

ROCCIPI Analysis of Surabaya City's Regional Policy on the Implementation of Child Protection

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Abstract

This research was conducted to analyze Surabaya City Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2023 concerning the implementation of child protection using the Rule, Opportunity, Capacity, Communication, Interest, Process, Ideology (ROCCIPI) approach. The research uses qualitative methods with government data sources and participation from the people of Surabaya City. The results of this research are that through the Rule category, the Surabaya City child protection policy has been in existence since 2011 and has been a guideline since then in developing child protection programs, however, detailed evaluation and development of the scope of the regulation is needed. In the Opportunity factor, creating environmental conditions that support regulations and prevent inappropriate behavior needs to be the focus of implementation efforts. In the Capacity or ability factor, it should be noted that involving parties involved with adequate capacity can increase compliance. Then the communication factor or effective communication needs to be improved to ensure that regulations and information related to child protection are conveyed clearly to all parties. Interest factors and processes, the decision-making process also have a big impact. Understanding and managing interests and understanding the decision-making process will help design more effective implementation strategies. Finally, the ideological aspect shows that local values, habits, and customs need to be considered in designing an approach that is appropriate to the cultural context of Surabaya society. Therefore, the implementation of Surabaya City's child protection policy still requires evaluation and through the ROCCIPI method, the government can open dialogue and opportunities for partnerships and increase community participation in developing children's policies.

Keywords: Public Policy, Policy Implementation, ROCCIPI



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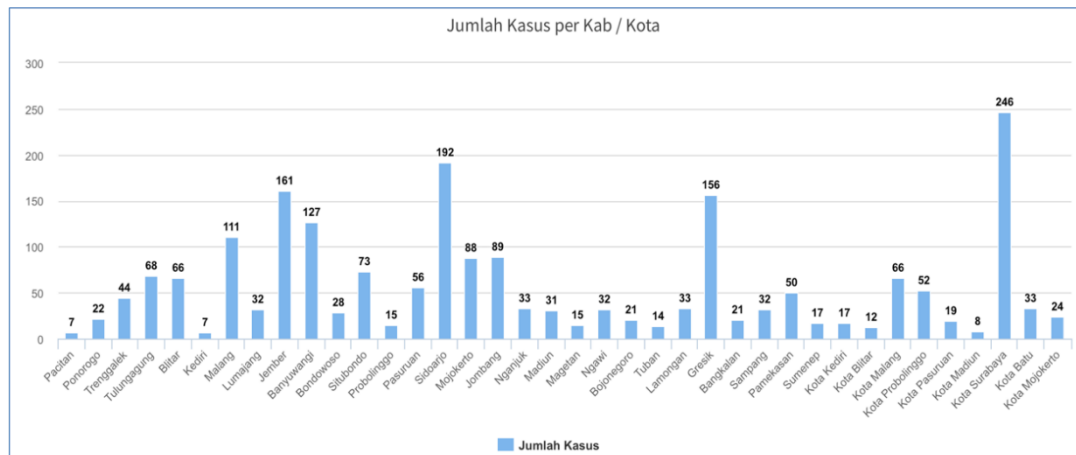
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Introduction

The global agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is clear and encourages the elimination of violence against children (Kanti, 2024). Children are a nation's asset in continuing a country's leadership in encouraging development progress carried out by the country in the long term so that the physical and mental well-being, social and social rights of individual children become a very important concern so that they can provide the next golden generation of a country (Sukardi et al., 2024). It cannot be denied that the most basic thing regarding child protection is "human rights" which must be protected by the state, families, and communities because it is written in the mandate of the laws of the Republic of Indonesia Article 20 No. 35 of 2014 concerning "Child Protection" must be maintained, cared for, coached, educated and their rights fulfilled (Hari Sutra, 2020). We realize that the losses caused by

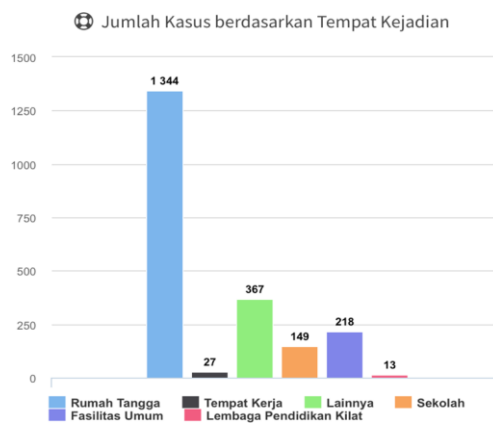
violence in children have long and expensive mental, social, and economic impacts not only throughout their lives but also for the next generation. The following is an example of a case that occurred in East Java regarding child violence.



Source: Simfoni-PPA, 2023

Figure 1. Graph of Distribution of Cases of Violence against Children in East Java January 2023-November 2023

Through the data included, the author above shows the distribution of cases of violence against children that occurred in Indonesia based on the distribution of cities/regencies in East Java Province in the period January 2023-November 2023.



Source: Simfoni-PPA,2023.

Figure 1. Number of cases by location

From the data above, we must be aware that the pattern of sexual violence is still the highest percentage of types of violence in East Java, especially in the city of Surabaya. This problem is in line with the flow of information dissemination the lack of supervision and the very lack of self-protection education for children. Seeing the rampant violence that occurs against children, it is necessary to carry out movements by the main stakeholders, especially encouragement carried out by regional governments, effective preventive and intervention

steps in taking the government seriously in addition to the issuance of regional regulations, namely with the collaboration of actors in terms of education, family, government agencies. For child protection and other institutions, collaborative governance is one of the strategic models that can be implemented by local governments in solving the problem of violence against children in Indonesia to create a child-friendly environment without repeated cases of physical, and psychological violence, abuse, exploitation, and others (Sukmawati, 2022).

The efforts of stakeholders, namely the Surabaya City regional government, in responding to violence against children are reflected in Number 6 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of Child Protection and have been amended to become Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2023 which contains the fulfillment of children's rights without discrimination, violence, fulfillment of the rights to protect street children, disabilities. as well as integrated service institutions, safe houses and children's participation forums in Surabaya (Surabaya, 2022). Surabaya is the capital of East Java Province with a rapid economic center and the fastest urban development in East Java, making it a unique region and an urbanized area so that children become vulnerable to various new risks and challenges. Therefore, concrete and comprehensive regulations are needed to provide optimal protection for children in the Surabaya City area.

Before Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2011 which was changed to Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2023, child protection in the City of Surabaya had not been fully organized systematically. Several cases of violence, exploitation, and inequality are still a serious concern. Therefore, it is necessary to have a strong and sustainable legal basis to involve all parties in realizing effective child protection. This Regional Regulation not only responds to issues that arise at that time but also provides a framework that is adaptive to the development of community dynamics. Therefore, strengthening regulations in the field of child protection is a necessity to ensure that children's rights remain optimally protected amidst various social, economic, and cultural dynamics. In making changes to Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2011, the Surabaya City government involved various related parties, ranging from government institutions, and civil society organizations, to academic elements. 19 non-governmental organizations have been involved in seriously implementing child protection, formulating drug rehabilitation facilities and places for children who are now becoming a market for developing drugs and the latest data shows that child violence reached 152 cases in 2022 and will increase in 2023 (Kristiani, 2023). This involvement aims to ensure that every aspect regulated in this regulation reflects the needs and interests of children as a whole.

Many studies have been carried out regarding Surabaya regional regulations related to child protection, but they are still looking at aspects of implementation in one sector, for example, education, mosques, and other things, in her writing, Thania Syahwa states that policies for implementing child protection must be accompanied by the maximum role of female members, especially Surabaya DPRD legislators by actively participating (Thania Syahwa, 2023), Then Ismail's writing stated that child-friendly activities in Surabaya had run

smoothly but communication in the form of cooperation was still often complicated and problem-solving was not fast enough, plus there was a lack of massive communication carried out through social media and others as well as a commitment to achieving common goals by the community, neighbors, relatives. has not been able to convey (Ismail, 2023). The last one is Citra's article which shows that the collaboration carried out by the regional government and other government agencies in Surabaya regarding handling child violence is running well but the commitment and motivation of the actors is still lacking (Pragitha, 2023).

This research aims to analyze Surabaya City regional regulations in child protection efforts and communication models and implementation in the field toward the goals to be achieved. From the problems described above, the author will focus on examining the consistency of implementation in the field related to Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2011 and then see how challenges amidst the high flow of social media and other technology reflect concrete steps taken by the Surabaya government, as well as exploring how institutions, families, the environment, communities, and others are involved in this issue of child protection. This is an interesting issue to look at further, especially how the policies and goals set can resolve the complex framework of children's problems in the city of Surabaya.

Literature Review

A. Policy Implementation

Policy implementation is a series of plans that can be implemented in the field by looking at the achievement of the goals that have been set. According to Fredrich, policy implementation is that the policy is proposed to overcome problems, as well as difficulties in solutions that are useful for society at large with the goals to be achieved. (Fajarwati, 2022). In policy implementation theory, according to Grindle, policy success is measured by the suitability of the targets and the results of the policies carried out. The stages in policy implementation are also divided into two in this theory, namely the policy-making and policy implementation stages. Policy making is a bottom-up process that begins with the communication of aspirations, requests, or support from the community, while policy implementation is a top-down process that involves translating abstract or macro policy alternatives into concrete or micro-actions. (Somarmo, 1994).

Policy benchmarks in their implementation are measured from the outcomes provided. The approach offered by Grindle in its measurement is divided into two, namely the policy process and whether the policy objectives are achieved or not. On the other hand, Grindle states that the success of implementation is also measured using the level of implementation such as

1) Policy Contents

- Interest Affected
- Type Of Benefit
- Extent Of Change Envision
- Site Of Decision Making

- Program Implementer
- Resource Committed

2) Context Of Implementation

- Power (Power Interest and Strategy)
- Institution Characteristic
- Compliance and Responsiveness

B. Concept of Collaboration

Implementing policies from established regulations or approved program provisions is not easy to implement in the field so it requires a synergy of actor collaboration between stakeholders, not only the government, Ansell in his book states that the collaboration model in governance causes an interaction process in implementation and decision-making. Decisions can be optimized (Marsianto, 2024), In the series of processes, Ansel stated that there are indicators of collaboration between various actors, including:

- 1) Face to Face Dialogue
- 2) Build TrustKomitmen
- 3) Shared Understanding
- 4) Results

In the context of regional regulatory policy, there is often miscommunication regarding the meaning of regional articles and regulations, especially in their implementation in the field, so that problems are not resolved. This collaborative approach is an offer of how public involvement can encourage participation and joint decision-making (Alputra, 2023). The concept of violence against children includes various actions that harm or endanger the physical, psychological, and emotional well-being of children. The physical dimension of this violence can manifest in the form of punches, kicks, or other physical abuse, which can cause injury and trauma to the child's body. In addition, the psychological dimension of violence involves demeaning actions or words that can damage a child's mental and emotional health, such as degrading treatment, verbal intimidation, or threats. In addition, sexual violence against children includes sexual exploitation and abuse, which often occurs in various contexts, including within the family, school, or community, and can have long-term impacts on the victim. By understanding these dimensions, we can detail the complexity and seriousness of the impact of violence on children, and understand that child protection involves a holistic approach involving physical, psychological, and sexual aspects. In the context of violence against children, often acts of violence are not isolated but are closely related to one another. For example, children who are victims of physical violence may also experience profound psychological impacts. Therefore, a holistic approach to understanding violence against children is very important. A deep understanding of these dimensions helps form the basis for effective treatment, prevention, and protection of children.

Method

Explain the research methods used, the procedures, techniques for data collection, the analytical approach and the stages of data analysis carried out. The preparation of this research used qualitative methods by presenting data through normative juridical means to obtain an overview and direction regarding the writing of the research which was appointed by the author with the title "Rocipi Analysis of Surabaya City Regional Policy Number 3 of 2023 concerning the Implementation of Child Protection" namely: The normative juridical method is carried out through a literature study that examines secondary data in the form of statutory regulations and regional regulations relating to child protection. ROCCIPI is an abbreviation and acronym for Rule, Opportunity, Capacity, Communication, Interest, Process, and Ideology. The ROCCIPI method is used to analyze behavior that is considered problematic as part of the process of drafting legislative regulations. The order of categories in ROCCIPI has no special significance, it is only used to form an acronym. According to Jan Michiel Otto, Suzan Stoter, and Julia Arnscheidt, ROCCIPI is an acronym related to the model of legislative formation developed by Seidman. This methodology is related to the formation of legislation in society which involves a thorough analysis of the behavior of certain problems. This process includes an explanation of the background of the problem, evaluation, implementation of Existing legal rules, as well as investigation of failures or obstacles in developing alternatives for the situation to be regulated.

Result and Discussion

A. Content of Policy

Interest Surabaya City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of Child Protection

Goals and Principles of Child Protection: In the context of child violence cases that occurred in Surabaya, Surabaya City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2011 has very relevant goals. The aim of this Regional Regulation includes protecting children from all forms of violence, including that which occurs in the digital realm. The principles stated in the Regional Regulation, such as the best interests of the child, and the right to live, grow, and develop healthily and safely, are a strong basis for responding to and preventing cases like this.

B. Type Of Benefit

Mechanism for Implementation and Handling of Violations: The Surabaya City Regional Regulation provides clear guidance regarding mechanisms for implementing and dealing with child protection violations. In the context of child violence cases, the Regional Regulation provides a strong legal basis for involving related institutions, including the Social Services and police, in handling and resolving these cases. This creates a solid framework for law enforcement and effective case handling.

C. Extent Of Change

Integration with the Spatial Planning Law: In cases of child exploitation, the link between regional regulations and the Spatial Planning Law is important. Analysis indicates the need for synergy between child protection regulations and spatial planning regulations to ensure that regional planning and development support the creation of a safe environment for children. By integrating child protection aspects in spatial planning, cities can proactively prevent the risk of child exploitation through safe environmental design.

D. Site of Decision Making and Implementer

Surabaya City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of Child Protection is the center for evaluation regarding cybercrime cases against children in the City of Surabaya. A striking incident illustrates how children are becoming victims of abuse and exploitation on digital platforms. The evaluation begins by reviewing the legal basis provided by the regulations. These regulations must provide a strict and inclusive definition of cybercrime that can endanger children.

Protective equipment is the next focus of the evaluation. Concrete events demonstrate that there is an urgent need to ensure availability and effectiveness. Protective tools, such as content filters and privacy settings, that can help prevent children from being exposed to harmful content or from interacting with cybercriminals. The fundamental question is to what extent regulations have guaranteed the proper and comprehensive implementation of this protection tool. In relating it to real cases, regulatory evaluations must also consider rapid response and law enforcement action against cybercriminals who target children. How does the law enforcement system respond to these cases and to what extent do regulations provide an adequate legal basis for prosecuting perpetrators? The evaluation should address collaboration between law enforcement agencies, digital platform providers, and related parties to ensure an effective and efficient response to the crime.

By understanding the role of regulations in protecting children from threats in cyberspace, this evaluation not only assesses the adequacy of legal norms but also the implementation and active response to technological developments that may harm children. This evaluation is the basis for improving and improving regulations to face the latest challenges faced by children in the digital era.

E. Context of Implementation

1) Community Participation and Communication

Evaluation of Surabaya City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2011 does not only cover legal aspects but also includes elements of community participation and their level of awareness of this regulation. Especially in concrete cases in Surabaya involving children, the evaluation highlights how well the local community understands, supports, and participates in the implementation of regulations. The level of public awareness is an important highlight. Cases of child violence or abuse that may occur in the city of Surabaya require a high level of public awareness so that these cases can be detected and reported. The evaluation needs to

discuss whether this regulation has been able to create adequate awareness among the people of Surabaya regarding child rights and protection.

Community participation in reporting cases is an important indicator of the effectiveness of regulations. The success of regulations lies not only in the legal text but the extent to which society is involved in maintaining a safe environment for children. About specific cases, evaluations can explore how actively the community engages in reporting cases of child violence or abuse, and the extent to which local governments facilitate this participation and identify potential improvements that can increase community participation and effective communication. Community Involvement and Children's Participation: This regional regulation firmly encourages community involvement and active participation of children in protection efforts. By giving the community a significant role in reporting and preventing child violence, the Regional Regulation creates an environment that supports the active involvement of the community, including children, in maintaining their safety and protection.

Overall, the analysis of Surabaya City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2011 shows that this regulation effectively provides a strong and relevant legal basis for responding to and preventing cases of child violence, including those that occur in the digital realm. However, ongoing evaluation and updates need to be carried out to ensure optimal responsiveness to technological developments and changing social dynamics. Impact on Child Violence Cases: Regulations should be a strong basis for reducing the rate of child violence. However, when facing real cases, evaluations must assess whether the regulations can provide significant positive effects. Statistics on the reduction in cases of child violence are the main indicator in evaluating the positive impact of regulations. The extent to which these figures decrease after the regulations are implemented will be a reflection of the effectiveness and relevance of the regulations in protecting children.

Additionally, the evaluation should measure the legal response to these cases. A lack of legal certainty or a weak response can harm victims and hinder efforts to prevent child abuse in the future. The continuation of cases of violence should provide further understanding of the extent to which regulations provide an adequate legal basis for dealing with perpetrators and providing justice for victims. The positive impact of regulations is not only reflected in legal actions but also in increasing public awareness. Evaluations must examine the extent to which regulations can increase awareness about the importance of reporting cases of child abuse and understanding children's rights and protection. High public awareness can support the effectiveness of regulations through active participation in preventing and handling cases of child violence.

2) Response To Technology Challenges

In facing technological challenges, evaluations also need to look at whether relevant measures have been adopted in regulations to protect children. Efforts to observe innovations and changes in social media and other related technologies will ensure that regulations are not

only appropriate to current conditions but can also be proactive in protecting children from potential threats in cyberspace.

A comparison between existing regulations and actual cases in Surabaya will provide a deeper understanding of the effectiveness of regulations. Are regulations able to keep up with technological developments and the sophistication of methods used by perpetrators of child exploitation? Specific incidents can reveal weaknesses and strengths of regulations in the face of technological challenges, so these evaluations provide a basis for better improvements to protect children in the digital age.

Evaluation of the Involvement of Private Parties and Third Parties: The analysis needs to involve evaluating the extent to which the Regional Regulation involves private parties and third parties who may be involved in child exploitation situations. Collaboration with social media platforms, educational institutions, and other private sectors can strengthen child protection efforts. An in-depth analysis of private sector and third-party engagement can provide insight into potential improvements or enhancements to collaboration. **Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism:** This regulation also indicates the need for an ongoing monitoring and evaluation mechanism. Cases of child exploitation may change over time, and therefore, analysis involves asking to what extent these mechanisms are effective in tracking developments and detecting changes in behavioral patterns that may require a sharper response.

Overall, while the Surabaya City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2011 provides a solid legal foundation, there is an opportunity to continue to strengthen this regulation by taking into account new dynamics and challenges that may arise, especially in the context of child exploitation through social media. By involving stakeholders and continuing to carry out evaluations, this regulation can be more responsive and effective in protecting children in the digital era.

F. ROCCIPI ANALYSIS Surabaya City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of Child Protection

Rules which include

Surabaya City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of Child Protection has several aspects that can be analyzed. First, the wording of these regulations is sometimes unclear or ambiguous. These shortcomings may lead to varying interpretations among readers, creating uncertainty and potential conflict in the application of the regulations. Therefore, clarification or refinement of the wording is needed to increase clarity. Furthermore, these rules can provide opportunities for problem behavior if they do not provide clear enough boundaries. Gaps in rule assertion can create openings for actions that violate the norms desired by the rule. Further revisions or details are needed to ensure the strictness of the rules and prevent erroneous interpretations.

Not addressing the causes of problem behavior can be challenging. If regulations focus only on prohibitions without addressing the root causes of the behavior, symptomatic

treatment may occur. A thorough evaluation of regulations is needed to ensure that regulations not only provide prohibitions but also address the root causes. In the context of implementing regulations, there is the potential for implementation to be non-transparent, irresponsible, and non-participatory. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a review to ensure that regulations provide clear guidance and transparent mechanisms for implementation. Finally, granting undue or unnecessary authority to implementing officials can create a situation where decisions are taken without adequate consideration. Therefore, further clarification and limitations regarding implementing authority are needed to avoid abuse of authority.

Opportunity

The opportunities provided by the environment surrounding the parties who are the targets of Surabaya City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of Child Protection are a crucial aspect in assessing the success of implementing these regulations. First, the conformity of social and cultural norms in the environment with the values espoused by regulations needs to be a primary concern. If these values are aligned, the opportunity to behave to regulatory demands will be greater. However, it is also important to assess whether the environment can prevent or reduce behavior that does not comply with the rules mandated by child protection regulations. For example, the level of public awareness and education regarding the contents of child protection regulations can be a determining factor. An environment that supports public awareness of child protection will tend to be a natural barrier to behavior that violates these regulations. Therefore, creating opportunities that support behavior by child protection regulations requires integration of local values with the objectives of the regulations, while ensuring that the environment can prevent behavior that is not by legal norms.

Capacity

The ability of the parties involved to follow and implement the provisions contained in Surabaya City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of Child Protection is an important element to ensure the successful implementation of these regulations. In this context, the first question regarding whether the parties involved can behave according to the regulations highlights the availability of knowledge, skills, and resources required to comply with the regulations. If these parties have an adequate understanding of child protection regulations, then it is likely that they will be able to behave according to the demands of these regulations. Then, the second question concerns the parties' compliance with applicable laws. This includes the extent to which parties can change their behavior to comply with existing laws. Do they have the motivation, support, and capacity to adapt their actions to applicable legal norms? Therefore, in increasing the capacity of the parties involved, efforts are needed to increase their understanding of child protection

regulations, provide appropriate training, and support concrete steps to ensure that these parties are able and willing to behave by the law. Which exists.

Communication

The communication aspect in the context of Surabaya City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of Child Protection is an important factor in ensuring full awareness and understanding of these regulations. A person's ignorance of the law can be the cause of inappropriate behavior. Therefore, it is important to assess whether the competent authorities have taken adequate steps to communicate the contents of the regulations to the parties to whom they are addressed. Effective communication steps include providing information that is clear, easily accessible, and understandable to the public. Public education, public campaigns, and efficient communication channels between authorities and the public are key in ensuring that all parties know and understand child protection regulations. In this context, public awareness of their rights and obligations under these regulations needs to be increased. In this way, each individual can make better decisions that are more in line with applicable legal norms. Therefore, the active role of authorities in carrying out effective communication efforts will be an important basis for ensuring comprehensive understanding and conformity of behavior with regulations.

Interest

In implementing Surabaya City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of Child Protection, the interest factor is an important element that needs to be considered. First, in terms of material interests, this regulation can have an impact on policy actors, institutions, or individuals involved in child protection in Surabaya. Financial support or other resources related to child protection may be a factor influencing the level of compliance with this regulation. Second, in terms of non-material or social interests, this regulation reflects the City of Surabaya's commitment to child protection as a high social value. Role holders or stakeholders who have an interest in a positive reputation and social responsibility may tend to comply with these regulations to maintain their good image in the eyes of society. Thus, in the context of these Regional Regulations, an in-depth understanding of the material and non-material interests of the various parties involved can help design more effective implementation strategies and increase the level of compliance with child protection regulations in the City of Surabaya.

Process

In understanding how actors or stakeholders decide to comply with or violate regional regulations, it is necessary to consider the underlying decision-making process. First, in terms of criteria and procedures, it is important to assess the extent to which role players understand the criteria and procedures regulated in child protection regulations. This process involves an in-depth understanding of the concrete steps that must be taken to comply with these regulations. For example, is there training or guidance provided to role players to understand

in detail what is expected of them according to regulations? Second, in terms of decision-making processes, analysis of the “process” categorization can generate hypotheses related to the factors that influence compliance. Is the decision to comply with these regulations influenced by factors such as knowledge, social norms, or incentives provided? How can the internal dynamics of groups or individuals influence their decision-making processes regarding child protection regulations? By understanding this decision-making process, authorities can design more effective strategies to increase compliance with child protection regulations in the City of Surabaya. Steps such as providing clear information, intensive training, and creating incentives that suit the interests of role players can be an integral part of the implementation strategy.

Ideology

Ideological factors, which include values, habits, and customs, play an important role in shaping the attitudes and behavior of stakeholders or stakeholders related to the Regional Regulations on Child Protection in the City of Surabaya. First, the values held by a society, institution, or individual can influence the extent to which they support or oppose child protection legislation. For example, if a society has strong values regarding child protection, compliance with those regulations may be easier to achieve. Second, local habits and customs can be a determining factor in the decision-making process related to child protection. Understanding local cultural norms and traditions can help design implementation strategies that are more appropriate to the social context of Surabaya society. By understanding the extent to which values, habits, and customs influence role-holders or stakeholders, authorities can design more targeted education and advocacy campaigns. These efforts can involve communication that reflects local values, strengthening positive habits, and seeking support from existing social structures to support the successful implementation of child protection regulations in the City of Surabaya.

Conclusion

In analyzing Surabaya City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of Child Protection, based on the ROCCUPI framework, it can be concluded that various aspects such as the wording of regulations, Opportunities, Capacity, Communication, Interest, Process (Process), and Ideology (Ideology) have a significant impact on implementation and compliance with these regulations. In regulatory wording, it was found that ambiguity or ambiguity in regulations can be an obstacle that needs to be addressed and corrected to ensure proper understanding from stakeholders. On the Opportunities side, creating environmental conditions that support regulations and prevent inappropriate behavior needs to be a focus of implementation efforts, In terms of Capability, it should be noted that involving parties involved with adequate capacity can increase compliance. Effective communication needs to be improved to ensure that regulations and information related to child protection are conveyed clearly to all parties. Importance Factors and Decision-

making processes also have a big impact. Understanding and managing interests and understanding the decision-making process will help design more effective implementation strategies. Finally, the Ideology aspect shows that local values, habits, and customs need to be considered in designing an approach that is appropriate to the cultural context of Surabaya society.

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