

ABSTRAK

SISTEM PERADILAN PIDANA ANAK DALAM PERSPEKTIF PERBANDINGAN HUKUM INDONESIA DAN SINGAPURA BERDASARKAN *PRINSIP THE BEST INTEREST OF THE CHILD*

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Penelitian ini menganalisis sistem peradilan pidana anak dalam perspektif perbandingan hukum antara Indonesia dan Singapura berdasarkan prinsip *the best interest of the child*. Latar belakang penelitian ini bertumpu pada kebutuhan penguatan perlindungan anak yang berhadapan dengan hukum di tengah perkembangan perkara anak, tuntutan perlindungan korban, serta pembaruan hukum pidana nasional melalui KUHP, KUHAP, dan ketentuan penyesuaian pidana. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian hukum normatif dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan, pendekatan perbandingan, pendekatan konseptual, dan pendekatan historis. Bahan hukum yang digunakan meliputi peraturan perundang-undangan Indonesia, *Children and Young Persons Act Singapura*, instrumen hukum internasional, buku, jurnal ilmiah, tesis, laporan lembaga, dan sumber resmi daring. Analisis dilakukan secara normatif-deskriptif, komparatif-fungsional, dan preskriptif-normatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Indonesia memiliki dasar normatif yang kuat melalui UU SPPA, terutama melalui keadilan restoratif, diversi, pembatasan penahanan, dan penetapan batas usia pertanggungjawaban pidana anak. Singapura memiliki keunggulan pada desain rehabilitasi yang lebih terintegrasi melalui *Youth Court, Ministry of Social and Family Development, probation, konseling, community service*, dan lembaga rehabilitasi anak. Perbandingan tersebut menunjukkan bahwa pembaruan hukum pidana anak Indonesia perlu diarahkan pada harmonisasi KUHP, KUHAP, dan UU SPPA, penegasan asas *lex specialis*, penguatan asesmen individual, manajemen kasus, rehabilitasi, perlindungan lanjutan, serta koordinasi lintas lembaga agar prinsip kepentingan terbaik bagi anak tidak berhenti pada tataran normatif.

Kata Kunci: sistem peradilan pidana anak; perbandingan hukum; kepentingan terbaik bagi anak; diversi; rehabilitasi.

ABSTRACT

THE JUVENILE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE: INDONESIAN AND SINGAPOREAN LAW BASED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF THE BEST INTEREST OF THE CHILD

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*This research analyzes the juvenile criminal justice system from a comparative law perspective between Indonesia and Singapore based on the principle of the best interests of the child. The study responds to the need to strengthen protection for children in conflict with the law amid juvenile cases, victim protection demands, and Indonesia's criminal law reform through the new Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code. This research applies normative legal research using statutory, comparative, conceptual, and historical approaches. The legal materials include Indonesian legislation, Singapore's Children and Young Persons Act, international instruments, books, journals, theses, institutional reports, and official online sources. The analysis uses normative-descriptive, functional-comparative, and prescriptive-normative methods. The findings show that Indonesia has a strong normative foundation under the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Act through restorative justice, diversion, restrictions on detention, and the minimum age of criminal responsibility. Singapore shows institutional strength through a more integrated rehabilitative model involving the Youth Courts, the Ministry of Social and Family Development, probation, counselling, community service, and juvenile rehabilitation centres. The comparison indicates that Indonesia should harmonize the Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, and Juvenile Criminal Justice System Act, reaffirm the *lex specialis* principle, and strengthen individual assessment, case management, rehabilitation, aftercare, and inter-agency coordination so that the best interests of the child operate as a practical standard in juvenile justice.*

Keywords: *juvenile criminal justice system; comparative law; best interests of the child; diversion; rehabilitation.*