DIGITAL ISLAMICATE AND HUMANITIES

Journal Of Digital Islamicate and Humanities (DIH)
Vol. 2 No. 2, October 2026 | E-ISSN: 3124-9523
Journal URL: https:// journal.zahirastudies.org/index.php/dih
DOI: https://doi.org/10.63254/dih.v1i2.56

Digital Documentation of Juvenile Diversion Practices from Perspective of Islamic Legal Values

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Article History

Received: 18 August 2026
Revised: 17 September 2026
Accepted: 19 September 2026
Published: 7 October 2026

Keywords: *Digital documentation, juvenile diversion, Islamic legal values, restorative justice, juvenile criminal justice system.*

Abstract

The implementation of diversion in Indonesia's juvenile criminal justice system reflects a shift from punitive approaches toward restorative justice, particularly in cases involving children in conflict with the law due to narcotics abuse. Along with the development of digital technologies, legal documents such as court decisions and statutory regulations have become valuable digital resources for understanding legal practices from a Digital Islamicate and Humanities perspective. This study aims to analyze the implementation of diversion practices documented in digital legal sources and examine their relevance to Islamic legal values. The research employed a normative legal research method using statutory, conceptual, and case approaches. The primary data consisted of the Decision of the Indramayu District Court Number 7/Pid.Sus-Anak/2018/PN Idm, supported by Law Number 11 of 2012, Supreme Court Regulation Number 4 of 2014, and related legal literature obtained from digital repositories. Data were analyzed qualitatively through identification, interpretation, and normative legal analysis. The findings indicate that digital legal documentation provides a systematic basis for examining diversion practices while improving transparency and accessibility of legal information. Furthermore, the implementation of diversion reflects Islamic legal values, including *ṣulḥ*, *iṣlāḥ*, *maṣlaḥah*, and the objectives of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah.*

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1. INTRODUCTION

The development of globalization and digital transformation has brought significant changes to the dynamics of people's lives, including the increasing complexity of crimes involving children. Narcotics abuse by children is one of the problems that requires serious attention because it not only impacts health and social aspects, but also puts children in a position to deal with the criminal justice system [1]. From the perspective of child protection, every child has the right to legal protection, education, coaching, and the opportunity to develop optimally in accordance with the principle of the best interests of the child [2]. The principle has become an international standard in the juvenile justice system and emphasizes that the handling of children in conflict with the law should prioritize rehabilitation over punishment.

Indonesia has accommodated this principle through Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA) which places diversion as the main mechanism in the settlement of child criminal cases [3]. Diversion is a form of restorative justice implementation that aims to shift the settlement of cases from a formal judicial process to a settlement that prioritizes deliberation, recovery, and social reintegration of children. This approach is expected to minimize the negative impact of the judicial process on children's psychological development while providing opportunities for children to improve themselves without having to gain stigma as a perpetrator of a criminal act [4].

Various studies show that the application of restorative justice through diversion contributes to the protection of children's rights, character formation, and the restoration of relationships between perpetrators, victims, families, and society [5].

In the perspective of Islamic law, the diversionary approach has a strong relevance to the values of restorative justice [6]. The principles of ṣulḥ (peace), 'afw (forgiveness), iṣlāḥ (reconciliation), and maṣlaḥah (benefit) are fundamental values that encourage conflict resolution through the restoration of social relations rather than mere sanctions [7]. These values are relevant to the objectives of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*, particularly *ḥifẓ al-nafs* (protection of life) and *ḥifẓ al-nasl* (protection of offspring). In the context of juvenile diversion, *ḥifẓ al-nafs* is relevant to protecting children's physical and psychological well-being by reducing their exposure to the potentially harmful effects of formal criminal proceedings and prioritizing rehabilitation. Meanwhile, *ḥifẓ al-nasl* is related to the preservation and proper development of offspring, which can be supported through measures that maintain children's opportunities for education, social reintegration, and continued development. Thus, the relevance of diversion to these *maqāṣid* lies in its protective and rehabilitative orientation rather than in equating child protection directly with the objectives of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*.

On the other hand, the development of information technology has encouraged the transformation of legal documentation through the digitization of court decisions, case archives, and various publicly accessible legal repositories [8]. Digital documentation of diversion practices is important because it not only increases the transparency and accountability of judicial institutions, but also provides a source of knowledge that can be analyzed in the study of digital humanities[9]. Through digital documentation, the practice of diversion can be studied more systematically to evaluate the consistency of the application of the law, identify the tendency of the verdict, and examine the implementation of Islamic legal values in the settlement of children's cases[10]. This approach expands the function of legal documents from just an administrative archive to a digital source of knowledge that supports the development of Islamic law and humanities studies in the era of digital transformation.

Based on this description, this study focuses on the practice of diversion for children involved in narcotics abuse cases within the jurisdiction of the Indramayu District Court. In this study, digital documentation refers primarily to electronically accessible court decisions, laws and regulations, and relevant legal literature used as documentary sources for examining the implementation of diversion. At the same time, the use of these digital legal sources situates the study within the Digital Islamicate and Humanities perspective by treating digitally available legal documents as sources of knowledge for examining legal practices and Islamic legal values. Thus, digital documentation in this study is not a separate research method, but functions as both a documentary data source and a basis for analyzing diversion practices within a digital humanities context.

2. METHOD

This study uses normative legal research methods with statute approaches, conceptual approaches, and case approaches [11]. Normative legal research is oriented towards the study of legal norms contained in laws and regulations, court decisions, and various relevant legal documents to answer research problems [12],[13]. In this study, the case approach was carried out through an analysis of the Decision of the Indramayu District Court Number 7/Pid.Sus-Anak/2018/PN Idm regarding the application of diversion to children of perpetrators of narcotics abuse crimes.

In line with the development of digital transformation in the legal field, this study utilizes digital legal documentation as the main source of data collection [14]. The documents analyzed included court decisions published electronically, laws and regulations, and scientific literature obtained through legal repositories and digital academic databases. This approach allows the study to examine the substance of legal norms through digitally accessible legal documents. The digital documents were collected from legal repositories and academic databases, identified according to their relevance to juvenile diversion, and examined through identification, classification, and interpretation of the relevant legal provisions, judicial considerations, and documented diversion practices. The digital format facilitates systematic access, organization, and verification of the legal materials, while the substantive analysis remains based on normative legal interpretation.

The research data consists of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials [11]. Primary legal materials include Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, Supreme Court Regulation Number 4 of 2014, and Indramayu District Court Decision Number 7/Pid.Sus-Anak/2018/PN Idm [15]. Secondary legal materials in the form of books, scientific articles, and research results that

discussing the juvenile criminal justice system, diversion, restorative justice, digital legal documentation, and Islamic legal values. The tertiary legal materials are in the form of legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other relevant supporting documents.

Data analysis is carried out qualitative-descriptive through the stages of identification, classification, interpretation, and drawing conclusions on all legal materials that have been collected. The analysis is focused on two main aspects, namely the implementation of diversion in the Juvenile Criminal Justice System and its relevance to Islamic legal values which include the principles of ṣulḥ, iṣlāḥ, maṣlaḥah, and maqāṣid al-syarī'ah [16]. Furthermore, the results of the analysis were interpreted based on digital documentation of court decisions to gain an understanding of diversion practices in the settlement of cases of children of narcotics abuse perpetrators at the Indramayu District Court [17]. Conclusions are drawn using a deductive thinking pattern supported by normative interpretation of all legal materials analyzed.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Digital Documentation of Juvenile Diversion Practices

Based on the analysis of digital documentation in the form of the Indramayu District Court Decision Number 7/Pid.Sus-Anak/2018/PN Idm and the laws and regulations that are the basis for its consideration, it was found that the application of diversion in the case of children of narcotics abuse perpetrators was carried out by referring to the mechanism regulated in Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System. The digital documentation shows that the case settlement process is not only based on normative provisions, but also considers aspects of child protection, rehabilitation, and the best interests of children as the basis for decision-making.

The results of the analysis show that the application of diversion in children's cases cannot be separated from the coordination between the criminal justice subsystems which include the police, prosecutor's office, courts, and correctional institutions. Each institution has different authorities in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations so that the implementation of diversion is the result of interrelated legal processes. Digital documentation of regulations and court decisions provides an overview of how these authorities are exercised in practice and serves as a basis for evaluating the implementation of the Juvenile Criminal Justice System.

3.2 Implementation of Diversion in Juvenile Narcotics Cases

The interpretation of the Indramayu District Court Decision Number 7/Pid.Sus-Anak/2018/PN Idm together with the SPPA Law shows that the settlement of children's cases is directed at the application of diversion as a form of *restorative justice* implementation. Digital case documentation shows that case settlement is not solely oriented towards punishment, but also on the protection of children's rights and social rehabilitation.

In cases of narcotics abuse committed by children, the implementation of diversion is influenced by the characteristics of criminal acts, criminal threats, and provisions regulated in the SPPA Law and Supreme Court Regulation Number 4 of 2014. Analysis of legal documents shows that there are still differences in interpretations regarding the application of diversion in narcotics crimes, especially regarding the limit of criminal threat as a condition for the implementation of diversion. This condition has the potential to cause differences in practices among law enforcement officials. Nevertheless, the main objectives of diversion are still directed at child protection, rehabilitation, and prevention of the negative impact of the formal justice process. Therefore, digital documentation of regulations and court

decisions is important to evaluate the consistency of the implementation of diversion policies while identifying challenges in their implementation in practice.

3.3 Diversion Practices from the Perspective of Islamic Legal Values

An analysis of the legal documentation shows that the purpose of diversion is in accordance with Islamic law values that emphasize conflict resolution through peace, reconciliation, and benefit. The principle of ṣulḥ encourages the resolution of disputes through deliberation, while iṣlāḥ prioritizes efforts to improve social relations between the parties involved. The values of 'afw and maṣlaḥah also provide an ethical basis that the settlement of children's cases should be more oriented towards coaching than retribution.

In the perspective of maqāṣid al-syarī'ah, the practice of diversion supports the protection of the soul (ḥifẓ al-nafs) and offspring (ḥifẓ al-nasl) because it provides the opportunity for children to obtain rehabilitation and social reintegration without having to experience the negative impact of the criminal process. Therefore, the application of diversion not only reflects the positive implementation of Indonesian law, but is also in line with the values of justice and humanity that develop in the Islamic legal tradition. The use of digital legal documentation makes an important contribution in examining the implementation of these values. Court, regulatory and digital legal sources allow analysis to be carried out in a more transparent, documented and verifiable manner. Thus, digital documentation not only functions as a legal archive, but also as a medium for the development of digital studies through an analysis of children's case settlement practices from the perspective of Islamic law.

4. CONCLUSION

This research shows that digital legal documentation plays an important role as a medium to understand the implementation of diversion for children of drug abuse offenders in the Juvenile Criminal Justice System in Indonesia. Through an analysis of the Indramayu District Court Decision Number 7/Pid.Sus-Anak/2018/PN Idm along with relevant laws and regulations, this study found that the application of diversion is oriented to the principle of restorative justice which prioritizes the protection of children's rights, rehabilitation, and social reintegration. The results of the study also show that the practice of diversion is in accordance with the values of Islamic law, especially the principles of ṣulḥ, iṣlāḥ, maṣlaḥah, as well as the purpose of maqāṣid al-syarī'ah in protecting the soul and future of children. Thus, digital documentation not only functions as a legal archive, but also becomes a source of knowledge that supports the study of Digital Islamicate and Humanities through an analysis of the implementation of legal policies and Islamic values in resolving children's cases.

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