

ABSTRAK

Permasalahan overkapasitas rumah tahanan (rutan) menjadi salah satu isu krusial dalam sistem peradilan pidana di Indonesia. Rutan Kelas I Labuhan Deli dengan kapasitas 500 orang, pada tahun 2025 dihuni 1.100 tahanan sehingga menimbulkan berbagai persoalan seperti keterbatasan fasilitas, beban kerja petugas, hingga potensi konflik antar tahanan. Salah satu pendekatan yang ditawarkan untuk mengatasi masalah tersebut adalah *restorative justice*, yaitu penyelesaian perkara pidana yang menekankan pemulihan hubungan antara pelaku, korban, dan masyarakat, bukan sekadar pemberian hukuman. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi tindak pidana yang dapat diselesaikan melalui *restorative justice*, menganalisis implementasi *restorative justice* di Rutan Kelas I Labuhan Deli sebagai alternatif pemidanaan, dan mengkaji efektivitasnya berdasarkan teori efektivitas hukum. Metode yang digunakan adalah yuridis normatif melalui kajian peraturan perundang-undangan terkait, serta yuridis empiris melalui wawancara dan studi kasus. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *restorative justice* diterapkan pada kasus tindak pidana ringan seperti pencurian, penganiayaan, KDRT, penadahan, dan penggelapan. Dari tahun 2024 - 2025 tercatat 11 kasus berhasil diselesaikan melalui mekanisme ini sehingga mengurangi potensi overkapasitas rutan. Kesimpulannya, *restorative justice* terbukti mampu menjadi alternatif pemidanaan yang efektif dan humanis. Namun, keberhasilannya memerlukan dukungan aparat penegak hukum, masyarakat, sarana pendukung, serta keselarasan dengan nilai budaya.

Kata Kunci : *Restorative Justice*, Overkapasitas, Rutan, Sistem Peradilan Pidana, Efektivitas Hukum.

ABSTRACT

The issue of overcapacity in detention centers (rutan) has become one of the crucial problems in Indonesia's criminal justice system. Rutan Class I Labuhan Deli, with a capacity of 500 inmates, was occupied by 1,100 detainees in 2025, resulting in serious problems such as limited facilities, excessive workload for officers, and potential conflicts among inmates. One alternative approach to address this problem is restorative justice, a mechanism of criminal case settlement that emphasizes restoring relationships between offenders, victims, and society, rather than merely imposing punishment. This research aims to identify criminal acts that can be resolved through restorative justice, analyze its implementation in Rutan Class I Labuhan Deli as an alternative to imprisonment, and examine its effectiveness based on the theory of legal effectiveness. The study employs a normative juridical approach through the analysis of relevant laws and regulations, combined with an empirical juridical approach using interviews and case studies. The results show that restorative justice has been applied to minor offenses such as theft, assault, domestic violence, fencing, and embezzlement. From 2024–2025, a total of 11 cases were successfully resolved through this mechanism, reducing the potential for overcapacity. In conclusion, restorative justice proves to be an effective and humanistic alternative to imprisonment. However, its success requires the support of law enforcement officers, society, adequate facilities, and alignment with cultural values.

Keywords: Restorative Justice, Overcapacity, Detention Center, Criminal Justice System, Legal Effectiveness.