

The Position of Victims in the Restorative Justice Mechanism under the New Criminal Code: Between Legal Protection and Substantive Justice

Henny Saida Flora¹, Berlian Simarmata²,

Faculty of Law Universitas Katolik Santo Thomas, Indonesia

*Correspondence e-mail: hennysaida@yahoo.com

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the potential problems in the implementation of restorative justice concerning the position of victims within the criminal justice system in Indonesia, as well as to formulate an ideal reconstruction of the victim's position in restorative justice under the New Criminal Code based on justice and Pancasila values. The research employs a normative legal method with statutory, conceptual, philosophical, and comparative approaches. Legal materials are obtained through library research, consisting of primary, secondary, and tertiary sources, and are analyzed qualitatively using legal interpretation techniques. The findings reveal that the implementation of restorative justice still faces several challenges, including inadequate regulation concerning victims' rights and protection, regulatory disharmony, the dominance of law enforcement authorities, and a legal culture that has not fully supported substantive justice. These conditions result in victims not being positioned as primary subjects but rather remaining in a vulnerable position within the criminal case resolution process. As a solution, this study proposes an ideal reconstruction of the victim's position through strengthening legal substance that affirms victims' rights, harmonizing regulations, limiting the discretion of law enforcement officials, and reinforcing a legal culture oriented toward victim recovery. This reconstruction is grounded in the values of Pancasila, particularly just and civilized humanity and social justice. Therefore, restorative justice is expected to function not only as a mechanism for resolving cases but also as an instrument for achieving substantive justice and comprehensive recovery of victims' rights.

Keywords: Restorative Justice; Victim Position; Substantive Justice.

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1. Introduction

Restorative justice is a concept of criminal case resolution that emphasizes the restoration of relationships between offenders.¹ This concept emerged as a response to the limitations of the retributive justice paradigm that has long influenced the criminal justice system in Indonesia. The retributive approach tends to focus primarily on punishing offenders, while paying insufficient attention to the rights and interests of victims. As a result, the criminal justice system often fails to meet victims' expectations, as it is perceived as unable to fairly accommodate their needs. In practice, the

¹ William R. Wood and Masahiro Suzuki, "Getting to Accountability in Restorative Justice," *Victims and Offenders* 19, no. 7 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.1080/15564886.2024.2333304>.

conventional justice system has generated dissatisfaction and disappointment, both among victims and the broader community.²

This condition indicates that the existing criminal justice system has not fully aligned with the values of justice as expected. The process of resolving criminal cases through formal court mechanisms is also considered inadequate in providing sufficient space for the interests of both victims and offenders. Therefore, there is a growing need to develop a more inclusive and just approach through the implementation of restorative justice. This approach is expected to serve as an alternative means of dispute resolution, particularly in minor criminal cases, with the aim of fulfilling society's sense of justice and ensuring a more balanced recovery for both victims and offenders.³

Etymologically, the term "restorative" derives from the word restore, meaning to return or to recover, while "justice" refers to fairness. From an academic perspective, restorative justice is understood as a process involving all stakeholders in a criminal act to collectively seek a fair resolution, with a primary focus on restoring the harm suffered by victims.⁴

Within the framework of positive law in Indonesia, restorative justice has been more explicitly recognized in Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the New Criminal Code, which provides space for resolving criminal cases outside formal judicial proceedings through a dialogical and deliberative approach. Based on this regulatory framework, the position of victims becomes a crucial element, as the success of restorative justice largely depends on the extent to which victims' rights and interests are fairly accommodated.⁵

However, from a juridical perspective, the regulation of restorative justice in the New Criminal Code still presents several normative issues, particularly regarding the position of victims. The existing provisions do not clearly formulate standards for the protection and restoration of victims' rights, thereby creating potential legal gaps in its implementation.

From an empirical perspective, the practice of restorative justice in Indonesia indicates a tendency for victims to be placed in a weak and vulnerable position, often exposed to pressure from both offenders and the surrounding social environment. Consequently,

² Meredith Rossner and Helen Taylor, "The Transformative Potential of Restorative Justice: What the Mainstream Can Learn from the Margins," *Annual Review of Criminology*, 2024, <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-criminol-030421-040921>.

³ Ian D. Marder, "Mapping Restorative Justice and Restorative Practices in Criminal Justice in the Republic of Ireland," *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice* 70 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijlcj.2022.100544>.

⁴ Masahiro Suzuki, "Victim Recovery in Restorative Justice: A Theoretical Framework," *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 2023, <https://doi.org/10.1177/00938548231206828>.

⁵ Andrie Irawan and Wahyono Wahyono, "Restorative Justice Bagi Anak Pelaku Pidana Dalam KUHP Baru Di Indonesia," *Sanskara Hukum Dan HAM* 2, no. 03 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.58812/shh.v2i03.373>.

the resulting settlement agreements are not always based on genuine voluntariness. In several cases, the application of restorative justice appears to be driven more by the efficiency of case handling by law enforcement authorities rather than by the substantive restoration of victims' rights.⁶

This phenomenon can be observed in a case that occurred in 2019, in which a female honorary employee at the Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises became a victim of rape committed by four male employees, one of whom was a civil servant. However, during the handling process, the case was terminated by the police after the victim was directed to marry one of the perpetrators as a form of resolution.⁷

The termination of criminal proceedings through such a conciliatory approach is often perceived as part of the implementation of restorative justice. In practice, this approach is manifested through an agreement between the victim and the offender, which subsequently serves as the basis for law enforcement authorities to discontinue the criminal process. Nevertheless, the practice of marrying the victim to the perpetrator, particularly in cases of sexual violence, reflects a deviation from the fundamental principles of restorative justice, which should prioritize the recovery of the victim.

This reality demonstrates that the application of restorative justice in certain cases, especially those involving sexual violence, may instead generate new forms of injustice. Victims not only lose their right to adequate recovery but may also experience prolonged psychological and social pressure. On the other hand, perpetrators may evade the criminal accountability that should otherwise be imposed upon them. Thus, without adequate regulation and supervision, restorative justice risks shifting from an instrument of justice into a mechanism that legitimizes case resolutions detrimental to victims.⁸

With regard to previous studies, several relevant works can be identified. First, a study by Iwan Adrianto in a national journal entitled *The Concept of Implementing Restorative Justice by Police Investigators in the Provisions of the New Criminal Code* finds that the regulation of restorative justice at the investigation stage is governed by Police Regulation Number 8 of 2021 concerning the Handling of Criminal Cases Based on Restorative Justice. This regulation emphasizes out-of-court settlement through restoring conditions to their original state during both the preliminary inquiry and investigation stages. Within the framework of the New Criminal Code, restorative

⁶ Orin Gusta Andini, Nilasari, and Andreas Avelino Eurian, "Restorative Justice in Indonesia Corruption Crime: A Utopia." *Legality: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum* 31, no. 1 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.22219/ljih.v31i1.24247>.

⁷ Ferdinand Andre Tatontos, Jovanni Enralin Silalahi, and Shella Dwiastu Hasnawati, "Kajian Manajemen Komunikasi Krisis Kasus Rudapaksa Dalam Kementerian Koperasi Dan Usaha Kecil Dan Menengah Tahun 2021," *INNOVATIVE: Journal Of Social Science Research* 3, no. 2 (2023).

⁸ Dian Ekawaty Ismail et al., "Collocation of Restorative Justice with Human Rights in Indonesia," *Legality: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum* 32, no. 2 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.22219/ljih.v32i2.35374>.

justice may be applied by police investigators to various types of criminal offenses, provided that general, specific, material, and formal requirements are fulfilled.

Second, a study by Henny Saida Flora in a national journal entitled *The Restorative Justice Approach in Criminal Case Resolution within the Criminal Justice System in Indonesia* concludes that restorative justice is an approach emphasizing direct participation among offenders, victims, and the community. It represents a new paradigm in the criminal justice system, emerging as a response to dissatisfaction with conventional mechanisms that are considered less effective in achieving justice. In its implementation, the community not only acts as an affected party but may also function as a monitor of the agreement's execution. Through restorative justice, it is expected that victim recovery, offender rehabilitation, and active community involvement can be achieved.

Third, a study by Matthew Marcellinno Gunawan et al. in an international journal entitled *Comparison of Restorative Justice Implementation in Indonesia, USA, Germany, Poland, and Switzerland* highlights that penal mediation in Indonesia is primarily applied to minor offenses, juvenile cases, and first-time offenders. Meanwhile, in the United States, penal mediation is implemented at the state level through various programs, including community panels, restitution schemes, victim awareness education, alternatives to school expulsion, diversion programs, and victim-offender mediation.

Based on these three previous studies, although they discuss restorative justice, they have not specifically examined the reconstruction of the victim's position within the framework of the New Criminal Code based on Pancasila values. Therefore, this study offers novelty by integrating normative, philosophical, and constructive analyses concerning the position of victims within the restorative justice mechanism in Indonesia..

Based on the above background, this study aims to analyze potential problems in the implementation of restorative justice concerning the position of victims within the Indonesian criminal justice system, as well as to formulate and construct an ideal model of the victim's position in restorative justice under the New Criminal Code that is just and grounded in Pancasila values. Accordingly, this research is expected not only to contribute theoretically to the development of criminal law but also to provide practical recommendations for reforming the criminal justice system toward a more victim-oriented and substantively just framework.

2. Research Method

This study employs a normative legal research method with a qualitative approach.⁹ Normative legal research is chosen as the focus of the study lies in analyzing legal norms governing restorative justice in Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the New Criminal Code, particularly those related to the position of victims. The qualitative approach is utilized to gain an in-depth understanding of the meaning, principles, and values of justice embedded within these regulations, including in the context of legal protection and substantive justice.

The research adopts several approaches. First, the statutory approach, which involves examining relevant legislation, including the New Criminal Code and other regulations related to the implementation of restorative justice. Second, the conceptual approach, which is used to analyze the concepts of restorative justice, the position of victims, and theories of justice and legal protection. Third, the philosophical approach, aimed at exploring the values of substantive justice, particularly those derived from Pancasila as the philosophical foundation of the state. Fourth, a limited comparative approach is employed to compare the practice of restorative justice in Indonesia with that in other countries that have more advanced victim-centered frameworks.

The types and sources of legal materials used in this study consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials.¹⁰ Primary legal materials include relevant legislation, particularly the New Criminal Code. Secondary legal materials consist of literature such as books, national and international journal articles, and previous research related to restorative justice, victim protection, and theories of justice. Tertiary legal materials include legal dictionaries and encyclopedias, which are used to clarify key terms and concepts.

The collection of legal materials is conducted through library research by identifying, compiling, and examining relevant legal sources. The collected materials are then analyzed using qualitative methods by systematically, logically, and argumentatively interpreting and constructing legal norms. The analysis applies legal interpretation techniques, including grammatical, systematic, and teleological interpretation, to identify the underlying meaning of restorative justice provisions within the New Criminal Code.

This study also employs a prescriptive analysis, which not only describes and analyzes existing legal issues but also provides arguments and recommendations for reconstructing the ideal position of victims within the restorative justice mechanism.

⁹ ZAENAL ARIFIN and ADHI PUTRA SATRIA, "ANALISIS KRITIS PENGELOLAAN PERAIRAN PESISIR DAN PULAU-PULAU KECIL DI INDONESIA (Studi Pengaturan Pengelolaan Perairan Pesisir Dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil Pasca Lahirnya Undang-Undang No 1 Tahun 2014 Dan Undang-Undang No 23 Tahun 2014)," *GANEC SWARA* 14, no. 1 (2020), <https://doi.org/10.35327/gara.v14i1.129>.

¹⁰ Siti Mariyam et al., "Safeguarding Personal Data in Indonesian E-Commerce from a Constitutional Rights Perspective," *Jambe Law Journal* 8, no. 2 (2025), <https://doi.org/10.22437/x5q9y093>.

Accordingly, this research is expected to contribute to the development of national criminal law that is more oriented toward victim protection and substantive justice based on Pancasila values.

3. Research Results and Discussion

3.1. Potential Issues in the Implementation of Restorative Justice Concerning the Position of Victims in the Indonesian Criminal Justice System

The implementation of restorative justice within the Indonesian criminal justice system fundamentally represents a progressive effort to shift the paradigm of punishment from an offender-oriented approach toward a more balanced framework that positions victims as subjects whose rights and dignity must be restored. However, in practice, the application of restorative justice still presents various potential issues that weaken the position of victims, particularly in terms of legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture.¹¹

First, from the perspective of legal substance, the primary issue lies in the lack of comprehensive regulation concerning the position of victims within the restorative justice mechanism under the New Criminal Code. Although the law normatively recognizes out-of-court settlement, it does not clearly stipulate standards for victim protection, particularly regarding the right to refuse settlement, the right to information, and the right to adequate and proportional recovery. This normative gap creates the potential for multiple interpretations in practice, thereby opening space for implementations that are not oriented toward victims' interests. Furthermore, the absence of clear parameters regarding forms and measures of recovery—such as restitution, compensation, or rehabilitation—often results in victims receiving only formal settlements rather than substantive justice.¹²

Problems also arise in the context of regulatory disharmony, as restorative justice is not only regulated in the New Criminal Code but also dispersed across various sectoral regulations, including police and prosecutorial regulations. Differences in approaches and mechanisms among these regulations may lead to inconsistencies in implementation, ultimately disadvantaging victims. In such

¹¹ Abdul Wahid, "Keadilan Restoratif: Upaya Menemukan Keadilan Substantif?," *Jurnal Ius Constituendum* 7, no. 2 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.26623/jic.v7i2.5793>.

¹² Nabila Ihza Nur Muttaqi, "Urgensi Integrasi Pengaturan Restorative Justice Dalam RUU KUHP Sebagai Bentuk Reformasi Keadilan," *Lex Renaissance* 10, no. 1 (2025), <https://doi.org/10.20885/jlr.vol10.iss1.art7>.

circumstances, victims lack legal certainty regarding procedures, rights, and forms of protection available within the restorative justice process.¹³

Second, from the perspective of legal structure, the dominance of law enforcement authorities in determining whether a case qualifies for restorative justice constitutes a significant concern. The discretion exercised by authorities at both the investigation and prosecution stages is often not accompanied by adequate oversight mechanisms. This condition risks shifting the objective of restorative justice from victim recovery to merely reducing case burdens or achieving procedural efficiency. Consequently, victims may become subordinated to the institutional interests of law enforcement, and their right to substantive justice is not optimally fulfilled.¹⁴

Additionally, there exists a potential imbalance in power relations between offenders and victims, particularly in cases involving disparities in social, economic, or political status. Ideally, agreements in restorative justice should be based on voluntariness and equality. However, in reality, victims are often in a weaker position and vulnerable to both direct and indirect pressure. Such pressure may originate from offenders, their families, law enforcement authorities, or the broader social environment that prioritizes swift settlement without adequately considering victims' interests. As a result, the agreements reached do not fully reflect the free will of victims, but rather outcomes shaped by coercive circumstances.¹⁵

Third, from the perspective of legal culture, there is a tendency within society to perceive restorative justice as a form of "quick settlement" that prioritizes conflict resolution over the restoration of justice. While the strong culture of compromise in Indonesian society serves as social capital for implementing restorative justice, it also risks reducing the meaning of justice itself. Settlement is often viewed as the ultimate goal, without adequately considering whether victims have genuinely received proper recovery, both materially and psychologically. In this context, restorative justice risks becoming a mechanism

¹³ Irabiah Irabiah, Beni Suswanto, and Muhammad Ali Alala Mafing, "PENERAPAN RESTORATIVE JUSTICE PADA TINGKAT PENUNTUTAN (STUDI KASUS DI KEJAKSAAN NEGERI KOTAMOBAGU)," *Perspektif* 27, no. 2 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.30742/perspektif.v27i2.828>.

¹⁴ Muhamad Naufal Hibatullah, Elis Rusmiati, and Agus Takariawan, "Akibat Hukum Penerapan Restorative Justice Oleh Kejaksaan Pada Perkara Tindak Pidana Penyalahgunaan Narkotika," *Yurispruden: Jurnal Fakultas Hukum Universitas Islam Malang* 7, no. 1 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.33474/yur.v7i1.20965>.

¹⁵ Warzuk, Dadang Suprijatna, and Muhamad Aminulloh, "Penerapan Restorative Justice Dalam Sistem Hukum Pidana Indonesia," *Karimah Tauhid* 3, no. 3 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.30997/karimahtauhid.v3i4.12671>.

that legitimizes pragmatic case resolution rather than serving as an instrument of substantive justice.¹⁶

In addition to the aforementioned issues, another significant problem concerns the lack of adequate guarantees for victim protection during the restorative justice process. The absence of mechanisms ensuring that victims are free from intimidation, pressure, or manipulation during mediation indicates that the system is not yet fully victim-oriented. Moreover, there are no standardized operational procedures for victim assistance, whether in legal or psychological terms, resulting in victims often facing the process without sufficient support.

Based on these issues, it can be concluded that the implementation of restorative justice in the Indonesian criminal justice system continues to face various challenges that undermine the position of victims. These problems stem not only from weaknesses in legal norms but also from deficiencies in the structure of law enforcement and societal legal culture, which have not fully supported the realization of substantive justice. Therefore, a comprehensive reconstruction is required to ensure that restorative justice truly functions as a fair and victim-oriented recovery mechanism, rather than merely an administrative and pragmatic alternative for case resolution.

3.2. The Ideal Reconstruction of the Victim's Position in Restorative Justice under the New Criminal Code toward a More Just and Pancasila-Based Framework

The weaknesses in the implementation of restorative justice, which result in the marginalization of victims, indicate an urgent need to reconstruct the position of victims within the Indonesian criminal justice system. This reconstruction must not only be normative in nature but also address philosophical and sociological dimensions in order to achieve substantive justice. In the Indonesian context, such reconstruction must be grounded in the values of Pancasila as the philosophical foundation of national law, particularly the second and fifth principles, which emphasize just and civilized humanity and social justice for all.

From the perspective of legal substance, the ideal reconstruction should begin by affirming the position of victims as primary subjects within the restorative justice mechanism. This can be achieved by explicitly formulating victims' rights within the New Criminal Code, including the right to give free and voluntary consent without coercion, the right to obtain comprehensive information regarding the process and consequences of case resolution, and the right to receive fair and proportional recovery. Furthermore, clear parameters regarding

¹⁶ Fauzan Sugama et al., "Efektivitas Penerapan Restorative Justice Dalam Penyelesaian Tindak Pidana Anak Di Indonesia," *Jimmi: Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Multidisiplin* 1, no. 3 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.71153/jimmi.v1i3.148>.

forms of recovery – such as restitution, compensation, and rehabilitation – must be established to prevent the reduction of justice into merely formal settlement agreements. In this way, restorative justice should no longer be perceived as a purely administrative alternative, but rather as a legal instrument oriented toward the full recovery of victims.¹⁷

Reconstruction must also be directed toward regulatory harmonization, given that current restorative justice provisions are dispersed across various legal instruments, potentially leading to inconsistencies. Therefore, an integrated and systematic regulatory framework is required, placing victim protection as a central principle. Such harmonization should encompass not only the alignment of legislation but also the standardization of operational procedures in the implementation of restorative justice by law enforcement authorities, thereby ensuring legal certainty and consistent protection for victims.¹⁸

Second, from the perspective of legal structure, the ideal reconstruction requires limitations and oversight of the discretion exercised by law enforcement authorities in applying restorative justice. Uncontrolled discretion risks shifting the orientation of justice toward mere efficiency in case handling. Accordingly, transparent and accountable oversight mechanisms must be established, involving independent institutions such as victim protection agencies or professional mediators. In addition, law enforcement officials must be equipped with a comprehensive understanding of victim-oriented restorative justice principles, ensuring that victims are no longer treated as passive parties in practice¹⁹

The reconstruction of the victim's position must also be accompanied by a shift in societal paradigms regarding the meaning of justice. The existing culture of settlement should be redirected so that it does not merely emphasize rapid conflict resolution but also ensures fair recovery for victims. Legal education is necessary to instill the understanding that restorative justice is not simply a form of compromise, but a process that must guarantee a balance of interests between offenders and victims. In this context, local wisdom that upholds deliberation and justice may be integrated as part of strengthening a legal culture oriented toward substantive justice.

¹⁷ Aksan Akbar, La Ode Awal Sakti, and Faisal Herisetiawan Jafar, "Penerapan Restorative Justice Dalam Perkara Korupsi Sebagai Wujud Peradilan Sederhana, Cepat, Dan Biaya Ringan," *Jurnal Ius Constituendum* 8, no. 2 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.26623/jic.v8i2.6822>.

¹⁸ Muhammad Rif'an Baihaky and Muridah Isnawati, "Restorative Justice: Pemaknaan, Problematika, Dan Penerapan Yang Seyogianya," *Unes Journal of Swara Justisia* 8, no. 2 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.31933/4mqgaj17>.

¹⁹ Andika Ramadhani Wibowo Mukti and Rahtami Susanti, "STUDI KOMPARATIF PENERAPAN RESTORATIVE JUSTICE DI NEGARA INDONESIA DAN AMERIKA SERIKAT," *Wijayakusuma Law Review* 5, no. 1 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.51921/wlr.v5i1.240>.

Philosophically, this reconstruction must be grounded in the understanding that justice is not merely procedural but also substantive. Substantive justice requires recognition of the suffering experienced by victims and meaningful efforts toward their recovery. The values of Pancasila provide a strong foundation for achieving this, where just and civilized humanity demands humane treatment of victims, while social justice requires a proportional and non-discriminatory distribution of justice. Accordingly, restorative justice based on Pancasila must integrate values of humanity, justice, and balance in every process of criminal case resolution.

Furthermore, the ideal reconstruction must accommodate the strengthening of victims' roles in decision-making processes. Victims should not merely be positioned as parties whose consent is sought, but as active participants with a voice in determining the form of resolution and recovery. This reflects the principle of participation, which is central to restorative justice. To support this, mechanisms for victim assistance—both legal and psychological—must be established, enabling victims to participate optimally without coercion.²⁰

In conclusion, the ideal reconstruction of the victim's position in restorative justice under the New Criminal Code must be carried out comprehensively through strengthening legal substance, improving the structure of law enforcement, and developing a justice-oriented legal culture. This reconstruction is not only intended to address existing weaknesses but also to establish a model of restorative justice rooted in Pancasila values, capable of achieving not only formal but also substantive and civilized justice. Within this framework, victims are no longer positioned as objects within the criminal justice system, but as primary subjects whose rights and dignity must be fully restored.

4. Closing

4.1. Conclusions

The position of victims in the implementation of restorative justice within the Indonesian criminal justice system, particularly under the framework of the New Criminal Code, has not fully reflected the principles of substantive justice. Although normatively restorative justice is intended as a recovery mechanism that places victims at the center, in practice, various shortcomings remain. These include the lack of comprehensive legal regulation, the dominance of law enforcement authorities in the case resolution process, and a legal culture that tends to perceive settlement as the ultimate goal without ensuring the full recovery of victims. This condition indicates that victims remain in a vulnerable

²⁰ Habibul Umam Taquiuddin and Risdiana Risdiana, "Penerapan Keadilan Restoratif (Restorative Justice) Dalam Praktik Ketatanegaraan," *JISIP (Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Pendidikan)* 6, no. 1 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.58258/jisip.v6i1.2972>.

position and have not yet received optimal legal protection. Therefore, it is necessary to reconstruct the position of victims in restorative justice by affirming them as primary subjects in the criminal case resolution process. Such reconstruction must be carried out through strengthening the regulation of victims' rights, improving implementation mechanisms by law enforcement authorities, and developing a legal culture oriented toward substantive justice. Grounded in the values of Pancasila, restorative justice is expected to function not only as a mechanism for resolving cases but also as an instrument for restoring the rights and dignity of victims in a just and humane manner.

4.2. Suggestions

- a. For the Government, The government should strengthen the regulatory framework on restorative justice by formulating clearer provisions regarding the protection and recovery of victims' rights, as well as ensuring harmonization among laws and regulations to prevent inconsistencies in implementation.
- b. For Law Enforcement Authorities, Law enforcement authorities should prioritize a victim-oriented approach in the implementation of restorative justice and avoid excessive use of discretion without fully considering the interests and voluntary consent of victims.
- c. For Society, Society should develop legal awareness that restorative justice is not merely a form of peaceful settlement, but a recovery process that must guarantee justice for victims, thereby preventing social pressure that forces victims to accept unfavorable resolutions.

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