

PENEGAKAN HUKUM BAGI ANAK PELAKU TINDAK PIDANA KEKERASAN SERTA PERAN DP3AP2 DIY DALAM MELAKUKAN PELINDUNGAN TERHADAP KORBAN

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INTISARI

Penegakan hukum terhadap anak sebagai pelaku tindak pidana kekerasan menjadi tantangan tersendiri dalam sistem peradilan pidana di Indonesia. Di satu sisi, hukum harus memberikan rasa keadilan bagi korban, namun di sisi lain perlindungan terhadap hak-hak anak pelaku juga harus dijaga. Sistem peradilan pidana anak mengedepankan prinsip keadilan restoratif, yang lebih menitikberatkan pada upaya pemulihan, perdamaian, dan penghindaran pemidanaan sebagai langkah utama. Dalam kerangka ini, Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan, Perlindungan Anak, dan Pengendalian Penduduk DIY (DP3AP2 DIY) memiliki peran strategis, terutama dalam memastikan adanya pendampingan, advokasi, dan layanan pemulihan bagi korban maupun anak pelaku. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan normatif-empiris dengan menelaah peraturan perundang-undangan terkait serta mengkaji pelaksanaannya di lapangan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keberhasilan penanganan kasus anak pelaku kekerasan sangat bergantung pada sinergi antar lembaga, seperti kepolisian, kejaksaan, pengadilan, lembaga perlindungan anak, dan DP3AP2 DIY. Penerapan prinsip perlindungan anak di lapangan masih menghadapi berbagai kendala, antara lain keterbatasan sumber daya manusia pendamping, perbedaan pemahaman antar pihak terkait, serta minimnya fasilitas rehabilitasi yang memadai. Meski demikian, di sejumlah kasus, kolaborasi yang baik antar lembaga berhasil mewujudkan penyelesaian yang tidak hanya memberikan rasa keadilan bagi korban, tetapi juga membuka kesempatan bagi anak pelaku untuk menjalani rehabilitasi sosial.

Kata Kunci: Penegakan Hukum, Anak Pelaku Kekerasan, DP3AP2 DIY.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT FOR CHILDREN WHO COMMIT VIOLENT CRIMES AND THE ROLE OF DP3AP2 DIY IN PROTECTING VICTIMS

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ABSTRACT

Law enforcement against children who commit crimes of violence presents a unique challenge within the Indonesian criminal justice system. While the law must provide a sense of justice for victims, the rights of child perpetrators must also be protected. The juvenile criminal justice system prioritizes the principle of restorative justice, which emphasizes restoration, reconciliation, and the avoidance of criminal punishment as primary measures. Within this framework, the Yogyakarta Special Region Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Population Control Service (DP3AP2 DIY) plays a strategic role, particularly in ensuring assistance, advocacy, and recovery services for both victims and child perpetrators. This research uses a normative-empirical approach by examining relevant laws and regulations and assessing their implementation in the field.

The results indicate that successful handling of cases involving child perpetrators of violence depends heavily on synergy between institutions, such as the police, prosecutors, courts, child protection agencies, and DP3AP2 DIY. Implementing child protection principles in the field still faces various obstacles, including limited human resources for counselors, differing understandings among relevant parties, and a lack of adequate rehabilitation facilities. However, in a number of cases, good collaboration between institutions has succeeded in achieving resolutions that not only provide a sense of justice for the victims, but also open up opportunities for the perpetrators' children to undergo social rehabilitation.

Key words: Law Enforcement, Child Perpetrators of Violence, DP3AP2 DIY.

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