

Duress Prevention in Juvenile Criminal Proceedings: Comparative Analysis of The United Kingdom and Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

The juvenile justice system is intrinsically related to youth development, as it is responsible for the education and rehabilitation of children who have committed or are suspected of committing a crime. Juvenile crimes must go through criminal proceedings before being tried in court. However, discussions on preventing duress during these proceedings in Indonesia remain limited. This research aims to analyze efforts to prevent duress during juvenile criminal proceedings in Indonesia, highlighting potential gaps and comparing them to the United Kingdom's juvenile justice system. Utilizing the normative research method with the support of the comparative approach, this study examines existing Indonesian laws and their implementation while juxtaposing them with the UK's juvenile justice framework. The analysis reveals significant opportunities for duress to occur within Indonesia's juvenile justice system, contrasting with the UK's system, which has a more structured set of legal norms. Based on these findings, this research proposes a model for legal development, focusing on closing procedural gaps that allow duress to occur during juvenile criminal proceedings in Indonesia.

Keywords: Criminal Proceeding; Duress; Juvenile Justice System

I. INTRODUCTION

Juvenile justice system is an inseparable part of the justice system as it faces the unfortunate reality that children can be involved in many kinds of criminal activities (Hirsch et al., 2018). Throughout many criminal proceedings,

interrogation can be one of the most, if not most challenging for children to deal with. This is where duress often happens, where children feel pressured to admit to a crime that they didn't do (Devu, 2018). Preventing duress in juvenile criminal justice proceedings contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 16, which focuses on promoting peaceful, inclusive societies, providing access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable institutions (Nanima, 2021). SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) are a set of global goals adopted by United Nations member states to address various social, economic, and environmental challenges by 2030 (W. Tan, 2021). This is emphasized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which supports the establishment of humane criminal justice systems and emphasizes the importance of access to justice, youth crime prevention, and alternatives to imprisonment, aligning with SDG 16's broader objectives of peace, justice, and strong institutions (Davidson et al., 2019). Furthermore, by preventing duress and ensuring fair treatment of juveniles in legal proceedings, we directly support Target 16.2 (ending abuse and violence against children) and Target 16.3 (promoting the rule of law and ensuring equal access to justice), thereby enhancing child protection within the justice system and contributing to broader sustainable development goals.

The juvenile justice systems of the United Kingdom (UK) and Indonesia present contrasting approaches to handling juvenile delinquency, each reflective of their distinct legal traditions and societal contexts. The UK's juvenile justice system has been evolving, traditionally guided by a restorative and protective approach, but now grappling with a balance between this approach and a more punitive stance, while also taking into account cultural backgrounds and upbringings of the children. The British juvenile justice system mainly uses a flexible approach, while also focusing on protection as the

main aspect of the juvenile justice system (Abrams et al., 2019). This is reflected in their restorative approach through family conferencing, which enforces the concept of responsibility to children, without being too lenient.

In contrast, Indonesia's juvenile criminal justice procedure, a component of its broader judicial system, is designed to rehabilitate children involved in legal cases without stripping them of their rights. However, the system often follows the general criminal justice process, particularly on specific crimes that are regulated in the sphere of special criminal law (Lowing et al., 2023). Unlike Britain's juvenile justice system, Indonesia's regulatory framework lacks consistency despite statutory commitment to restorative justice. This could lead to long and drawn-out procedures with significant psychological impacts on the children (Teeuwen, 2019). The era of globalization has prompted a reevaluation of the Indonesian juvenile justice system, highlighting the need for modernization and less coercive, repressive measures. The research aims to optimize the criminal law system for vulnerable children, employing a normative approach to address the challenges of a repressive and lengthy process.

Both systems, despite their differences, share a common goal: to address juvenile delinquency in a manner that balances societal safety, justice, and the welfare and rights of the young individuals involved. However, each faces unique challenges in adapting their approaches to meet modern demands and standards. This comparative analysis aims to identify best practices from both systems and explore how these can be integrated or adapted in each country to enhance their effectiveness in dealing with juvenile delinquency. The UK's different legal system can provide insights to look at for Indonesia as a country that is still struggling to better its juvenile justice system.

The literature regarding juvenile justice system has been developing throughout the years, particularly in Europe. In the UK, particularly England and Wales, the growing influence of neo-liberalism which includes concepts such as responsibility, restitution, restorative justice, and retribution, has been cited to have affected the development of juvenile justice system (Redo, 2016). This approach is often criticized due to its tendency towards punitive approach, which is not necessarily in line with the current understanding of the potential of education for juveniles to prevent recidivism. The study also highlighted that England and Wales have started to move towards other approaches to focus more on education and rehabilitation for juvenile offenders. This trend has been highlighted to be helpful in developing a successful juvenile justice system, as highlighted by a study that analyzed the Belgian and the Dutch justice system (Matthews et al., 2018). This approach includes research combining documentary studies, analyses, and interviews with professionals working with suspected or accused children, indicating a move towards alternative, less punitive methods.

Meanwhile, in Indonesia, the juvenile justice procedure aims to rehabilitate children involved in legal cases while preserving their rights, mainly through the process of diversion (Harefa, 2015). However, the process often mirrors the general criminal justice system, leading to extended procedures with adverse psychological impacts on children. One of the literatures on Indonesia's juvenile justice system even referred to Law No. 11 of 2012 on Juvenile Justice System as an "alternative" that law enforcement officers can consider when dealing with juvenile crimes (Dhamayanti & Wirasila, 2019). This shows the lack of acknowledgement and understanding in Indonesian society on the importance of applying juvenile justice system laws on juvenile crimes, which should've always been a must, based on the rule of

law. Recent research advocates for modernizing the Indonesian juvenile justice system to protect juveniles so that they can be rehabilitated back into society, while also citing the importance of having a uniformed vision on restorative justice throughout the entire legal system (Pradityo, 2016).

Based on the literature, there's a research gap in the analyzing the necessary legal framework to prevent duress in criminal justice proceedings. This research aims to fill this gap, to create a system that is fundamentally and practically safe for juveniles who find themselves dealing with criminal proceedings. This includes optimizing the criminal law system for children, particularly those vulnerable to long and repressive processes, to prevent duress, which could impact some parts or even all stages of criminal proceedings and eventually impact the application of principles that are relevant within then context of juvenile justice system.

The novelty of this study comes from the combined aspect of narrow focus on duress throughout the criminal proceedings that juveniles have to go through, combined with the comparative analysis with the United Kingdom, which offers an inherently unique perspective and possible key insights for future legal development considerations in Indonesia. Furthermore, this research hopes to expand the literature on the aspects that affect the criminal proceedings within the context of juvenile justice system, by putting an added weight of analysis into the specific aspect of duress.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This research used the normative/doctrinal legal research method, by analyzing the norms in the existing positive laws (Disemadi, 2022). The normative legal research method, in its purest form of utilization, involves the analysis of secondary data in the form of primary law sources, to dissect a

certain legal topic from the substantive law doctrine and provide a thorough legal examination of the relevant legal norms (D. Tan, 2021). To support the analysis, this research also utilized the comparative approach, by using the UK as the main comparison to Indonesia's juvenile justice system.

Data were collected using the literature review technique by utilizing the available online databases of the legal frameworks involved. The acquired data in this study will then undergo analysis using legal interpretation method, enabling a comprehensive understanding of the findings. For this, the legal interpretation method itself is combined with descriptive analysis technique, which can facilitate deeper analysis into the relevant legal norms. Data used in this researched were secondary data in the form of primary law sources, namely Law No. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights, Law No. 11 of 2012 on Juvenile Justice System, Crime and Disorder Act 1998, and Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Legal Norms to Prevent Duress

Juveniles are particularly more prone to duress due to the fact that they are still in the developing stage (Grove & Kukucka, 2021). Juveniles' cognitive and mental capabilities are not yet fully developed, making them prone to unstable emotions and lack of coping skills (Borrani et al., 2015). This makes the protection against duress more than just the protection of human rights, but also the protection of the rights of children. It's important to note that this doesn't mean the protection of juveniles against duress should, in any way, hinder the necessary legal proceedings. Instead, the protection of juveniles against duress is meant to make sure that juveniles do not end up feeling defenseless throughout criminal proceedings, which can significantly damage

their future and cognitive well-being through trauma (Mahlako et al., 2023). The emphasis on the protection of juveniles against duress is perhaps stronger than that of adults, because the cognitive damages that can happen to juveniles can also be stronger and more long-lasting. Not only that, criminal proceedings can also increase the associated risks of developmental damages to juveniles, which can hinder even the process of sentence execution (Kleeven et al., 2025).

First, it's imperative to define the status of juveniles within criminal proceedings. Generally, there are three types of status given to criminals, who are going through criminal proceedings: suspects, defendants, and convicts (Cahyono et al., 2022). A suspect is defined by Article 1 number 14 of the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP) as a person who, because of his actions or circumstances based on preliminary evidence, should be suspected of being a perpetrator of a criminal offense (Baseri & Buseri, 2018). A defendant is defined by Article 1 number 15 of KUHP as a suspect who is charged, examined and tried in court (Marbun et al., 2021). A convict is defined by Article 1 number 32 of KUHP as a person convicted based on a court decision that has obtained permanent legal force (Lubis, 2021). However, to narrow the focus of the research, only two types of status within legal proceedings are going to be analyzed: suspects and defendants. This focus of analysis will concentrate on the legal defenses and implications of duress experienced by individuals, particularly children who are accused of crimes. This focus will examine how threats, coercion, or the fear of harm can influence the outcome of juvenile criminal proceedings. This narrowed focus allows for a detailed exploration of duress as a mitigating factor in criminal responsibility, excluding its application to convicts and other legal contexts.

Building upon the foundation established, it is also crucial to take into account the international concept regarding the rights of juveniles within the

juvenile justice system. At the international level, the main legal framework to protect the rights of children is the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) (Mbise, 2016). As the most widely ratified convention the rights of children (Davies & Robson, 2016), which outlines the importance of treating juveniles within the criminal justice system with an approach that prioritizes their development, rehabilitation, and the recognition of their vulnerability. This international mandate sets the basic standard for the treatment of children, including those who have conflicts with the law. The UNCRC is an international law instrument that has been ratified in Indonesia, through Presidential Decree (KEPPRES) No. 36 of 1990 on the Ratification of the Convention on The Rights of The Child.

There's no explicit mention of duress from the UNCRC on the prevention of duress within the juvenile justice system. Fortunately, the main provision of juvenile justice system through Article 40 of the UNCRC provides enough legal basis. Article 40 paragraph (1) states that States Parties acknowledge that every child who is alleged to have violated, is accused of violating, or has been found to have violated penal laws has the right to be treated in a way that preserves their sense of dignity and value. This treatment should also bolster the child's respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of others, considering the child's age and emphasizing the importance of fostering the child's reintegration into society and encouraging them to play a positive role within it. The most relevant provision comes from Article 40 paragraph 2 (b) (iv), which states that every child alleged to have violated or accused of violating the penal law is entitled to at least the following protections: Not to be forced to testify or admit guilt; to question or have questioned witnesses against them, and to secure the involvement and questioning of witnesses in their favor under equal conditions.

Duress can happen during one or more stages of criminal proceedings, particularly around investigation, inquiry, and prosecution stage (Kim, 2022). Investigation, according to Article 1 number 5 of KUHAP, is a series of investigator's actions to seek and find an event suspected of being a criminal offense in order to determine whether or not an investigation can be carried out according to the procedures regulated in this law (Patriansyah et al., 2024). Inquiry is defined by Article 1 number 2 as a series of investigative actions done by investigators in the case and according to the method regulated in this law to seek and collect evidence that makes light of the criminal offense that occurred and in order to find the suspect (Suswantoro et al., 2018). Prosecution is defined by Article 1 number 7 as the act of a public prosecutor to submit a criminal case to the competent district court in the case and in the manner provided for in this law with a request that it be examined and decided by a judge at a court session (Akhmaddhian, 2019). Throughout these three stages of criminal proceedings, duress can happen after suspects or defendants experience some form of intimidation, be it psychological or worse, physical.

In Indonesia's Law No. 11 of 2012 on Juvenile Justice System (Juvenile Justice System Law), the protection of juveniles is based on the basic principle of protection. This principle is later described in the explanation, that the term "protection" includes both direct and indirect measures to safeguard children from actions that endanger the child physically and/or psychologically. This principle is manifested in the explanation of Article 32, which states that while detention is carried out for the purpose of examination, the legal system "must also take into account the interests of the child concerning the growth and development of the child, both physical, mental and social, the child and the interests of society." The mention of all the relevant aspects to the well-being of a child further emphasizes the fragile nature of their development, and how

criminal proceedings need to take this into account, so that justice can be pursued without further damaging the child who is facing the legal problem. However, it's important to note that this possible problem of duress is usually avoided through the application of diversion, which is supported by Article 7 for investigation, prosecution, and examination, as long as the crime committed doesn't have the maximum sentence of more than 7 years and is not a repeat offense.

For heavier crimes duress remains a significant challenge in juvenile criminal proceedings. Instead of providing a team of experts in fields that are relevant to children's well-being and behaviors, Article 30 of Juvenile Justice System Law focuses on the accommodation of a specialized room called "children's service room". Interestingly, the law recognizes the possible limitation of this norm, by stipulating through Article 30 paragraph (3) that in the event that a special service room for children does not exist in the area concerned, children are entrusted to the Social Welfare Implementation Institution (LPKS). However, there have been cases where LPKS is also not available in an area, and there's just no more solution for this problem, leading the juveniles ending up in prison right away, despite the fact that they have not been proven guilty (R. Irmayani, 2018).

Another problem comes from Article 31 regarding inquiry, where the inquiry is said to be conducted by inquirers in coordination with public prosecutors. There's no provision regarding what happens to the juvenile who are being inquired, and how he's protected from any form of duress. Moreover, there's also no provisions regarding how an investigation should be conducted, throughout the law. This is a critical and perhaps dangerous normative flaw as it leaves room for possible exploitation of juvenile's underdeveloped emotional stability. One sinister example of this is the utilization of secondary traumatic

stress where the investigative authority can induce significant amount of duress through guilt trips (Marsh et al., 2016), which may lead to incorrect account of actual crimes before the court (Edwards & Miller, 2019) and even false confessions.

The same issue also persists in the stage of prosecution, where there is no actual support to prevent duress. Although there's a specification for a person to be appointed as public prosecutor, details such as interests, attention, dedication, and experience on the field of juvenile crimes, might not be adequate and can have little to no impact when the main goal of a public prosecutor is to prosecute the children. Therefore, the lack of support personnel to accompany juveniles throughout the criminal proceedings remain a core issue that warrants attention to be fixed. As there are provisions regarding legal advisers for juveniles in Article 23, there's no solution when such option is not available. The reliance on personnel outside of the environment of criminal proceedings makes the application Article 23 difficult, which can also to many occurrences of duress. Overall, the Indonesian juvenile justice system leaves a lot left to be desired, with many holes possibly opening rooms for duress to happen to juveniles whose development is also crucial for the future of Indonesia.

B. The UK's Juvenile Justice System in Comparison to Indonesia's

Juvenile justice is also important in the UK, as it has ratified the UNCRC on 16th December 1991 (Jančić, 2016), and has based its legal development for juveniles, under the term "youth justice" using the principles promoted by the UNCRC. The UK's juvenile justice system is mainly based on Crime and Disorder Act 1998. This act, through section 37, governs that the principal aim of youth justice is to prevent crimes committed by children and young persons.

However, it's important to note that the UK has a different legal system for each of its kingdoms, with Crime and Disorder Act 1998 primarily being applied to England and Wales (Demetriou, 2020). Scotland has its own law for its juvenile justice system, which mainly relies on Children's Hearings Act 2011 (Duncan, 2024). Already, there's a stark contrast to Indonesia's legal system, where the juvenile justice system is completely unified under one system.

At a glance, the aim of Crime and Disorder Act according to section 37 looks rather simplistic, as it focuses on the prevention of juvenile crimes. However, in the event that adolescents do actually commit crimes, the law puts a great emphasis on how to process suspected juveniles in a safe and just criminal proceeding settings (Menichelli, 2018). Meaning, the approach taken to deal with juvenile crimes must be done in a way that promotes growth and learning, to prevent recidivism (Hodgkinson et al., 2021). The first advantage that the Crime and Disorder Act has over Indonesia's Juvenile Justice System Law is the more concrete form of responsibility attached to the relevant bodies within the government, in providing youth justice services. This is provisioned by section 38(2), which stipulates that chief police officers, police authorities, local probation boards, Strategic Health Authorities, health authorities, and Primary Care Trusts within a local authority's area must collaborate with the local authority in fulfilling their youth justice duties. Such provision doesn't exist within Indonesia's Juvenile Justice System Law, which limits the coordination between relevant government bodies. This basic norm is what eventually reflects the difficulty in facilitating juvenile justice services, which is even acknowledged by Indonesia's Juvenile Justice System Law and identified by a qualitative study previously cited.

Not only that, the facilitation of youth justice services is in the UK, particularly England and Wales where the Crime and Disorder Act is used, is

more decentralized, allowing the participation of more local authorities and giving them rooms to even develop their own juvenile justice programs (Caulfield et al., 2023). This is reflected in section 38(3) where payments in the facilitation of youth justice services can be made by the mentioned bodies, contrary to Indonesian juvenile justice system which relies only on the ministry, as provisioned by Article 30 paragraph (5) of the Juvenile Justice System Law. Most importantly, youth justice services as mentioned before, refer to many types of services, including persons to act as appropriate adults to safeguard the interests of children and young persons detained or questioned by the police officers, as stipulated by section 38(4)(a). This provision is essential in preventing duress, which is not covered by Indonesia's Juvenile Justice System Law.

The most important layer of protection against duress in the UK is included within the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 Schedule 1 Part 1 section 4(1)(a), which allows a responsible authority to arrange for a child or young person, who has been arrested, to be temporarily placed in a specialized facility designed to ensure their safety, if the child cannot be brought immediately before the appropriate court (youth court). This arrangement is legally permitted for up to 72 hours following the arrest, providing a secure and protective environment for the individual during this initial period. Although this is three times longer than the limit of detention allowed in Indonesia's juvenile justice system (24 hours), the provision isn't restricted to specific facility, which allows for a wider range of applications. Indonesia's juvenile justice system, on the other hand, restricts the application of detention to only one specific facility, and relies on non-authoritative body to help if such facility doesn't exist in the area. Furthermore, the provision from the UK specifically applies in the case that the juvenile cannot be brought

immediately to the appropriate court, whereas the provision from Indonesia simply governs detention as it usually happens in criminal proceedings.

Furthermore, the UK also provides better support for the prevention of duress, by giving the court an authority to revoke any of the results made by youth panel to send juveniles back to court. This is governed by section (5)(1) of the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 Schedule 1 Part 1. This provision gives more chances for juveniles to get a better youth panel if the previous one is found to be lacking in many ways, or might have harmed juvenile. Meanwhile, Indonesia's juvenile justice system forces investigators, inquirers, and prosecutors to continue investigating the case and report it to the court (Article 29 and 42), with no further analysis on what actually happened throughout the diversion and how it failed. Overall, the comparison shows that the UK's juvenile justice system is much more advanced in tackling duress along with its effects on criminal proceedings for juveniles.

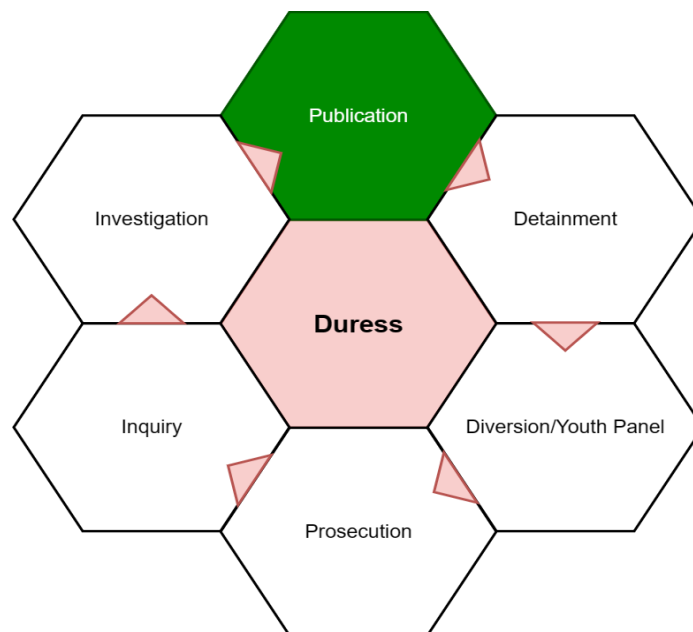
C. Proposed Model of Protection Against Duress for Indonesia

The most significant outcome of duress is false confession (Kassin et al., 2025), which forces an innocent person to admit to a crime that they have nothing to do with (McGrath, 2014), essentially downplaying the importance of due process and justice (Welner et al., 2024). Most importantly, duress-induced false confession can damage the sanctity of the court by effectively manipulating it for the benefit of those who coerce the supposed suspect (Lackey, 2020). Therefore, it is imperative for a legal framework to accommodate mechanisms to prevent such perversion of justice, particularly on vulnerable juveniles. Legal reforms are needed to fix the weaknesses and the normative gaps within the relevant legal framework (Negara, 2023), to ensure that duress can be properly and legally prevented. This is in accordance to the

right of children as highlighted by Law No. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights, which guarantees the well-being of children, specifically through Article 52 to 66 (Aprilianda et al., 2024).

Protection against duress for juveniles in Indonesia, as found in previous analysis, is lacking many different ways. In comparison to the UK's juvenile justice system, it's even more evident that Indonesia's juvenile justice is lacking the necessary legal norms to protect juveniles from duress, which could end up putting them at serious disadvantage for the sentencing. Throughout criminal proceedings, including the ones that only happen in juvenile justice system, there are many risks of duress.

Figure: Risk of Duress During Criminal Proceedings



This figure shows that based on the previous conceptual analysis, duress can indeed happen during many of criminal proceedings, particularly the ones around investigation and inquiry. One important thing to note is that there's no particular order on how duress can happen, as things such as publications and

diversion/youth panel can happen any time (Kalsela et al., 2025). To prevent duress, it's important to provide a robust understanding of how investigation and its tactics can be implemented in a way that puts juvenile at a disadvantage, which can eventually lead to false confessions (Luna, 2018). It is also important to prioritize the possibility of limiting] these risks of duress, through plea bargains which can benefit juveniles for lighter sentences or even better, faster redirection to diversion methods (Haeranah et al., 2025), which would shorten the criminal proceedings and eliminate further risks for duress. Furthermore, it has also been highlighted that Indonesia does not currently have a concrete restorative mechanism to deal with juvenile justice issues, especially those that are case specific and community driven. The aspect of specificity, along with the emphasis on community are important in ensuring that the juvenile justice system can preserve and even revitalize the structure when needed, in the face of issues like duress (Pavelka & Thomas, 2019).

Therefore, Indonesia needs to revise its juvenile legal systems through a better framework of normative constructions. First off, Indonesia shouldn't limit the type of facility to facilitate the process of investigation and inquiry, and even detainment. Instead, Indonesia can rely on specific department of the relevant authoritative bodies for juvenile justice, such as the police force, the prosecution, and the Indonesian Child Protection Commission. Furthermore, instead of limiting the type of facility, Indonesia can rely on the human resource of the relevant authoritative bodies to create a task team specialized in dealing with a juvenile case, if other options are out of the window. This is even better than the one in the UK, which also doesn't facilitate the creation of an ad-hoc team of youth support. However, this needs to be followed by adequate training in the relevant bodies to ensure that the safety of juveniles isn't jeopardized for the pursuit of justice (Taxman et al., 2014). Furthermore, in the

event that juveniles can't be brought to the appropriate court, Indonesia needs to create a provision on what should happen, much like the UK, and can't rely on the 24 hours limit as provisioned in the provision regarding detainment for investigative purposes.

When it comes to funding, Indonesia shouldn't rely only on the ministry, but instead make a flexible pathway for payments regarding juvenile criminal proceedings for persons under the age of 18. This decentralization can help make the local authorities more engaged in juvenile justice system, which is particularly relevant since the juveniles are eventually going to go back into that particular area, unless the parents or guardians decide to move. Relying on one government body is particularly ill-advised, because of Indonesia's geographical conditions, along with the inequality of development between rural and city areas (Sebayang & Sebayang, 2020). This effort can eventually lead to the overall decentralization of youth justice services, which can leave more room for improvisation of informal practices that are based on evidence, by relying on personnel capability and local autonomy, along with the support of formal authorities to oversee the programs (Coyles, 2017).

Most importantly, there also needs to be a recognition that duress can indeed happen during diversion. Indonesia's juvenile justice system automatically accepts diversion results (along with its failure), which significantly limits the role of youth court. Instead, Indonesia can utilize more of the youth court's analysis on a case, particularly in analyzing whether or not the diversion that the juvenile has gone through is ethical. Diversion itself can easily fail when the related parties can't see eye to eye, or even worse, manipulated to force juveniles into courts. Indonesia should therefore give the relevant court the power to revoke such result, in the event that there's a reasonable suspicion of duress. The continuous effort to try the diversion

method for more than just one is important considering the fact that diversion offers much higher success in preventing recidivism, compared to traditional juvenile justice method (Stout et al., 2017).

IV. CONCLUSION

According to the findings from comparative analysis of this research, it's evident that Indonesia's juvenile justice system is lacking in different ways, particularly in preventing duress. Therefore, it's important to revise the normative structure of the legal framework for juvenile justice system, to ensure that criminal proceedings for youth are fair and just. The proposed model of legal development consists of normative aspects that can give room to duress, which Indonesia has only been able to cover one. These developments are of high importance in tackling recidivism among youth and to ensure youth development for the brighter future of Indonesia. Furthermore, the model allows more room for local authority to be more engaged throughout the processes, while also addressing some of the key issues that have left holes that can give ways to duress, which can eventually lead to false confessions. However, it's important to note that this study is limited in terms of qualitative evidence for the application of this model, which needs to be addressed in further research in the literature of juvenile justice.

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