



DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY BASED REHABILITATION MODELS FOR CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW: AN IMPLEMENTATION STUDY AT THE CLASS II JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER IN JAYAPURA

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Abstrak - Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) require restorative and rehabilitative approaches to ensure their reintegration into society, as outlined in the Juvenile Justice Act. However, the Class II Juvenile Detention Center (LPKA) in Jayapura faces systemic challenges, including inadequate facilities, limited funding, low family involvement, and geographic barriers. This study aims to (1) examine the current state of CICL rehabilitation in Jayapura's LPKA, (2) explore the application of modern penology and restorative justice principles, and (3) propose a community-based rehabilitation model tailored to Papua's unique socio-cultural context. Employing an empirical juridical approach, the research integrates case studies and conceptual analysis through interviews and literature review. Findings show that while resource limitations persist, initiatives like the "Rawat Mimpi" program have positively influenced inmates. Factors such as family dynamics, economic hardship, and cultural identity shape juvenile delinquency in Papua. A community-based rehabilitation model rooted in local values is crucial for sustainable reintegration and effective implementation of restorative justice.

Keywords: Community Rehabilitation, Children in Care, Class II LPKA Jayapura

INTRODUCTION

Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) are a vulnerable group within the criminal justice system who require special protection. (Ferdiawan, R.P.F. P., Santoso, M. B., & Darwis, R. S., 2020) According to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) must be treated fairly, proportionally, and with a focus on the best interests of the child. (Sumangkut, G. M. G., 2022) However, the reality shows that the

approach to handling Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) in Indonesia still tends to be punitive, with minimal implementation of rehabilitation and social reintegration principles. The Special Child Development Institution, as the main institution for CICL development, plays a strategic role in restoring and preparing children to reintegrate into society.

Special Child Development Institutions (LPKA) in Indonesia face serious challenges that hinder the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs, such as overcrowding,

limited facilities, a lack of comprehensive rehabilitation programs, and low participation from families and the community in the recovery process. (Dwiantoro, B., & Subroto, M., 2023) For instance, the Class II LPKA in Jayapura faces additional challenges due to Papua's remote geographic location, minimal infrastructure, high poverty rates, and limited access to education. Moreover, the unique local customary values have not been fully integrated into rehabilitation programs, creating a gap between national policies and local practices.

The latest data from the Class II LPKA in Jayapura provides a more detailed picture of the conditions of child detainees. From May 2024 to May 2025, the total number of child detainees at this LPKA was 39, consisting of 38 boys and 1 girl. However, by May 2025, during the author's research, the sole female detainee had been released, leaving 38 male detainees remaining in custody. This decrease was caused by several factors, including conditional releases, transfers to other institutions, or the implementation of diversionary rulings. Although the number of child detainees has significantly decreased, the cases handled remain complex and serious, including murder, sexual violence, theft, and robbery. These cases indicate that Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) at the Class II LPKA Jayapura are not only involved in minor offenses but also in severe crimes that require a deeper and more holistic rehabilitative approach.

The handling of Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) within the criminal justice system must reflect

the principle of due process of law, (Wijaya, L. T. A., & Jumadi, J., 2025) These include three aspects of justice: corrective justice for the offender, restorative justice for the victim, and rehabilitative justice for the recovery of both the offender and the victim. These three principles are interconnected and form the basis for ensuring that the legal process is not only fair but also contributes to the restoration of all parties involved.

First, corrective justice aims to impose proportional sanctions on the offender according to the degree of their wrongdoing, (Nasir, M., Khoiriyah, E., Pamungkas, B. P., Hardianti, I., & Zildjianda, R., 2023) However, it must still consider the rights of children as legal subjects requiring special protection. This principle is relevant in the context of the Class II LPKA Jayapura, where many Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) are sentenced for serious offenses such as murder and sexual violence. Nevertheless, the imposition of sanctions must be balanced with adequate rehabilitation efforts, so that offenders are not only held accountable but also given the opportunity to correct their behavior through psychological support, education, and life skills training.

Second, restorative justice emphasizes the importance of restoring relationships between the offender, the victim, and the community. This principle is particularly relevant in the Papuan context, where customary values such as deliberation and traditional peace-making can be utilized to facilitate dialogue between the offender and the victim. For instance, in cases of sexual violence or murder, the victim or their family often requires

a more personal form of accountability than merely imposing prison sentences on the offender. Through restorative justice, victims can feel heard, valued, and involved in the recovery process. (Roring, E. B., Putri, C. W., & Lewoleba, K. K., 2025).

Third, rehabilitative justice represents the integration of the two preceding principles, focusing on the recovery of the offender so they can reintegrate into society as productive and responsible individuals, as well as the recovery of the victim to enable them to move forward without prolonged trauma. (Nugroho, W., Nurrisy, A., & Nur, M., 2024) At the Class II LPKA Jayapura, this principle can be implemented through a community-based rehabilitation model that involves family members, customary leaders, and the local community. This model not only helps offenders to reform themselves but also provides space for victims to feel safe and protected within their social environment.

Modern penology and restorative justice offer alternative approaches that are more humane and effective in handling Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL). Modern penology emphasizes the importance of rehabilitation and social reintegration, (Pramita, S. A., 2025) while restorative justice focuses on restoring relationships between the offender, the victim, and the community. These principles align with the mandate of the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Law (UU SPPA), which prioritizes the best interests of the child and the protection of their rights. (Amanda, K. R., Iswandi, N. S., Gunawan, M. R., Yolanda, C., & Suherman, A., 2025)

However, the implementation of these principles remains limited, especially in regions like Jayapura, which face unique geographic and socio-cultural challenges. For instance, the presence of indigenous communities with strong local wisdom values is often not optimally utilized in the rehabilitation process. As a result, many Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) fail to be reintegrated into society and are at risk of recidivism.

Community-based rehabilitation is considered a more effective solution because it involves families and the community in the recovery process. (Herningsih, M. K., & Rahaditya, R., 2025) This model not only reduces reliance on institutional approaches but also enhances the success of social reintegration. (Tomo, F. K., Nie, J. S., Saputro, J., Sembiring, R., & Sufiarina, S., 2024) Community-based rehabilitation is considered a more effective solution because it involves families and the community in the recovery process. This model not only reduces reliance on institutional approaches but also enhances the success of social reintegration. By engaging the community, this model can leverage local values such as mutual cooperation (*gotong royong*), deliberation (*musyawarah*), and strong familial bonds, which are integral parts of Papuan culture. However, the development of this model still faces challenges, such as limited community participation, resource constraints, and a lack of understanding of modern penology principles and restorative justice. On the other hand, technical challenges like geographic remoteness and difficult transportation access also

hinder the implementation of this model in regions like Jayapura.

This research is of high urgency because Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) represent a strategic national issue that requires comprehensive solutions. A community-based rehabilitation model can serve as an effective alternative to reduce overcrowding in LPKA facilities and improve the success of social reintegration. Moreover, the Class II LPKA Jayapura has unique socio-cultural characteristics, necessitating a specialized approach tailored to the Papuan context. This research not only develops a model based on modern penology theory and restorative justice but also provides practical solutions that can be implemented in other LPKA institutions across Indonesia.

Furthermore, this study highlights the importance of a paradigm shift in the criminal justice system, where punishment is no longer solely aimed at instilling deterrence through retribution for the offender's actions. Instead, punishment should aim to correct the behavior of offenders. In this context, offenders are no longer treated as objects to be cruelly punished but are regarded as subjects (human beings) with the potential to change and positively contribute to society. This paradigm affirms that rehabilitation is the core of a modern criminal justice system, aiming to restore human dignity and build social harmony. By adopting this approach, Indonesia can ensure that the rights of CICL are protected and that the best interests of the child are truly realized, making the criminal justice system more humane, inclusive, and sustainable.

MAIN PROBLEM

Based on the aforementioned background, this research aims to address several fundamental questions. First, what is the actual condition of rehabilitation implementation for Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) at the Class II LPKA Jayapura? Second, how can the principles of modern penology, corrective justice, and rehabilitative justice be integrated into a community-based rehabilitation model? Third, how can a community-based rehabilitation model be developed for CICL at the Class II LPKA Jayapura?

METHOD OF RESEARCH

This study employs an empirical juridical method, combining normative legal analysis with field-based data to examine the implementation of community-based rehabilitation for Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) at the Class II Juvenile Detention Center (LPKA) in Jayapura. The approach includes a case study to explore rehabilitation practices at the institution and a conceptual approach to review theories of modern penology, restorative justice, and social reintegration.

Primary data was collected through interviews with four (4) LPKA personnel: the Head of LPKA, the Head of the Rehabilitation Division, and two rehabilitation staff members. These respondents were selected purposively, based on their direct involvement in implementing rehabilitation programs. Data collection was conducted from May to July 2025, using interviews, field observations of rehabilitation activities, and library research.

Secondary data included the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Law, the Correctional Law, academic literature, and policy documents. Data analysis followed an inductive method, identifying key patterns and themes to support the development of a context-specific community-based rehabilitation model for Papua.

RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Actual Conditions of Rehabilitation Implementation for CICL at the Class II LPKA Jayapura

The results of the study conducted in May 2025 revealed the actual conditions of rehabilitation implementation at the Class II LPKA Jayapura, presenting a rather complex and challenging picture. The number of children under supervision at the Class II LPKA Jayapura was recorded at 39, all of whom were male, with ages ranging from 14 to 19 years. Although legally a child is defined as an individual under the age of 18, some who are 19 years old remain at the LPKA because they are nearing release and will not be transferred to an adult correctional facility. This decision is based on the consideration that transferring them to an adult institution could worsen their psychological condition and reduce the chances of effective social reintegration.

The results of the study conducted in May 2025 revealed the actual conditions of rehabilitation implementation at the Class II LPKA Jayapura, presenting a rather complex and challenging picture. The detained children come from various regions in Papua, such as Timika, Wamena, Merauke, and Jayapura. This geographical diversity reflects

varying socio-cultural challenges. For example, children from inland areas like Wamena often bring strong customary values, while those from urban areas like Jayapura are more influenced by modern culture. However, despite their differing backgrounds, the offenses committed by these children are generally serious, including sexual violence, murder, theft, robbery, and repeat offenses. This fact indicates that the severity of cases handled by the Class II LPKA Jayapura is relatively high, necessitating a deeper and more holistic rehabilitative approach.

Sexual violence cases are among the most prominent issues at this LPKA. Interviews with rehabilitation officers revealed that many detained children were involved in acts of sexual harassment against other children or even adults. This highlights a gap in understanding social and moral norms, likely influenced by a lack of character education and family supervision. Additionally, murder cases are a serious concern, particularly because most offenders are teenagers still in the stages of emotional and mental development. Some children admitted to committing such acts due to impulsive emotions, family conflicts, or even pressure from their social environment.

Theft and robbery are also common offenses committed by detained children. Based on the author's analysis, economic factors are one of the primary triggers. Many children come from poor families or broken homes, pushing them to seek quick ways to obtain money, even through illegal means. Moreover, limited access to education and skills training makes it difficult for them to

secure decent jobs. This shows that rehabilitation efforts must not only focus on legal aspects but also address the socio-economic factors underlying their criminal behavior.

One significant finding in this study is the pattern of recidivism among detained children. Some children have been admitted to the LPKA more than once, indicating that existing rehabilitation programs are not fully effective in preventing repeat offenses. Factors such as a lack of family support, insufficient rehabilitation facilities, and low community participation in the social reintegration process are the main causes. Children leaving the LPKA often return to the same environments without significant changes in the social or economic structures that could support positive transformation in their lives.

Additionally, the remote location of the LPKA far from the city center poses a serious challenge to rehabilitation efforts. The long distance results in infrequent family visits, even though family support is a crucial element in the recovery process of detained children. Many children feel emotionally isolated, negatively impacting their motivation to change. Rehabilitation officers recognize this issue, but limited resources and budgets make it difficult for the LPKA to facilitate alternative visitation mechanisms, such as the use of communication technology.

To address these challenges, the LPKA has attempted to develop a new program called "Rawat Mimpi" (Nurture Dreams), which aims to provide practical skills to detained children. The program includes activities such as making

cenderawasih crowns, painting, singing, and writing literature. Its goal is to shift the paradigm of the correctional system toward a more humane approach, focusing on developing the potential of children as human subjects. However, the implementation of this program still faces various obstacles, such as insufficient funding to purchase craft materials, a lack of skills-based instructors, and limited physical facilities, including clean water and internet access.

Overall, the actual conditions of rehabilitation implementation at the Class II LPKA Jayapura reflect complexities that require multidimensional solutions. Not only legal aspects but also interconnected social, psychological, and economic dimensions must be considered. A community-based rehabilitation approach involving families, traditional leaders, and local communities is seen as a strategic step to enhance the effectiveness of the social reintegration of detained children. Thus, developing an adaptive rehabilitation model tailored to the local context of Papua becomes a top priority to ensure that the rights of detained children are protected and their best interests are genuinely realized.

Interviews with rehabilitation officers revealed that the rehabilitation programs provided cover five main aspects: physical/health, social, spiritual, awareness of nationhood and citizenship, and intellectual/mental capacity. The physical/health program is designed to maintain the physical health of detained children through sports activities such as gymnastics, badminton, table tennis, soccer, and

futsal. However, a serious obstacle in implementing this program is the lack of adequate sports facilities and equipment. The social program involves family visits as an effort to strengthen emotional bonds between detained children and their families. Nevertheless, the frequency of family visits remains low due to the LPKA's remote location far from the city center and the limited understanding conveyed to families about the importance of their role in the rehabilitation process.

The spiritual or religious program aims to guide detained children in developing moral and religious values according to their beliefs. However, the implementation of this program is still limited to routine activities such as religious study sessions or communal prayers, without a more personalized and in-depth approach. The program on awareness of nationhood and citizenship is also provided to instill a sense of patriotism and responsibility as citizens. Nevertheless, this program is not yet fully relevant to the local context of Papua, which has unique customary and cultural values.

As for skills development programs, such as dancing, playing music, painting, and singing, these aim to develop the creative potential of detained children. One of the new programs developed is "Rawat Mimpi" (Nurture Dreams), which provides practical skills like making cenderawasih crowns, painting, singing, and writing literature. This program reflects the LPKA's effort to shift the paradigm of the correctional system toward a more humane penal system, focusing on developing the potential of children as human subjects. However, the lack of

resources, such as funds to purchase craft materials, and a shortage of skills-based instructors, results in monotonous activities that fail to stimulate the creativity of the children. Psychological support provided is also very limited, mostly revolving around games that do not deeply address the emotional and mental aspects of the detained children.

Another challenge faced in the implementation of rehabilitation is the LPKA's remote location far from the city center, a lack of psychological knowledge among staff, and insufficient active participation from stakeholders, including families and external institutions. Rehabilitation officers stated that collaboration with third parties is only conducted with one Legal Aid Institution (LBH), whose activities are mostly limited to games and fail to address the social reintegration of detained children. Additionally, the lack of sustainable programs makes it difficult for detained children to maintain their motivation during the rehabilitation process.

Based on interviews with rehabilitation officers, strategic recommendations for strengthening the capacity of the Class II LPKA Jayapura in carrying out child rehabilitation functions include improving human resources (HR) through training for staff in the fields of education and child psychology. Furthermore, an increased budget is needed to support vocational skills programs and provide adequate facilities, such as clean water and internet access. The LPKA's remote location also demands innovation in visitation mechanisms, such as utilizing communication technology to facilitate interaction between detained

children and their families. Collaboration with third parties needs to be expanded beyond LBHs to include community organizations, the Education Office, and hospitals to holistically support the rehabilitation of detained children.

A community-based rehabilitation model suited to the social and cultural context of Papua must consider local values such as mutual cooperation (*gotong royong*), deliberation (*musyawarah*), and strong familial bonds. This model should involve the active participation of families, traditional leaders, and local communities in the social reintegration process of detained children. With this approach, it is hoped that the Class II LPKA Jayapura can serve as an example in implementing a correctional system oriented toward the best interests of the child, while significantly contributing to the development of the juvenile criminal justice system in Indonesia.

2. Application of Modern Penology Principles and Corrective and Rehabilitative Justice Can Be Integrated into a Community Based Rehabilitation Model

Juvenile delinquency or deviant behavior in children is a complex phenomenon influenced by various factors, including family environment, education, socio-economic conditions, and psychological factors. (Yulianti, N. P. R., 2019). In the context of Papua Province, symptoms of juvenile delinquency often emerge as a response to social pressures such as poverty, injustice, or even internal conflicts within the family. For instance, many of the detained children at the Class II LPKA

Jayapura come from broken homes or families with low economic backgrounds, making them vulnerable to falling into criminal acts such as theft, robbery, or even sexual violence. Additionally, the influence of modern culture, without being balanced by strong character education, is also one of the main triggers of criminal behavior in children.

The age limit for child criminal liability in Indonesia is regulated under Article 1, Paragraph 3 of Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA), which states that a child in conflict with the law is a child who has reached the age of 12 (twelve) years but is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old and is suspected of committing a criminal offense. (Ariani, N. M. I., Yulianti, N. P. R., & Mangku, D. G. S., 2019) However, in practice, some children aged 19 are still kept in LPKA due to technical considerations, such as their sentences nearing completion. This shows that the age limit for criminal liability is not just a matter of numbers but is also related to the social and psychological context of the child. Determining this age limit is crucial to ensuring that children are not treated discriminatorily or subjected to disproportionate sanctions compared to adults. (Juwita, I., 2024) Therefore, the handling of children in conflict with the law (CICL) must be based on the principles of corrective and rehabilitative justice, prioritizing the best interests of the child.

Considerations of sentencing and treatment of children in court within the juvenile criminal justice system must always be guided by the principles of corrective justice and

rehabilitative justice. (Hidayat, S., Haris, O. K., Abdullah, S. A., & Hidayat, A. A., 2024). Corrective justice aims to impose proportional sanctions on the offender according to the degree of their wrongdoing, while still considering the rights of the child as a legal subject requiring special protection. (Apriadi, R., 2024). For instance, in cases of sexual violence or murder involving Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL), the sanctions imposed are not limited to physical punishment or imprisonment but also include rehabilitation programs designed to correct their behavior.

On the other hand, rehabilitative justice focuses more on restoring relationships between the offender, the victim, and the community. (Afifah, N. N., 2024). In Papua Province, customary values such as deliberation (*musyawarah*) and traditional peace-making can be utilized to facilitate dialogue between the offender and the victim. Through rehabilitative justice, victims can feel heard, valued, and involved in the recovery process. For example, in cases of sexual violence or murder, the victim or their family often requires a more personal form of accountability than merely imposing prison sentences on the offender. This approach not only helps offenders to reform themselves but also provides space for victims to feel safe and protected within their social environment.

However, the implementation of corrective and rehabilitative justice principles at the Class II LPKA Jayapura still faces significant challenges. One major obstacle is the lack of community participation in the social reintegration process of

detained children. Additionally, the shortage of human resources, such as child psychologists and permanent medical staff, results in suboptimal mental support and medical care. Therefore, it is crucial to develop a community-based rehabilitation model that involves families, traditional leaders, and local communities in the recovery process of Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL).

Prisons are often regarded as total institutions that isolate individuals from the outside world, including children housed in LPKA facilities. (Sopiah, N. N., Krisnatuti, D., & Simanjuntak, M., 2017). In this context, detained children at the Class II LPKA Jayapura often face adaptation issues to a harsh and unfriendly new environment. The prison culture, often dominated by hierarchy and violence, can influence the mental and emotional development of the children under supervision. For instance, some children frequently disobey the rules in place at the LPKA, indicating a low level of discipline.

Additionally, the remote location of the LPKA far from the city center poses an obstacle for families visiting the children, which is crucial for supporting the fulfillment of the children's social rights. The lack of family visits leaves children feeling emotionally isolated, negatively impacting their motivation to change. Therefore, it is essential to shift the paradigm of the correctional system toward a more humane penal system, focusing on developing the potential of children as human subjects. A community-based rehabilitation model can serve as a solution to reduce reliance on institutional approaches

and enhance the success of social reintegration.

Crime can be analyzed from various perspectives, including biological, psychological, and sociological. (Kadir, Z. K., 2025). From a biological perspective, some experts argue that criminal tendencies can be influenced by genetic factors or neurological disorders. However, psychological and sociological factors appear to be more dominant at the Class II LPKA Jayapura. For instance, many of the children under supervision at the Class II LPKA Jayapura come from troubled family backgrounds, such as parental divorce, domestic violence, or even emotional neglect.

From a sociological perspective, crime is often triggered by poor socio-economic conditions, such as poverty, injustice, or even pressure from the social environment. For example, many detained children commit offenses like theft or robbery due to economic pressures. Additionally, limited access to education and skills training makes it difficult for them to secure decent jobs. Therefore, rehabilitation efforts must not only focus on legal aspects but also address the socio-economic factors underlying their criminal behavior.

Modern penology emphasizes the importance of rehabilitation and social reintegration, with the primary goal of restoring human dignity and building social harmony. Prisons are no longer seen merely as places to instill deterrence but as environments to correct individual behavior so they can positively contribute to society. One relevant alternative to incarceration is the community-based rehabilitation model, which involves families, traditional leaders, and local

communities in the recovery process of Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL). (Haryono, D., Hafrida, H., & Liyus, H., 2021)

This model not only reduces reliance on institutional approaches but also enhances the success of social reintegration. By engaging the community, the model can leverage local values such as mutual cooperation (*gotong royong*), deliberation (*musyawarah*), and strong familial bonds, which are integral parts of the culture in Papua Province. However, the development of this model still faces challenges, such as limited community participation, resource constraints, and a lack of understanding of modern penology principles and restorative justice. On the other hand, technical challenges like geographic remoteness and difficult transportation access also hinder the implementation of this model in regions like Jayapura.

Thus, the integration of modern penology principles, corrective justice, and rehabilitative justice into a community-based rehabilitation model becomes a strategic step to enhance the effectiveness of the rehabilitation of Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) at the Class II LPKA Jayapura. This model not only helps offenders reform themselves but also provides space for victims to feel safe and protected within their social environment. With this approach, it is hoped that the Class II LPKA Jayapura can serve as an example in implementing a correctional system oriented toward the best interests of the child, while significantly contributing to the development of the juvenile criminal justice system in Indonesia.

3. A Community Based Rehabilitation Model Can Be Developed for CICL at the Class II LPKA Jayapura

Law plays a central role as an instrument of renewal in society, particularly in the context of protecting Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL). This concept becomes especially relevant when the law is not merely viewed as a tool for imposing sanctions but also as a means to create positive change in individual behavior and social structures. In the context of Papua, the development of a community-based rehabilitation model for CICL at the Class II LPKA Jayapura can serve as a strategic step to integrate local values with modern law enforcement principles. A responsive legal framework that considers the needs of the local community will strengthen the involvement of customary leaders, families, and the broader community in the social reintegration process of CICL. For instance, customary values such as deliberation (*musyawarah*), peace-making, and mutual cooperation (*gotong royong*) can be utilized to foster dialogue between offenders and victims, thereby creating greater social harmony.

However, the implementation of law as an instrument of renewal still faces significant challenges. (Najwa, F. R., 2024) One of the main obstacles is the lack of understanding regarding the importance of a humane approach in law enforcement. (Nuroini, I., 2024) Many correctional officers and law enforcement personnel in Papua are still trapped in a punitive paradigm, which tends to emphasize deterrence through physical punishment or

imprisonment, without considering rehabilitative and social reintegration aspects. Therefore, the development of a community-based rehabilitation model must be grounded in the principle that the law is not merely a tool for social control but also an instrument of transformation that can restore human dignity and build harmonious relationships among offenders, victims, and the community.

The relationship between law and socio-cultural values is one of the key factors in the development of a community-based rehabilitation model. In Papua, customary values play a highly significant role in everyday community life. Values such as deliberation (*musyawarah*), peace-making, and familial bonds often serve as the foundation for resolving conflicts peacefully. However, within the national criminal justice system, these local values have not yet been fully integrated into rehabilitation programs for Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL). (Purwanti, S., 2019) This creates a gap between national policies and local practices, which has the potential to hinder the successful social reintegration of Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL).

A community-based rehabilitation model must be designed with consideration for local socio-cultural values. For instance, involving customary leaders in the rehabilitation process can help build trust between CICL and the community. Additionally, customary approaches can be used to facilitate dialogue between offenders and victims, creating a more personal form of accountability than mere imprisonment. In this way, the rehabilitation model functions not only

as a tool for law enforcement but also as a means of preserving existing cultural values.

Child protection is one of the main principles in the juvenile criminal justice system. (Simatupang, R. S. A., 2024) According to Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA), children in conflict with the law must be treated fairly, proportionally, and with a focus on the best interests of the child. (Priamsari, R. P. A., 2018) This principle reflects the state's commitment to protecting children's rights, including the right to education, health, and protection from violence. However, in practice, child protection is often not fully realized, especially in regions like Papua, which face unique geographic and socio-cultural challenges.

At the Class II LPKA Jayapura, many detained children come from broken homes or families with low economic backgrounds. These conditions make them vulnerable to criminal acts such as theft, robbery, or even sexual violence. Therefore, the development of a community-based rehabilitation model must prioritize child protection as an integral part of the social reintegration process. This model should include formal and non-formal education programs, vocational skills training, mental and spiritual guidance, and social activities that involve the active participation of families and the community.

Enforcing the law against juvenile delinquents often presents a dilemma within the criminal justice system. (Daud, B. S., & Anggraeniko, L. S., 2023) On one hand, children who commit criminal offenses must be given proportional sanctions

according to the degree of their wrongdoing. On the other hand, these children also have the right to special protection because they are still in the stages of emotional and mental development. Therefore, law enforcement against juvenile delinquents must be based on the principles of corrective justice and rehabilitative justice.

Retributive Theory is a theory that emphasizes punishment as retribution for the offender's actions. This theory is based on the principle that punishment should be commensurate with the level of wrongdoing, thereby creating a sense of justice for the victim and society. However, in the context of Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL), the retributive theory is often less effective because it does not consider the rehabilitative aspects that are crucial for a child's development. For example, in cases of sexual violence or murder involving CICL at the Class II LPKA Jayapura, the sanctions imposed are not limited to physical punishment or imprisonment but also include rehabilitation programs designed to correct their behavior.

Deterrence Theory aims to prevent crime by imposing severe punishments so that offenders and others are discouraged from repeating or committing similar offenses. (Fitri Wahyuni, 2016) Although this theory aims to create a deterrent effect, this approach is often unsuitable for Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) because it does not take into account their psychological and social needs. As an alternative, the Concept of Diversion offers a more humane approach by avoiding formal judicial proceedings through deliberation involving the offender,

the victim, and the community. Diversion serves as a more humane solution because it allows offenders to reform themselves without having to undergo imprisonment. (Agesti, V., Sari, L. K., Defita, S., Prayoga, E., & Sary, W. E., 2025)

Restorative Justice is a concept that emphasizes the importance of restoring relationships between the offender, the victim, and the community. (Anggelina, D., 2024). Restorative justice does not only focus on punishment but also on addressing the harm experienced by the victim and the community. In Papua Province, this concept can be implemented through customary approaches, such as deliberation (*musyawarah*) and peace-making, which are integral parts of local culture. For example, in cases of sexual violence or murder, the victim or their family often requires a more personal form of accountability than merely imposing prison sentences on the offender. Through restorative justice, victims can feel heard, valued, and involved in the recovery process.

Rehabilitative justice represents the integration of the two preceding principles, focusing on restoring offenders so they can reintegrate into society as productive and responsible individuals, as well as restoring victims so they can move forward without prolonged trauma. (Nainggolan, R. H., 2025) At the Class II LPKA Jayapura, this principle can be implemented through a community-based rehabilitation model that involves families, customary leaders, and local communities. This model not only helps offenders to reform themselves but also provides space for victims to feel safe and

protected within their social environment.

The responsibility for child protection is not solely the duty of the state but also of all elements of society. The involvement of families, customary leaders, and local communities is crucial to support the social reintegration process of Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL). However, the lack of community participation in rehabilitation programs remains one of the main challenges. Many families are reluctant to get involved due to a lack of understanding about the importance of their role in the child's recovery process. Additionally, the remote location of the LPKA far from urban centers results in infrequent family visits, which are essential for fulfilling the child's social rights.

The development of a community-based rehabilitation model must include efforts to increase community participation. For instance, training and outreach programs for families and communities can raise awareness about the importance of emotional and social support for CICL. Furthermore, the use of communication technology can serve as an alternative to overcome geographic barriers, enabling families to stay connected with detained children despite long distances.

The well-being of the child is one of the primary goals in developing a community-based rehabilitation model. In the context of Papua, many detained children at the Class II LPKA Jayapura come from families with low economic backgrounds, making them vulnerable to poverty and injustice. Therefore, the rehabilitation model must include programs that focus not only on legal aspects but also on the

socio-economic factors underlying their criminal behavior. (Shaqinah, P., Gustiniati, D., Shafira, M., Fathonah, R., & Ginting, M. S., 2024).

Through vocational skills programs such as making cenderawasih crowns, painting, singing, and writing literature, detained children can acquire useful skills to improve their well-being after release. Additionally, collaboration with relevant institutions, such as the Education Office, hospitals, and community organizations, is also crucial to support a more holistic rehabilitation program. Community-based rehabilitation can be applied not only to minor offenses but also to serious crimes, depending on the level of risk and individual needs. For instance, in cases of sexual violence or murder, community-based rehabilitation can be implemented on the condition that the offender has shown remorse and a commitment to self-improvement. Furthermore, this approach must be supported by a strict monitoring system to ensure that offenders do not reoffend.

The implementation of community-based rehabilitation still faces several limitations. One of the main challenges is the lack of community participation, limited resources, and insufficient understanding of modern penology principles and restorative justice. Additionally, technical challenges such as geographic remoteness and difficult transportation access also hinder the implementation of this model in regions like Jayapura. To address these issues, synergy between institutions is needed, such as cooperation with the Education Office, hospitals, and community organizations, to support a more

holistic rehabilitation program. Moreover, systematic evaluation of the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs is essential to ensure that this model can deliver long-term positive impacts for Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL).

Thus, the development of a community-based rehabilitation model at the Class II LPKA Jayapura can serve as a strategic step to enhance the effectiveness of CICL rehabilitation. This model not only helps offenders to reform themselves but also provides space for victims to feel safe and protected within their social environment. With this approach, it is hoped that the Class II LPKA Jayapura can serve as an example in implementing a correctional system oriented toward the best interests of the child, while significantly contributing to the development of the juvenile criminal justice system in Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

The actual conditions of rehabilitation implementation at the Class II LPKA Jayapura reflect complexities that require multidimensional solutions involving legal, social, psychological, and economic aspects. Challenges such as limited facilities, budget constraints, low family and community participation, and geographic remoteness hinder the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs. Although efforts like the "Rawat Mimpi" program have been introduced to provide practical skills to detained children, its implementation remains constrained by limited resources.

A community-based rehabilitation approach that engages families, customary leaders, and local

communities is a strategic step to enhance the social reintegration of detained children. Therefore, this model needs to be further developed and adapted to the cultural and geographic context of Papua. Juvenile delinquency in the region stems from the interplay of family breakdown, socio-economic hardship, and the negative impacts of modernization without adequate character education.

To move forward, it is recommended that the government and related stakeholders improve inter-sectoral coordination, allocate sufficient funding, and implement capacity-building programs for LPKA staff and community facilitators. Integrating local wisdom, such as *musyawarah*, traditional reconciliation, and *gotong royong* into rehabilitation policies can strengthen relationships among offenders, victims, and communities. This approach fosters accountability, cultural relevance, and sustainable reintegration outcomes.

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