

The Role of the Mediator in Resolving Fights Between Youth Groups in Malangke District North Luwu Regency

Anthon Sattu Pabesak¹, Yoseph Pasolang²

STISIP Veteran Palopo^{1,2}

Correspondence: anthonpabesak842@gmail.com¹, yoseph.pasolanglawyer@gmail.com²

ABSTRACT

This research aims to describe and explain the role of mediators in resolving fights between youth groups in Malangke District, North Luwu Regency. This research uses descriptive qualitative research with data collection techniques through observation, interviews, literature study and documentation. While in managing the data obtained from the research the author uses a qualitative data analysis method with the results of the analysis described descriptively. The results of the research obtained are; 1) Factors that cause fights between groups of teenagers in Malangke Subdistrict are often triggered by trivial things such as; Broken motorbikes, quickly offended, disturbing prayer times, lack of employment, theft and alcohol issues; 2) the role of mediators in efforts to resolve youth group fights, namely; involving government, community leaders, religious leaders, traditional leaders, youth leaders, TNI and Polri to be able to resolve group fights with steps taken by mediators such as; Calling each of the disputing parties to be given religious understanding in accordance with their beliefs; Telling stories that commonly occur so that they can touch the feelings of both parties; Presenting elders or elder figures to solve problems; Visiting the homes of each of the perpetrators and victims to ask what triggers group fights.

Keywords:

Mediator, Settlement, Fight, Malangke Sub-district

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a period when a human being is in search of his identity, where he wants to know who he really is. Adolescence is one of the most vulnerable phases in accepting changes that occur in accordance with globalization because adolescents enter the phase of self-discovery (Husamah, 2017). A human being can be said to be a teenager if he has reached the age of 12 years - 21 years. And at that age a human being experiences a period called puberty. During puberty, usually humans want to try everything new in their lives, various symptoms, emotions and many problems arise both in the family and in their social environment.

There are many forms of juvenile delinquency, including drugs, free sex, brawls, promiscuity and others. Juvenile delinquency is mostly carried out by those who fail to develop their soul emotions and cannot even restrain themselves from new things that enter them which can lead to attitudes that should not be done. Juvenile delinquency is a form of conflict that is not resolved properly in childhood or adolescence and even an outlet for problems faced by adolescents whose actions are deviant, Juvenile delinquency is known as Juvenile Delinquency which is a social pathological symptom in adolescents caused by a form of social neglect. As a result they develop deviant forms of behavior.

The existence of juvenile delinquency in Indonesia today encroaches on criminal aspects that formally violate the provisions contained in the Criminal Code (KUHP) or legislation outside the Criminal Code, for example the Narcotics Law. This condition is far more complicated than just a destructive condition in the perspective of social and moral norms.

Teenagers, young people and even parents are involved in group fighting crimes because of their ego traits that are sometimes excluded from the views of people in society so that they commit acts of criminality, one of which is mass fights or group fights. Teenagers as the hope of the nation and as members of society and the younger generation are always influenced by the state of society and its environment, both directly and indirectly. The dominant influence is the acceleration of social change characterized by events that often cause tension such as competition in the economy, unemployment, mass media and recreational facilities.

Basically, global economic conditions have a close relationship with the emergence of crime. In social life, the existence of wealth and poverty causes great harm to humans because these two things will affect human life in life, including teenage children. In reality, there are some poor teenagers who have a feeling of humility in society so that these children commit unlawful acts against other people's property, such as theft, fraud and embezzlement. They usually use the proceeds from these acts for fun such as buying nice clothes, watching movies and eating delicious food. In this case there is an impression that the actions of these delinquent children arise as compensation to equalize themselves with the lives of weak economic families is not the only cause for the emergence of juvenile delinquency but has a tangent point in it.

In North Luwu Regency, especially in Malangke District, is one of the subdistricts that is developing or in the process of building, in general the supply of employment opportunities in the process of maximum efforts on the one hand the government is trying to continuously build more adequate industrial facilities and infrastructure. Meanwhile, on the other hand, population growth continues to accelerate, which in turn leads to unemployment in the community, especially teenage children, which will lead to an increase in crime and even evil intentions among the community and teenage children due to unemployment and dropping out of school.

Among the people in several villages in Malangke District, crimes such as group fights, signing, extortion, vagrancy and theft often occur. These crimes are committed by criminals of various ages, including adults and teenagers. For teenagers, the desire to commit crimes sometimes arises from reading, pictures and movies. For those who fill their leisure time with bad reading (sex novels), it will be dangerous and can prevent them from doing good things. Similarly, movies in the form of pornographic images will provide sexual stimulation to adolescents. This sexual stimulation will negatively affect the mental development of teenagers. Regarding film or spectacle entertainment that is easily accessible today via the internet and Youtube applications, there are times when it has a good psychological impact, but the influence of this entertainment has an unfavorable effect on the mental development of adolescents. For example, detective films that have a criminal figure as the main role and violent action films with a background of revenge. These movie scenes will easily influence the behavior of teenagers in their daily lives. These destructive conditions can negatively affect the teenagers themselves.

This certainly has an impact on the mentality of children, in this case adolescents who are not yet able to control their desires or emotions, will do things that lead to criminal acts and even do not hesitate to destroy other people's property

that they want. The lack of attention from the family or local government makes the delinquency of these teenagers very difficult to stop.

METHOD

This research was conducted in Malangke District, North Luwu Regency using descriptive qualitative research, which is one of several types of research that exist and is included in the type of qualitative research. Qualitative research is a study by understanding and analyzing a phenomenon or event in society with the aim of obtaining accountable data through in-depth interviews to research subjects with scientific questions, (Moeleong, 2013). The nature of this research is descriptive analysis. The purpose of descriptive research is to reveal events or facts that are found to occur and descriptive research is research that seeks to describe something. Data collection methods are carried out through observation, interviews, literature study and documentation. Primary data sourced from interviews in the field is processed and presented in tabular form. Secondary data from group fight settlement documents in descriptive form. In managing the data obtained from the research, the author uses a qualitative data analysis method with the results of the analysis described descriptively.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Mediation is one way of resolving cases in a peaceful, effective and appropriate manner for the parties. With the aim of providing a sense of justice to the parties. From the settlement process through mediation, a mutual agreement will be taken based on the parties and is a win-win solution. Mediation is one of the efforts in dispute resolution for litigants who are then mediated by a mediator (Sri Mamudji, 2017).

Referring to Article 1 point 2 of Perma 1/2016, a mediator is a judge or other party who has a mediator certificate as a neutral party who assists the parties in the negotiation process in order to find various possible dispute resolutions without using the method of deciding or imposing a settlement.

In mediation there are stages that must be passed, namely: First, the premediation stage. At this stage a mediator makes an initial step in mediation and preparations that must be made before the start of mediation, both strategies and ways of dealing with the litigants; second, the mediation implementation stage. This stage is the stage when the litigants confer or deliberate in a forum attended by a mediator as an arbiter of the problems being experienced by the parties; third, the mediation implementation stage. The mediation implementation stage is the final stage where the litigants implement the agreement that has been taken and then written in a written agreement (Sri Mamudji, 2017).

Meanwhile, the duties of a mediator contained in Article 14 of Perma 1/2016 have detailed the stages of the mediator's duties in carrying out their functions as follows:

- a. Introduce themselves and give the parties the opportunity to introduce themselves to each other.
- b. Explain the purpose, objectives, and nature of the mediation to the parties.
- c. Explain the position and role of a neutral, non-decision-making mediator.
- d. Make rules for the implementation of mediation with the parties.

- e. Explains that the mediator can hold a meeting with one party without the other party being present (caucus).
- f. Develop a mediation schedule with the parties.
- g. Fill out the mediation schedule form.
- h. Providing an opportunity for the parties to present their issues and peace proposals.
- i. Inventorying problems and scheduling discussions based on priority scale.
- j. Facilitate and encourage the parties to:
 - a) explore and explore the interests of the parties;
 - b) seeking various settlement options that are best for the parties; and
 - c) work together to achieve completion.
- k. Assist the parties in drafting and formulating a peace agreement.
- l. Submit a report on the success, failure and/or inability to conduct mediation to the examining judge;
- m. Declare that one or both parties have not acted in good faith and inform the examining judge.
- n. Other duties in carrying out its functions.

Thus, it can be seen that the mediator's task is to help formulate a peace agreement between the parties to the dispute with a neutral position and not by deciding or imposing a settlement. After the mediation succeeds in reaching an agreement, a peace agreement is issued, then the mediator submits it to the judge examining the case to be confirmed in a Deed of Peace (Nafiatul Munawaroh, 2023).

Social problems in the form of juvenile delinquency certainly arise and are experienced by most social groups and the phenomenon will be the center of attention of most members of society to find the most effective way to overcome both preventively and repressively. Juvenile delinquency is only the smallest part of the social problems experienced by society. Today's society is plagued by several social problems, among others:

- a. With the high quantity of births, population problems arise.
- b. For a variety of reasons, the problem of poverty arises.
- c. Perhaps due to mental decline, the problem of corruption arose.
- d. Because the advancement of weaponry is supported by political chaos.
- e. Due to the moral degradation of these individuals, the problem of prostitution, both overt and covert, has arisen.

In general, social problems arising from the actions of teenagers are felt to be very disruptive to community life both in cities and in remote villages. The result is heartbreaking, community life becomes restless, feelings of insecurity and even some of its members feel threatened by their lives. The problem is basically a shared responsibility within the group. This does not mean that the community must hate delinquent children or ostracize them but quite the opposite. The community is morally required to be able to turn delinquent children (dilinkuen) into pious children, at least to be returned to a state of equilibrium (good).

Fights that often occur in Malangke Sub-district are usually triggered by trivial matters and are mostly carried out by teenagers due to irritation and arguments that lead to differences of opinion and fighting. It is certainly our duty as a community to prevent these things, considering that adolescence is a period of self-discovery, so we as adults must always remind and provide understanding of the things that trigger fights between teenagers.

a. Factors Causing Fights Between Youth Groups in Malangke Sub-district

In teenage fights, if described, there are 4 four psychological factors that cause a teenager to get involved in student fights (Eko Setiawan, 2015), namely:

a) Internal factors

Adolescents involved in fighting are usually less able to adapt to complex environmental situations. Complex here means the diversity of views, cultural economic levels, and all stimuli from the environment that are increasingly diverse and numerous. In this situation, it usually causes pressure on everyone. Teenagers involved in fights are less able to cope, let alone utilize the situation for their own development. They are usually easily discouraged, quick to run away from their problems, and choose to use the shortest way to solve problems. Adolescents who fight frequently are found to have inner conflicts, are easily frustrated, have unstable emotions, are insensitive to the feelings of others, and have strong feelings of inferiority; they usually crave recognition.

b) Family factors

Violent households clearly have an impact on children. The child learns as a teenager that violence is part of who they are, so it is natural for them to be violent too. On the other hand, parents who overprotect their children will cause the child to grow up as an individual who is not independent and does not dare to develop a unique identity. Once he joins his peers, he will give himself totally to the group as part of the identity he builds.

c) School factors

Schools are not seen as institutions that must educate their students into something, but must first be judged by the quality of their teaching. Therefore, a school environment that does not stimulate students to learn will cause students to prefer to do activities outside of school with their friends. After that, the issue of education and teachers obviously play the most important role. Unfortunately, teachers play more of a role as punishers and enforcers of rules and as authoritarian figures who actually also use violence in educating.

d) Environmental factors

The environment between home and school that adolescents experience daily has an impact on the emergence of fights. For example, the home environment is cramped and rundown, and neighborhood members behave badly.

Based on data obtained by the author at the Malangke Police Station, North Luwu Regency, the causes of group fights are as follows:

a) The issue of juvenile delinquency included a broken motorcycle that was borrowed so that it could not be used and caused anger.

b) Offenses and misunderstandings when gathering or hanging out together

c) During tarwih prayers during the holy month of Ramadan, they do not enter the mosque, make a lot of noise outside the mosque and are reprimanded by other teenagers who take offense and get angry.

d) Dropping out of school

Socio-economic conditions that are increasingly complex make the wheels of life of many people experience setbacks. Difficult and impossible economic

conditions make some teenagers forced to drop out of school and help their parents make a living or just to ease the cost of family life because they do not pay for school. This sometimes has an impact on the psychology of teenagers when they gather with their peers who are still in school, they will feel inferior and even often take offense if there is a discussion that they do not understand.

e) Lack of job opportunities

In the lives of teenagers, it is very concerning, because due to the absence of busyness that can overcome the burden of the behavior or behavior of teenagers, it is very troubling to the community, who do not know the problems or problems that will be carried out by these teenagers, they cannot think logically about their actions or actions. Because the impact or influence is very large on society, whose life is safe and peaceful. In fact, the government must intervene to take steps or efforts against adolescents who are rampant in troubling the community, which includes opening up jobs engaged in services including: hairdressing courses, sewing courses, vehicle mechanic courses and others. If the efforts or fields that have been attempted by the government can be followed with steadfastness, diligence and tenacity by teenagers, then the author feels sure and believes that teenagers already have capital in themselves, as a foundation of hope, for their future life.

The life experienced at times is very difficult, even suffering to fulfill their needs, but gradually something has appeared in the lives of adolescents in the community. Because adolescents have been busy doing is a success factor that exists in adolescents to be a pride or vital key that must be held firmly by a teenager. Likewise, adolescents must be more mature and dexterous, the knowledge and knowledge they have must really be deepened and further improved so that later the adolescents are certain of a trust, in the community. Because the coaching or education courses that have been followed have been developed and even practiced so that they feel proud and amazed because the results have been enjoyed.

f) Theft

The problem of theft that has occurred in Malangke Sub-district is one of the most serious community problems, to be considered and become a thought and reference material for the community, because theft can really be detrimental if the theft is classified in high classes, meaning that the stolen goods can be used as the most important livelihood, so from law enforcers, security and order, namely from the police, appeal to the public so that people are more careful in protecting very valuable items. This is because theft knows no place or time.

g) Liquor

Everyone seems to know the bad effects of alcohol (MIRAS). However, that also means that liquor is then shunned. In fact, the circulation of liquor, both licensed and unlicensed, must continue to be rampant.

Security and public order is an essential need of the Indonesian people who live the ideals, goals of society to realize a safe, peaceful and orderly just and prosperous society both materially and spiritually based on Pancasila. For this reason, public obedience to the norms is needed, namely: Religious norms, social

norms, legal norms, moral norms. In this connection it is necessary to realize that in countries that are developing, where it is also felt in Indonesia, changes in old values are abandoned while new values do not yet exist which result in disruption of security and public order.

In essence, the entire community, TNI and Polri are supporters and implementers of the Kamtibmas function, where Polri is the main force. The technique of committing delinquency has also developed, which was originally carried out traditionally, developing towards the use of modern technology and the methods used are increasingly courageous, and originally the nature of violence was carried out when forced once or in the context of self-defense, now acts of violence are often carried out by teenagers not only to defend themselves or because they are forced once but more likely to be sadism (without recognizing humanity).

In terms of the consequences of the influence caused by delinquency that occurs today, it can cause a lot of unrest in the wider community, especially with the tendentious publication of the mass media which dramatizes the cases that occur, so that violence is increasingly widespread.

In addition, the consequences can also affect various sectors of life (such as strikes, demonstrations and others). And there are also those that affect the continuity of the development of the younger generation. Kamtibmas disturbances are a problem for the whole community, while law enforcement efforts to overcome Kamtibmas disturbances as we know youth is the peak of all strengths and attention to teenage problems or the environment is very large and delinquency committed by adolescents can be caused by management because of the commotion that occurs in society.

The results of the research obtained by the author through the explanation of the Malangke Police Chief that in North Luwu Regency at this time is a problem that is most troubling because individual fights, fights between groups and even mass fights often occur. So that it can disrupt the security and order of the community and at such times changes overturn moral values and a lot of erosion takes place in all areas of life, in such situations people tend to use their own efforts in trying to achieve the desired goals. There are many deviations in behavior and delinquent acts committed by teenagers, the community or parents often imagine that their obedient and obedient children suddenly become violent and do not want to heed their parents' orders anymore. They or parents force their children to overcome all these pressures and orders even though the child is already tall (AKP. Alimin P, 2022).

While we have understood that parental and early influences strongly dominate the formation of character and morals needed for the growth of the child's ego in addition to how difficult and difficult it is to correct adolescents who have already fallen into delinquency, money can be felt by all parties, especially to parents because that is why prevention efforts must be made immediately so that future generations can be saved from destruction. Among adolescents who have been helped in mental care, it turns out that delinquency is common among those who experience mental illness due to unstable household conditions / atmosphere, lack of attention from parents and importantly because of the lack of a sense of security in the teenager.

Also, poor economic conditions, the problem of destitution, the lack of employment opportunities that can lead to unemployment and various similar factors

encourage increased delinquency with economic motives. Every development will cause changes in society in which there are changes in attitudes and expectations, all of which can affect the behavior of individuals in society. So, it is clear that delinquency due to influences originating from the community, family and individual environment and delinquency committed by adolescents clearly affects the security and order of the community, especially in North Luwu Regency, because it is said that every time there is an activity or hospitality held in the District there is always chaos and fights so that it can disrupt public order.

b. Effective Efforts Made by Mediators in Resolving Group Fights

Juvenile delinquency is currently one of the most serious social problems. If this problem is not addressed immediately, it is estimated that fatal consequences will befall the future of a nation. Teenagers are the generation that will carry on the responsibility and continue the ideals of the nation. If this generation in its day has experienced obstacles and gloomy times, what about the future and later how the implementation of responsibility in continuing the ideals of the nation. Efforts to tackle juvenile delinquency can generally be classified into three parts:

a) Preventive measures

These actions are preventive in nature so that things do not happen that we do not want from our own adolescents. This can take the form of efforts that are shown directly or indirectly. Directly are actions taken to prevent these dangers from entering the environment of adolescents, in this case the target of our actions is direct efforts to adolescents. The actions are:

1. Through education in schools such as sex education and about the dangers of narcotics.
2. Through non-formal education such as recitation, scouts, courses and others.
3. Through organizational activities such as through arisan, youth cooperatives, clubs and others.

Indirectly are activities carried out by teenagers that are good so that they can prevent teenagers from negative actions, so these activities are shown to the living environment of teenagers such as:

- 1) The family environment includes:
 1. Avoiding rifts and unrest in the household.
 2. Parents prepare enough time to be able to hang out, educate, supervise children at home.
 3. Conducting religious and mental education outside.
 4. Don't overindulge your child but don't put too much pressure on them either.
- 2) The school environment includes:
 1. Provide educational and teaching facilities at school so that children are interested and happy to go to school.
 2. School subjects should be directed towards the cultivation of mental and moral strength and high morale and the cultivation of adequate skills as well as practical and useful skills for the youth.
 3. Every school should have a Social Worker who is in charge of guiding students in matters outside of teaching (extracurricular).
- 3) In the community environment with activities including:

1. Establishing community centers and youth clubs where children can organize activities to train themselves in various skills, knowledge, sports and so on.
2. Improve scout education.
3. Improve recreation centers and safe, good environment.
4. Strict supervision of places that are off-limits to children and teenagers.

b) Curative and rehabilitative measures

Actions that "cure" adolescents who have already committed special offenses also take the form of actions and activities that seek to restore the confidence of adolescents who have been cured to return to a normal life:

1. Actions of a medical nature.
2. Awareness-raising measures so that they do not do things that are forbidden to them.
3. Measures that put delinquent adolescents into special educational homes for them.

Rehabilitation measures are actions that restore their good name and restore their confidence to live normally in society. This activity can take the form of:

1. For those who have committed sexual delinquency, marriage can be arranged for them so that they can have their own family legally and properly.
2. Provide continuous hands-on guidance to them, both mentally and in terms of skills.
3. Channeling those who have recovered into occupations that match their talents and interests.
4. It can also channel them to transmigration areas to start a new life.

c) Repressive actions

Repressive efforts include countermeasures in the form of direct action against adolescents who have misbehaved and broken the law. Types and repressive measures are:

1. Raids and arrests;
2. Investigation, examination and depreciation;
3. Returned to family or temporarily detained;
4. Submitted to the court.

Special guidance (*treatment*, rehabilitation) and deemed necessary to improve their behavior and re-educate them, then to the adolescents concerned specifically. Special coaching is not only aimed at the delinquent youth but also at the parents or caregivers so that they have better opportunities and means to nurture the youth better.

According to the Malangke Police Chief, age groups or peer groups have a major influence on adolescents as individuals. This opinion is based more on the results of in-depth research which is in fact the case, so the problem now is how the child's attitude towards reality as well as if the child is not given the opportunity to try himself then forever he will depend on his parents, but this situation is not the ideal of education for children and those who have entered adolescence ". (AKP. Alimin P, 2022).

In order to concretize efforts to overcome juvenile delinquency as a series of efforts to foster the younger generation, this program is prepared with the aim of achieving an orderly life of adolescents, so as to enable the growth and development

of adolescents who can be expected as development potential and as HANKAMNAS potential.

The achievement of evenly distributed security and public order, and the stability of aspects of community life towards a society guaranteed strong national security, welfare and tranquility based on Pancasila.

CONCLUSION

A mediator is a neutral party who assists the parties in the negotiation process to find various possible dispute resolutions without resorting to imposing a settlement. A mediator's role is to mediate between disputing parties or disputing parties to obtain an agreement to make peace. Based on the results of the research that has been discussed, the author can conclude that the factors that cause fights between groups of teenagers in Malangke District are often triggered by trivial things such as Broken motorbikes, quickly offended, Disturbing prayer times, Lack of employment, Theft and Alcohol issues. While the effective efforts made by mediators in resolving group fights are that they involve the government, community leaders, religious leaders, traditional leaders, youth leaders, TNI and Polri to be able to resolve group fights. The steps taken by the mediator in resolving group fights such as; Calling each of the disputing parties to be given religious understanding in accordance with their beliefs; Telling stories that commonly occur so that they can touch the feelings of both parties; Presenting elders or elder figures to solve problems; Visiting the homes of each perpetrator and victim to ask what triggers group fights. So that with this, the mediator can resolve youth group fights by making minutes and statements and attendance lists made by the government, religious leaders, traditional leaders, community leaders, youth leaders as well as the TNI and Polri as parties who mediate these problems. This is done as a form of assertiveness of the mediators and stakeholders involved in solving the problem as a reinforcement if the fight continues.

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