



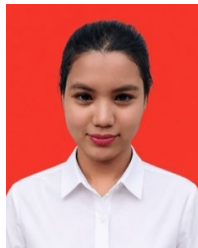
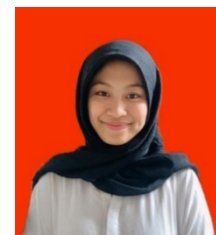
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Normative Harmonization of the Cirebon City Regulation on Child Protection against Law Number 35 of 2014

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Abstract

Background. Normative Harmonization of the Cirebon City Regional Regulation on Child Protection with Law No. 35 of 2014. This study is based on the importance of legal certainty and aligning regional child protection norms with national regulations.

This study evaluates the written norms in Cirebon City Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2024 concerning the Advancement and Protection of Children.

Aims. This study aims to analyze the formulation of specific protection norms for children who are victims of crime and to examine the vertical alignment and harmonization of its penalties with Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection.

Methods. The research method applied is a normative-juridical approach, using both legislative and conceptual methods to analyze primary and secondary legal sources. The findings indicate that, from a doctrinal perspective, Cirebon City Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2024 covers forms of protection, handling procedures, and the delegation of authority to local institutions; however, its provisions remain abstract and general. From the perspective of vertical synchronization, the substantive provisions on specific protection are already in line with national legal principles, although a "vacuum of norms" remains regarding legal certainty in procedures for handling victims.

Conclusion. In conclusion, regulations and improvements to the technical provisions are needed so that Cirebon City Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2024 provides fair legal certainty that is doctrinally binding.

Keywords: Normative Harmonization; Special Child Protection; Normative Legal Research.



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INTRODUCTION

Child protection is a crucial element in efforts to uphold human rights and implement local government based on the principles of social justice and legal certainty. Children, as the next generation of the nation, have an embedded constitutional right to be protected from various types of violence, exploitation, discrimination, and unfair treatment that can endanger their physical, mental, and developmental integrity. In the Indonesian national legal system, child protection is regulated in Law Number 35 of 2014, which amends Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection.¹ This national regulation sets normative high standards regarding children's rights and the country's constitutional obligations in providing special protection, especially for children in vulnerable conditions such as victims of crime. However, in the context of implementing broad and responsible regional autonomy, national laws require the development and translation of norms into regional regulations. This translation aims to ensure that the handling, prevention, and recovery of children who are victims of crime can be carried out with effective operations and responsiveness to the dynamics and needs of the local community.

¹ Indonesia, Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 297 of 2014.

<https://jdih.kemenkeu.go.id/api/download/fulltext/2014/35TAHUN2014UU.pdf>

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During the Field Experience Practice (PPL) activity at the Cirebon City DPRD Secretariat, we gained an understanding of government administration implementation and the processes that support the formation of regional regulations. In that activity, it appeared that every regional regulation must be prepared in accordance with existing legal provisions and supported by effective administration and coordination. One important point is the need for alignment between local regulations and higher laws. This is related to Cirebon City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2024 concerning Child Protection, which regulates child protection at the local level.² Thus, these regulations need to be analyzed to understand the special protection arrangements for children who have experienced crimes and their relationship with Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection.³

The Cirebon City Government and the Cirebon City Regional People's Representative Council have established and ratified Cirebon City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2024 concerning the Promotion and Protection of Children as the main legal basis for the implementation of child protection in the region. However, in the Indonesian legal system, which follows the principle of legislative hierarchy (stufenbau theory), regional regulations are not made in isolation. Every legal regulation in the region must align, be consistent with, and synchronize with higher regulations at the national level (Kelsen, 2011).⁴ Legal problems arise when the special protection norms for children who are victims of crime in Cirebon City Regulation Number 6 of 2024 are analyzed juridically and doctrinally. In practice, article formulations are often too abstract, procedures for handling cases are not explained in detail, and technical norms (a vacuum of norms) related to the division of executive power between regional agencies are lacking. This unclear normative situation can lead to diverse interpretations (multiple interpretations), overlapping powers, and blurring the guarantee of fair legal certainty for children who are victims of crime (Marzuki, 2017).⁵

In theory, this normative juridical research is based on a strong conceptual framework, one of which is the theory of the hierarchy of legal norms (Stufenbau theory) proposed by Hans

² Cirebon City Government, *Cirebon City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2024 concerning the Promotion and Protection of Children*, Cirebon City Regional Gazette of 2024 No. 6.

https://jdih.cirebonkota.go.id/produk/_NzH09oAjFmKzlyXaNJWwJZO1Zp1y7tYeS3XuAbzFhP2jB3jjD7DRPbDDrki56WbxsF_g~~

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Hans Kelsen, *Pure Legal Theory: The Basics of Normative Law*, translated by Raisul Muttaqien (Bandung: Nusa Media, 2011), pp. 221–225.

https://books.google.com/books/about/Penelitian_Hukum.html?id=CKZADwAAQBAJ

⁵ Peter Mahmud Marzuki, *Legal Research: Revised Edition* (Jakarta: Kencana, 2017), pp. 93–98.

https://books.google.com/books/about/Penelitian_Hukum.html?id=CKZADwAAQBAJ

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Kelsen and further expanded by Hans Nawiasky through die Lehre von der Stufenordnung der Rechtsnormen.⁶ This theory states that a lower-level rule of law (lex inferior) should not conflict with a higher rule of law (lex superior) and should be drafted based on delegated authority. In addition, Gustav Radbruch proposed the concept of legal certainty (rechtssicherheit). obtained as an analytical tool to assess whether the preparation of norms in Cirebon City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2024 has included provisions that are firm, measurable, do not cause confusion, and can provide a real guarantee of protection for victims. In view of the theory of the state of law (rechtsstaat), protecting children as a vulnerable group requires procedural certainty and clarity in the division of authority among local institutions (Soekanto, 2015).⁷ The determination of protection designs, medical and psychosocial handling procedures, as well as the limits of the authority of institutions such as the social service, the women's and children's empowerment service, and the technical implementation unit in the region must be carefully prepared so as not to hinder the effectiveness of law when the norm is implemented in the field.

As a complement to the theoretical framework, this analysis is also based on the theory of legal protection according to Satjipto Rahardjo which emphasizes that the law is obliged to protect human rights that are affected by the actions of other parties, and this protection is aimed at the community so that they can enjoy all the rights guaranteed by the law (Rahardjo, 2014).⁸ In the context of protecting children who are victims of crime, regulations at the local level should not only be declarative, but also need to present real legal means that are easily accessible to victims. The existence of Cirebon City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2024 should be a guarantee that children who are victims of crime do not experience secondary victimization due to the complexity of legal procedures or lack of support from regional agencies. Therefore, academic research on the normative harmonization of Cirebon City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2024 from the perspective of Law Number 35 of 2014 is important and urgent to evaluate the validity of harmony, as well as the norm's doctrinal level of legal certainty.

⁶ Maria Farida Indrati S., *Legal Science: Types, Functions, and Content Materials* (Yogyakarta: Kanisius, 2007), pp. 41–45. <https://jurnalkonstitusi.mkri.id/index.php/jk/article/download/1943/625>.

⁷ Soerjono Soekanto, *Introduction to Legal Research*, Cet. 3 (Jakarta: UI Press, 2015), pp. 120–125. <https://www.google.com/search?q=https://pdrh.law.uui.ac.id/koleksi/detail/66945/pengantar-penelitian-hukum>

⁸ Satjipto Rahardjo, **Legal Science** (Bandung: PT Citra Aditya Bakti, 2014), pp. 53–55. <https://www.google.com/search?q=https://digilib.ub.ac.id/opac/pencarian-sederhana%3Dfaction%3DpencarianSederhana%26katakunci%3DRahardjo%252C%2BSatjipto%26ruas%3DPenarang%26bahan%3D1>

Based on the background and theoretical framework above, this research systematically analyzes and answers the two main questions of this article. This study aims to analyze and describe in detail the regulation of specific protection norms for children who are victims of criminal acts in Cirebon City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2024. This includes identifying the types of protection provided, measures and procedures for handling victims, and mapping the authority of relevant institutions or technical agencies at the regional level. Second, this study aims to analyze and test the extent of conformity of norms and the harmony of protection laws, especially for children who are victims of crime, in Cirebon City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2024, compared with Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning child protection.

In addition, this study has an innovation because it examines the relationship between local legal norms and national legal norms. This analysis was carried out by assessing whether the provisions on special protection, mentoring, rehabilitation, and social reintegration in the Cirebon City Regional Regulation align with the principles of the best interests of children, non-discrimination, and legal certainty. The novelty of this research lies not only in the regulation studied, but also in the analysis of the suitability, harmonization, and implementation of mechanisms for handling children who are victims of crime at the regional level. The results of this study are expected to provide insight into the advantages and disadvantages of Cirebon City Regulation Number 6 of 2024 and to inform improvements to implementing regulations and inter-agency coordination.

Based on this background explanation, this study examines the regulation of specific protection norms for children who are victims of crime in Cirebon City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2024, including the type of protection, handling mechanisms, and the authority of relevant institutions. In addition, this study also examines the harmony and synergy of legal rules of special influence for Child Victims of Crime in Cirebon City Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2024 referring to Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, so that it can be understood whether the provisions are in line with higher laws and can avoid the emergence of disputes and legal loopholes in its implementation. This paper aims to analyze the regulation of special protection norms for children who are victims of crime in Cirebon City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2024, including the types of protection, handling procedures, and the authority of related institutions. In addition, this assessment evaluates the alignment and balance of norms in Cirebon City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2024 with Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection. This goal is compiled in conjunction with the determination of the research problem.

METHODS

This study applies a normative legal method that focuses on analyzing written provisions using a legislative approach and legal concepts. The data sources come from primary legal documents, including Law No. 17 of 2016 concerning Child Protection and Cirebon City Regulation No. 6 of 2024, and are supplemented by journals and law books. Secondary legal material is taken from the book Legal Research by Peter Mahmud Marzuki as well as an article that reviews special protection for children in accordance with Law Number 35 of 2014. Data collection is carried out through a literature review by reading and recording relevant documents. The data is then analyzed in detail to identify conflicting local provisions or gaps, so recommendations can be made to improve articles that are more appropriate for the Cirebon City Regional Regulation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Agency Overview

The Secretariat of the Cirebon City DPRD serves as part of administrative services and assists in implementing the DPRD's duties and functions. The DPRD Secretariat is led by the Secretary of the DPRD, who is responsible for regulating secretariat administration, managing finances, facilitating DPRD meetings, and providing and coordinating the experts needed by the DPRD.

In carrying out its role, the DPRD Secretariat supports the DPRD's activities in carrying out the functions of making regional regulations, budgets, and supervision. The DPRD Secretariat also supports meeting preparation, note-taking, documentation, trial administration, and files related to regional law products.

As the institution that runs PPL, the Secretariat of the Cirebon City DPRD is relevant to this study because forming regional regulations requires administrative support and organized documentation. Cirebon City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2024 concerning Child Protection is one of the regional regulations that needs to be understood not only in terms of its content, but also in terms of its creation and implementation.

Results of PPL Implementation

During the implementation of PPL at the Cirebon City DPRD Secretariat, activities included an introduction to the organization and the duties of each section, administrative

management, document arrangement, and observation of the DPRD secretariat's implementation activities.

Other activities included assisting with recording and archiving files, studying meeting minutes, understanding the DPRD meeting process, and understanding administrative procedures related to preparing and documenting regional legal products. The activity instilled an understanding of the value of accuracy, order, and coordination in supporting the implementation of local government duties.

The PPL implementation also provided experience with the relationship between legal norms and government administration. Regional regulations require strict documentation, coordination, and task distribution to ensure proper implementation. Therefore, observations during PPL form the basis for evaluating the urgency of harmonizing and implementing Cirebon City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2024 concerning Child Protection.

DISCUSSION

Regulation of Special Protection Norms for Child Victims of Crime in Cirebon City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2024

The regulation of special protection norms for children who are victims of crime in Cirebon City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2024 is a comprehensive, systematic, integrated legal instrument based on human rights principles and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (KHA).⁹ This Regional Regulation not only treats child protection as an administrative concept, but also establishes a regional legal protection scheme focused on concrete actions—from early prevention and rapid crisis management to recovery after the incident. In accordance with Article 1, point 16 of the General Provisions, Special Protection is normatively defined as a type of protection provided to children in certain circumstances to address threats, dangers, and the physical, psychological, and social losses they experience.¹⁰ This framework serves as the main legal basis for the Cirebon City Regional Government to actively ensure protection for children who are in vulnerable conditions, especially for children who are targeted by criminal acts or crimes.

Special Forms of Protection

⁹ Cirebon City Government, Cirebon City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2024 concerning Child Protection, Cirebon City Regional Gazette of 2024 Number 6, Supplement to Cirebon City Regional Gazette Number 143. <https://jdih.cirebonkota.go.id>

¹⁰ *Ibid.* Article 1 Number 16

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Forms of Preventive Protection

Preventive protection is an action taken by local governments before crimes against children occur. This initiative aims to suppress the potential for violence and create a safe environment for children. The form includes:

- Counseling and education for the community about the rights and protection of children.
- Strengthening the function of the family in carrying out parenting and supervision.
- The involvement of the Regional Children's Forum in expressing views and encouraging children's participation.
- Providing knowledge to the community so as not to stigmatize children who are victims of crime.

Forms of Curative and Rehabilitative Protection

Curative protection (Treatment and rehabilitation protection provided to children who have been subjected to violence or criminal acts. This security is not only related to early treatment, but also to the recovery of the child's condition.¹¹ The forms include:

- Physical and medical protection includes health checks, treatment, and treatment according to the needs of the victims.
- Legal protection, including legal support and assistance throughout the examination process at the police, prosecutor's office, and in court.
- Psychological protection, which is counseling and support to help children cope with trauma.
- Social security, in the form of financial support, education insurance, and rehabilitation of children's relationships with families and communities.
- Provide a safe location, such as shelter or temporary shelter if the child has not been able to return to his or her original environment.

Procedures for Handling Victims

Articles 39, 41, and 42 regulate the mechanisms and procedures for handling children who are victims of crime, requiring all stages of handling to follow the principles of quick response, non-discrimination, and the best interests of the child. Those handling measures include:

Receipt of Reports and Initial Handling

¹¹ *Ibid. Section on Handling, Curative, Rehabilitation, and Repatriation of Children Victims of Crime.*

Reports about cases experienced by children are received through an easily accessible complaint system. Once the report is received, the authorities must immediately provide initial treatment while maintaining the confidentiality of the child's identity, so that the victim feels safe and does not feel additional pressure.¹²

Examination of Children's Condition and Needs

After the report is received, an evaluation is carried out of the child's condition, including health, mental health, and social aspects. This examination identifies the most needed help, such as health care or mental support.¹³

Assistance in Legal Proceedings

If the case moves to the legal stage, the child is entitled to support from the authorities, such as social workers, lawyers, or psychologists. This assistance helps children feel safe and ensures their rights are protected during the legal process.

Recovery of Children's Condition

After initial treatment, the child receives rehabilitation services based on their needs. Recovery can include therapy, counseling, mental support, and social assistance. This stage is carried out gradually until the child's condition improves.

Return of children to a safe environment

The final stage is carried out by facilitating the child's safe return to the family or community environment. At this stage, local governments and related parties must carry out supervision to ensure that children do not experience violence, pressure, or ill-treatment from the surrounding environment again.

Authority of Institutions and Agencies at the Regional Level

The implementation of special protection norms in areas such as Cirebon City cannot be carried out by only one institution.¹⁴ This requires clear sharing of responsibilities, powers, and collaboration among local government agencies to address social issues involving neglected children and vulnerable groups. The following is the division of authority of institutions and agencies at the regional level based on the area of government management:

Technical Service Devices

¹² *Ibid.* Article 19 paragraph (1) jo. Article 64 paragraph (2).

¹³ Cirebon City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2024, op. cit. cit., Article 39 paragraph (2).

¹⁴ Cirebon City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2024 concerning the Promotion and Protection of Children, Cirebon City Regional Gazette of 2024 Number 6, CHAPTER VII. <https://jdih.cirebonkota.go.id>

- Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office (DP3A). Acting as a key sector that has responsibility for coordinating policies, designing special protection programs, and offering integrated complaint services for communities or children in need of special protection.¹⁵
- The Social Service has technical authority related to social rehabilitation, the provision of shelters or shelters (such as Children's Social Protection Houses/RPSA), as well as direct handling of children who are abandoned or victims of exploitation.¹⁶

Cross-Sector Coordination and Task Forces

- Coordinating Organizations at the regional level established in accordance with the Mayor's Decree. The membership involves collaboration among government elements (executive and legislative), community organizations, and vertical institutions. Its job is to guarantee that special protection programs function synchronously across different sectors.

Information Systems and Data Management

The local government, through the institution that handles communication and informatics and the relevant technical service, has the authority to:

- Collect, organize, and maintain proper data on cases that require special protection.
- Protect the privacy of victims' data and utilize the database for regional policy evaluation.

Coaching, Supervision, and Order

- Supervision of Social Institutions: Local governments have the authority to monitor the operations of social welfare institutions, orphanages, or other organizations that handle vulnerable groups to ensure they remain in accordance with the provisions of the law.¹⁷

¹⁵ Cirebon City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2024, op. cit. cit., Article 34 jo. CHAPTER VII; See also Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, Article 21 and Article 73A.

¹⁶ Cirebon City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2024, op. cit., Article 34; See also Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2020 concerning National Standards for Child Social Welfare Institutions. <https://jdih.kemensos.go.id>

¹⁷ Cirebon City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2024, op. cit. cit., CHAPTER V.

- Satpol PP, supports the supervision of public order in public places to prevent possible violations, exploitation, or actions that can endanger the safety of children and vulnerable groups.¹⁸

Community and Business Participation

Regional regulations also provide opportunities and participatory authority for the community, families, media, and the business sector to play a role in social supervision, submit quick reports of violations, and contribute to creating a safe and welcoming environment for vulnerable groups.

Legal Analysis

The Conformity of Norms and Harmony of the Law on Special Protection of Child Victims of Crime in Cirebon City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2024 is reviewed from Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection

In the national legal system, local regulations must be based on the principle of vertical synchronization and *Lex Superior Derogat Legi Inferiori*, which states that lower regulations must not conflict with higher regulations.¹⁹ In the context of child protection regulations, Law Number 35 of 2014, which amends Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection (hereinafter referred to as the Child Protection Law) serves as the main legal basis that delegates the responsibility for fulfilling the rights of children, including children who are victims of crime, in a balanced manner to the Regional Government.²⁰ The Cirebon City Government responded by ratifying Cirebon City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2024 concerning Child Protection, effective from September 2024.

Based on the principle of norm conformity, the content of Cirebon City Regulation Number 6 of 2024 closely aligns with the Child Protection Law, especially regarding the concept of "Special Protection". Article 59 paragraphs (1) and (2) of the Child Protection Law expressly require the Regional Government to provide special protection to children involved with the law, especially for children who are victims of physical, psychological, and sexual

¹⁸ Ibid., CHAPTER V; See also Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2018 concerning the Pamong Praja Police Unit, Article 5. <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/82586/pp-no-16-tahun-2018>

¹⁹ Maria Farida Indrati Soeprapto, *Jurisprudence 1: Types, Functions, and Content Materials* (Yogyakarta: PT Kanisius, 2020), p. 72. Google Books - Legal Knowledge. https://books.google.co.id/books/about/Ilmu_Perundang_Undangan_1.html

²⁰ Article 21 paragraph (1) and paragraph (4) of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 297 of 2014. <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/38723/uu-no-35-tahun-2014>

violence.²¹ The imperative norms of the center are accurately applied in the consideration and content of Cirebon City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2024, which emphasizes the challenge of fulfilling children's rights in the regions; local legal instruments are needed to ensure the recovery of children facing extreme vulnerability.²²

The legal balance between these two legislative products is most evident from the distribution of roles (operational approach). The Child Protection Law regulates protection instruments at a macro level—such as the mandate for rapid handling, psychosocial assistance, social assistance, and legal protection in Article 59A. In contrast, Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2024 addresses implementation shortcomings in Cirebon City without changing the law's basic norms. This regulation implements the law's instructions by creating a measurable management ecosystem, including regulation of children's data information systems, training, and guarantees for fund allocation from the APBD. There are structured arrangements regarding "Coordination" and "Cooperation" in the Regional Regulation that ensure that regional service units (such as the Women's and Children's Protection Unit and the Cirebon City DP3APPKB) have official legitimacy to carry out medical rehabilitation, trauma recovery, and legal assistance for child victims of crime without being trapped in overlapping authority.

Furthermore, from the perspective of criminology and legal sociology, harmonizing this norm reflects a shift in handling that aligns with prioritizing child victims of crime not only as evidence in the criminal justice process, but also as people entitled to restorative justice. The right to recovery for child victims in Cirebon City now has two sources of legitimacy that are constitutionally guaranteed through the Child Protection Law and are implemented through the facilities and infrastructure regulated in Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2024.

Based on this analysis, it can be concluded that there is no disharmony or conflict of norms between Cirebon City Regulation Number 6 of 2024 and Law Number 35 of 2014. The Regional Regulation is fully aligned and suitable because it serves as a technical implementation guide that applies special protection principles in local government management, thereby ensuring more practical, systematic, and clear legal certainty for child victims of crime in Cirebon City.

Recommendations

Reconstruction and Formation of Derivative Technical Norms

²¹ *Ibid.* Article 59 paragraphs (1) and (2).

²² Consideration of letter b, Cirebon City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2024 concerning Child Protection.
<https://jdih.cirebonkota.go.id/>

The Cirebon City Government and the Cirebon City DPRD must prioritize issuing a Mayor's Regulation (Perwali) as a guideline for implementing Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2024. This guardianship must include Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for 24-hour crisis intervention services, an explanation of the emergency response fund scheme, and guidance on financing treatment and visum for crime victims.

Strengthening Institutional Structure and Synergy

Strengthening the function of the Cirebon City UPTD PPA as the main sector in handling victims by increasing the budget allocation, improving the capacity of human resources (clinical psychologists and social workers), and providing adequate safe house facilities. In addition, a Joint Protocol must be formed between the UPTD PPA, the Cirebon Police PPA Unit, the Prosecutor's Office, and the District Court to ensure the principle of restorative justice.

Culture Education of Community Law

Expand socialization and comprehensive legal education to the sub-district/RT/RW and school levels to create legal awareness and reduce negative stigma (victim abuse) against children who are victims of crime.

CONCLUSION

Conclusion

Cirebon City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2024 is present as a comprehensive local legal instrument that normatively and operationally strengthens special protection for child victims of crime at the regional level. This regulation integrates preventive, curative, and rehabilitative protection mechanisms and establishes procedures for handling cases based on quick response and the best interests of children, through a clear division of authority among regional institutions such as DP3A, Social Services, and UPTD PPA. Based on the analysis of legal harmonization, this Regional Regulation is proven to have no conflict of norms and is fully in line with Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection (*Lex Superior Derogat Legi Inferiori*), because this Regional Regulation positions itself as a technical guideline that provides legal certainty, budget certainty, and operational legitimacy to ensure the right to restoration and restorative justice for children victims of crime in Cirebon City.

Suggestions

Recommendations for Related Agencies

- a) The Cirebon City Government and the DPRD are expected to immediately prioritize the creation of the Mayor's Regulation (Perwali) as an operational guide from Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2024. This Guardianship should contain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for 24-hour crisis intervention services, an explanation of the emergency response fund scheme, as well as funding for treatment and visum for crime victims.
- b) Maximizing the role of the Cirebon City PPA UPTD as the main manager in handling victims through increasing the budget from the APBD, training for human resources (such as clinical psychologists and social workers), and the preparation of adequate safe house facilities. In addition, a Joint Protocol mapping is needed among the UPTD PPA, the Cirebon Police PPA Unit, the Prosecutor's Office, and the District Court to ensure the principle of restorative justice is upheld.

For the Faculty

- a) Strengthening the Legal Practice Curriculum (PPL/Internship): The faculty needs to continue to strive to improve the quality and relevance of the Field Experience Practice (PPL) program so that students can directly feel the connection between normative legal theory and the implementation of government administration at the legislative and regional executive levels.
- b) Development of Public & Regional Policy Study Centers: Faculty can provide details of advanced studies or legal clinics for students to support local governments in assessing, designing, and testing the alignment of regional legal products so that there is no gap in norms.

For the Next Researcher

Future researchers may be able to conduct a comparative analysis between the Child Protection Regulation in Cirebon City and local regulations in other districts or cities to identify the most efficient model of legal harmonization for protecting children targeted by crime.

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