain domestic security. This is the role and responsibility of investigators from the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Indonesian Police (Satreskrim Polres) in handling cases to implement restorative justice for the sake of justice and the benefit of the community.

The fragmentary and simplistic nature of restorative justice policy is evident in the restorative justice criminal law policy *formulated* in Chief of Police Regulation Number 6 of 2019 concerning Criminal Investigation and Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021 concerning Handling Criminal Acts Based on Restorative Justice, as well as in Police Regulation Number 1 of 2021 concerning Community Policing. Likewise, the restorative justice legal policy is formulated in Prosecutor's Regulation (Perja) Number 15 of 2021 concerning Termination of Prosecution Based on Restorative Justice. In these various criminal law policies, restorative justice is conceptualized, formulated, and positioned as a form of handling criminal acts outside the courts, as a mechanism for terminating cases, as a model for Alternative Disputes Resolution (ADR), or simply as a form of mediation. Pragmatic and simplistic restorative justice policies also occur, take place and emerge in law enforcement practices (criminal law implementation policies). In law enforcement, the application of restorative justice is better understood or conceptualized, and placed, practiced or implemented as a form or method of handling criminal acts outside the court, as a mechanism for terminating cases, as a form of Alternative Disputes Resolution (ADR) model, or as a form of mediation alone. In the context of restorative justice as a paradigm, as stated by Howard Zehr as the grandfather of restorative justice, the above-mentioned, fragmentary and simplistic restorative justice formulation and implementation policies have resulted in non-restorative handling of criminal acts in programs, processes, methods, values/principles, results achieved and objectives realized which lead to ineffective efforts to realize just law enforcement.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

The research will be conducted at the South Jakarta Police Resort (Jl. Wijaya II No. 42, South Jakarta City, DKI Jakarta. In addition, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (Kemen PPPA) through the SAPA 129 service continues to coordinate with the South Jakarta Police, Deputy for Special Child Protection, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection. This research was conducted from July to December 2025. The research focused on human and social phenomena presented in words and explained in detail and depth. Furthermore, Abrar (2017) concluded that qualitative research is research to understand, interpret, and explain human experiences in depth. This research will be conducted by analyzing cases involving the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, for example; cases of bullying at school are also assisted by the Women and Children Protection Unit (PPA) of the South Jakarta Police. All research activities that will be carried out require several in-depth sub-studies of various key informants and supporting informants. The function of key informants and supporters in research.

Key informants are informants or sources who understand the research topic and are directly involved with the research topic. These key informants also have comprehensive knowledge about the conditions or phenomena in the community in the study area (in this case, a study of murder cases committed by minors). The Role and Competence of Investigators in Revealing SPPA (Child Criminal Justice System) Cases in the South Jakarta Police Resort involves several informants, namely: 1) KANIT SPPA, 2) Kanit 1 Subdit 1 Dittipid PPA PPO Bareskrim Polri, 3) PPA Unit, 4) Kasubunit PPA, 5) Investigator PPA 1, 6) Investigator PPA 2, and 7) Investigator PPA 3). The structure of the PPA Unit (Women and Children Services) in the police usually consists of Kanit PPA (Head of Unit) as the leader, assisted by implementing elements such as Panit (Clerk/Head of Unit) Lindung (protection) and Panit Idik (Investigation/Investigation), whose duties include handling cases of violence, trafficking, and other crimes against women and children with a victim-friendly approach. This structure is tiered, starting from the Polres level to the National Police Headquarters, with a focus on services, legal protection, and law enforcement for victims. In this research, the Special Criminal Law System for Children is designed as a series of legal procedures aimed at addressing situations where children are involved in legal problems, covering all phases from investigation to post-case resolution rehabilitation programs. The main objective of this system is to facilitate the process of recovery and reintegration of children into the social environment, while prioritizing the protection of children's rights throughout the judicial process. According to Article 1 number 1 of Law No. 11 of 2012, the Special Criminal Law System for Children is defined as a complete series of procedures in handling legal cases involving children, covering all stages from investigation to post-sentence rehabilitation programs. Data collection techniques that are very commonly used by qualitative researchers include interviews, *focus-group discussions*, observations, documentation. Analysis in this view includes three activity flows, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions (B. Milles and Huberman, 2014).

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In essence, the Child Public Prosecutor is appointed based on the Decree of the Attorney General or other officials appointed by the Attorney General by first fulfilling the requirements of having experience as a Public Prosecutor of criminal acts committed by adults and having interest, attention, dedication and understanding of children's problems, then in certain cases and deemed necessary, the prosecution task can be assigned to a Public Prosecutor carried out by adults (Article 53 paragraph (1), (2), (3) Law 3/1997).¹⁰ Prosecution is linked to pre-prosecution, there is a close relationship between the public prosecutor and the investigator in handling criminal cases. The public prosecutor has the authority to return the case file to the investigator with the aim of perfecting the investigation which is called pre-prosecution. The investigator's task is completed when the case file is declared complete (PK 21 has been issued), the pre-prosecution period ends and switches to prosecution. The relationship between the public prosecutor since the prosecution is with the judge in the trial of the case. After the public prosecutor receives or receives back the complete results of the investigation from the investigator, the public prosecutor immediately determines whether the case file has fulfilled the requirements to be submitted to the court or not (Article 139 of the Criminal Procedure Code). If the public prosecutor is of the opinion that the results of the investigation can be prosecuted, he/she shall immediately prepare an indictment as regulated in Article 140 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code. If the public prosecutor requests to stop the prosecution because there is insufficient evidence or the incident turns out not to be a crime or the

case is closed by law, the public prosecutor shall state this in a decision letter as regulated in Article 140 paragraph 2a of the Criminal Procedure Code. Stopping the prosecution is included in the authority of the prosecution as stated in Article 14 of the Criminal Procedure Code letter (h) which states; the public prosecutor has the authority to close the case in the interests of law, however in practice there is reluctance or hesitation for the public prosecutor to stop the prosecution in connection with the complete investigation results letter which is in accordance with the format of form P.21 (Notification letter of complete investigation results). Some prosecutors believe that with the issuance of P.21, the case files must be submitted to the court for trial. This assumption/opinion is incorrect.

The settlement of Children in Conflict with the Law (ABH) through diversion during the 2016-2017 period has reached more than 40 percent, and the dominant process is diversion back to parents. However, there are still around 30 percent of ABH settlements that end in prison sentences. The number of child criminals who are being detained or imprisoned throughout Indonesia in 2017 reached 3,479 children. Of this number, 1,010 children or 29 percent are still in detention and 2,469 children or 71 percent have been in prison or student status. Both child prisoners and child detainees in 2017 increased compared to 2016. The majority of child prisoners and child detainees are male (97.84 percent) (Windiarso, T., 2018). SPPA is recognized as a law enforcement framework that integrates all stages of handling child cases, which range from initial investigations to the application of criminal sanctions against children. According to Satjipto Rahardjo, this system is a complex entity with interconnected components. Within the framework of the juvenile criminal justice system, several basic principles guide its implementation. One of these is the principle of protection, which emphasizes the importance of providing legal protection to children with disabilities and preventing them from any discrimination. The principle of justice is also crucial, aiming to ensure that the judicial process is conducted fairly and equitably, taking into account the child's psychological condition.

CONCLUSION

The success of criminal cases in court is always determined by the completeness and accuracy of the information gathered by investigators during the examination. Conversely, the failure of criminal prosecutions in court is often due to incomplete and inaccurate information gathered by investigators during the examination. This fact demonstrates that the examination process, which is carried out through question-and-answer activities, is a crucial aspect that requires attention to support the fairest possible law enforcement. Therefore, it is crucial to understand and describe the competency and professionalism standards of an investigator at the South Jakarta Metro Police in solving SPPA (Child Criminal Justice System) cases. Child investigators are a fundamental instrument in building a juvenile criminal justice system that aligns with the principles of protection, rehabilitation, and social reintegration. The number of available investigators is very limited and they must handle a variety of cases simultaneously. As a result, child investigations often do not receive the special treatment they deserve. Although there is legal awareness to involve the Police's PPA Unit in certain cases, this coordination is not always consistent. On the other hand, the application of diversion and restorative justice approaches has begun to be applied to minor cases, such as petty theft, by involving parents and victims in the resolution process. The provisions in Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA Law) emphasize that child investigators must have special competencies proven through official certification.

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