
Implementation of the Child Identity Card Program at the Department of Population and Civil Registration of Minahasa Regency

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Abstract: The research method used is qualitative research. The results of the research that have been obtained and described are: Related to the implementation of the Child Identity Card Program: 1). The socialization has not been carried out optimally to communicate to the community, in this case parents who have children are required to have MCH related to MCH program policies in Minahasa Regency 2). The organizational structure has not supported the creation of inter-institutional cooperation, in this case the collaboration between the Minahasa Regency Population and Civil Registration Office together with the school, BPJS and banks. 3) The target condition in this case is that there are still many parents who have children who do not understand and feel that MCH is important.

Keywords: Implementation, Policy, Child Identity Card Program.

I. PRELIMINARY

In the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 2 of 2016 is a policy that regulates Child Identity Cards (KIA) as a government effort to provide children's official identities issued by the Regency/City Population and Civil Registration Office. Child Identity Card is important for children who are less than 17 years old, unmarried and do not have a resident identity that is integrated with the Population Information and Administration System. The requirements for obtaining MCH for children aged 0-5 years are: a). Photocopy of the birth certificate quote and show the original birth certificate quote, b). Original Family Card (KK) of parents/guardians, c). Original KTP of both parents/guardians. As for children aged 5-17 years less a day are: a). Photocopy of the birth certificate quote and show the original birth certificate, b). Original KK of parents/guardians. C). Original KTP of both parents/guardians, d). 2 (two) pieces of 2 (two) pieces of 2 (two) color photographs of children measuring 2 x 3.

The procedure for administering MCH after the requirements are met as regulated in Article 3 paragraph (2) of the Minister of Home Affairs KIA, the applicant, in this case the parents of the child, is obliged to bring or submit the document to the local Disdukcapil. Furthermore, it is signed by the Head of Disdukcapil and issues KIA, KIA can be handed over to the applicant or parents of children who are required to have MCH at the Disdukcapil office, in the sub-district or village/kelurahan. For children of foreign nationals who already have a passport, parents can immediately report to the Disdukcapil and then provide the required documents. Furthermore, the Head of Disdukcapil signs and issues KIA, KIA can be directly submitted to the applicant, in this case parents who have children, are required to have MCH at the Disdukcapil office. Disdukcapil can also issue MCH through mobile services, this is a pick-up method that can also be done in schools, reading parks, hospitals, children's entertainment places and various other places, so that the implementation of the Child

Identity Card program can be carried out optimally. . KIA has a validity period for Indonesian citizens who are less than 5 years old, that is, until children are 5 years old, as well as for children over 5 years old, the validity period is until children at 17 years old are less than one day. Furthermore, the validity period of KIA for children of foreign nationals is the same as the permanent residence permit of the child's parents. so that the implementation of the Child Identity Card program can be carried out optimally. KIA has a validity period for Indonesian citizens who are less than 5 years old, that is, until children are 5 years old, as well as for children over 5 years old, the validity period is until children at 17 years old are less than one day. Furthermore, the validity period of KIA for children of foreign nationals is the same as the permanent residence permit of the child's parents. so that the implementation of the Child Identity Card program can be carried out optimally. KIA has a validity period for Indonesian citizens who are less than 5 years old, that is, until children are 5 years old, as well as for children over 5 years old, the validity period is until children at 17 years old are less than one day. Furthermore, the validity period of KIA for children of foreign nationals is the same as the permanent residence permit of the child's parents.

The purpose of making MCH is to improve data collection, protection and public services as well as an effort to provide protection and fulfillment of citizens' constitutional rights, while the benefits are to: a). fulfill children's rights, b). school registration requirements, c). proof of child's identity if opening a bank account, d). BPJS registration process and others. There are two types of MCH, namely: a). for children aged 0 to 5 years, without photos and b). for the 5-17 year age group, with photos. KIA differs in content from the KTP. The information contained in the KIA is the population identification number, parents' names, addresses, and photos.

In Minahasa Regency based on the results of observations: a). people do not understand the purpose and benefits of MCH, b). parents who have children who are not old enough are less concerned with making MCH, c). Schools, banks and BPJS have not required to bring KIA if completing documents that require MCH, d). The Department of Population and Civil Registration has not intensively disseminated the objectives and benefits of MCH for children, e). Central Bureau of Statistics, Minahasa in Figures in 2021 there are 97,293 children and most of them do not yet have a Child Identity Card (KIA), f). there are a large number of parents who have not registered their children to obtain MCH, g). there has been no serious effort from the Department of Population and Civil Registration of Minahasa Regency to go to sub-districts or villages, schools in an effort to issue MCH.

Based on the background of thought and some of these, a scientific study was carried out using scientific concepts and methods to analyze these problems with a public policy dimension approach, more specifically policy implementation.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The method used in this study is a qualitative research method, which emphasizes the process of finding meaning, revealing meaning, behind the emerging phenomena related to the implementation of the MCH issuance program at the Department of Population and Civil Registration of Minahasa Regency by analyzing problems regarding the Implementation of the Child Identity Card Program in implementation. Child Identity Card program. The observed phenomenon is that the achievement target has not been achieved where the number of children in the Minahasa district for 2021 is 97,923 people, while MCH has not been fully recorded by the Minahasa DUKCAPIL.

This research is focused on: a). the purpose of implementing the Child Identity Card program, b). The target of implementing the Child Identity Card program in Minahasa Regency, c).

Duties and Responsibilities responsible for the Department of Population and Civil Registration of Minahasa Regency as the implementer of the Child Identity Card program, d). Obligations of parents in completing documents for the issuance of MCH at the Department of Population and Civil Registration of Minahasa Regency

The research location is the Department of Population and Civil Registration of Minahasa Regency which is related to the issuance of KIA.

In accordance with the problem that is the focus of this research, the sources of research data are: 1). Observations on the public's interest in having children from birth to less than 17 years were carried out through observations on the implementation of services at DUKCAPIL. 2) Semi-structured interview data to informants, namely: a) Three parents who have children are required to have a Child Identity Card. b) Civil servants in charge of making Child Identity Cards (PM). c) Head of population registration service (VM). d) Secretary of Service (MG). e) Head of Service (MR). c) MCH document, policy or program stipulated through Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 2/2016, SOP report on MCH services, Quantitative data obtained at the DUKCAPIL service

Data analysis technique namely: 1) Data Reduction (Data Reduction) Reducing the data obtained through observation, documents and interviews. 2). Presentation of data (Data Display) Presentation of data is data that has gone through the process of data reduction. 3) Data Verification (Verification/Conclusion Drawing) Drawing conclusions through data obtained through observation, document interviews in the form of theories or public policy concepts, policies on MCH, data documents obtained through the DUKCAPIL Service and relevant previous research results.

III. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Implementation of the Child Identity Card Program at the Department of Population and Civil Registration of Minahasa Regency

1. Socialization

Of the many authorities, including the socialization of Population Administration and the provision of guidance, supervision, and consultation on the implementation of Population Administration affairs. Socialization on population registration, civil registration, and control of the Population Administration Information System (SIK) specifically regarding child identity cards is the main task and function of the Population and Civil Registry Office as a public organization providing population registration services, civil registration.

Based on the results of research through interviews with 3 parents, namely EM, AS, and FS, the same information was obtained, namely they did not know about a) the purpose of implementing the Child Identity Card program, b). The target of implementing the Child Identity Card program in Minahasa Regency, c). Duties and Responsibilities of the Department of Population and Civil Registration of Minahasa Regency as the implementer of the Child Identity Card program, d). Obligations of parents in completing documents for the issuance of MCH at the Department of Population and Civil Registration of Minahasa Regency. Harton and Hunt (1987) wrote that the socialization process allows the implementation process to be precise, because it is through socialization that orangutans who have MCH are required to understand the procedures, requirements that are met when making MCH. This is in line with the results of Ima Nurviati's research which concludes that policies will run effectively if there is socialization about policies. Jeane E Langkai in the article The Implementation of Environment-Based Program (PBL) To increase community welfare in Manado City, concluded that This program is sustainable, to stimulate public awareness of the neighborhood and there is co-operation of the various elements of the community to

participate and succeed Mapalus PBL program. It could be argued that if the policy of implementation of PBL program was instrumental in supporting the achievement of development in the city of Manado, especially in environments that cannot be reached directly by the local government,

From this description, it can be said that when a policy is to be implemented, it should be preceded by socializing it to the targets and targets, so that when implemented, the targets and targets, in this case parents who have children who are required to have MCH, have prepared the requirements needed for the issuance of MCH.

2. Organizational Structure

Van Meter and Carl E. Van Horn convey 6 things that affect the implementation of policies including communication between organizations and strengthening activities. Then Van Meter and Van Horn say that if the implementation of public policy is linear, it occurs through public policy, together with the implementer and the performance of the implementer of public policy. The aspect that can affect the success of a public policy implementation is the interaction between implementation and communication between organizations that are part of public policy. Of the many main tasks and functions of DUKCAPIL, collaboration, utilization of population data and documents as well as innovation of population administration services, Implementation of population administration cooperation with other organizations is an obligation that needs to be fulfilled by DUKCAPIL,

The results of the interview with NL as a family with children who are required to have MCH were obtained information that: when registering their children to enter elementary school (SD) they did not use MCH to register their children because the school did not ask for documents in the form of MCH for documents for completing school registration. The answers from the informants above were explored to SM who have children who are required to have MCH in junior high school and similar information was obtained that parents do not ask for MCH when registering for school. The questions and answers were also continued by exploring EMs who also have children who are required to have KIA SMK who give the same answer when registering their children in SMK, there is no mandatory requirement to have KIA.

The informant above was explored to the DS as an elementary school teacher who confirmed that indeed to register for the new school year, the school does not require it and there is no requirement that children must have MCH in order to enroll in school. And there has never been any socialization from the DUKCAPIL that when registering new students, it is required to include MCH. This condition was confirmed by OS as the Deputy Principal of a junior high school who said that there was no requirement for children to have MCH to be able to attend the school where they teach. And have never heard and knowabout MCH because there has never been a visit from the DUKCAPIL to their school. This condition was confirmed by LL, who works as a SMK teacher, obtained information that there was no requirement to enter MCH, even the person concerned as a teacher had just heard about information related to Child Identity Cards at the time of the interview. The Dukcapil Office has not coordinated with the school in a structured way to jointly implement the making of MCH.

In coordination with BPJS, information was obtained from FL as parents who have children who are required to have KIA for bank book management and BPJS which has never been asked to enter KIA and even the person concerned does not know what KIA is. This condition was confirmed by JL and MR as employees of the Bank and BPJS that registering children for BPJS does not require KIA and opening savings at the BANK also does not

require children to have KIA. This shows that the DUKCAPIL Office has not collaborated with BPJS in mandatory MCH for BPJS participants.

From the results of data obtained through documents, observations and semi-structured interviews, it can be said that the main task of the function of the DUKCAPIL Service to cooperate with relevant agencies in the obligation to have MCH, has not been followed up as stipulated by the policy.

3. Target Condition

Based on the Van Meter and Van Horn model, it is said that if a public policy implementation runs linearly between public policy, implementers and the performance of public policy implementers. Therefore, the aspects that influence a successful implementation of public policy are: (a) implementation activities and communication between organizations involved in public policy, (b) Characteristics of the implementor, (c) Economic, social, and political conditions around the policy,

Mazmanian and Sabatier divide the process of implementing a public policy into 3 aspects, namely: (a) Independent aspect, (b) Intervening aspect, (c) dependent aspect. First, the independent aspects concerning the ease or difficulty of controlling a problem include: (1) technical difficulties, (2) the diversity of behavior of the target group, (3) the percentage of the target group compared to the total population, and (4) the scope of the desired behavior change; Second, the intervening aspect, namely the ability of policies to systematize the implementation process including: (1) clarity and consistency of objectives, (2) accuracy of resource allocation, (3) hierarchical integration within and between implementing agencies, (4) decision rules from implementing agencies, (5) recruitment of implementing officials, and (6) formal access to external parties; The Hogword and Gunn model conveys eight prerequisites for implementing policy implementation as follows: (a) assurance that external conditions outside the organization will not cause major problems, (b) the availability of sufficient resources, (c) the integration of the necessary resources, (d) policy implementation is based on a reliable causal relationship, (e) causality of the relationship, (f) low dependence on other aspects, (g) quality of understanding and commitment of the parties and (h) proper detailing and sequencing of tasks. From the three theories of policy implementation models, it shows that the target conditions need to be considered in policy implementation. The results of the interview with EM as a family with children who are required to have MCH that: The person concerned as a parent said that MCH is not very important because the school, bank and BPJS do not require MCH to meet the requirements, and I do not open a savings account at the bank because I do not have extra income to save. My job is a housewife and my husband is a random farmer, so I don't have the funds to save.

The answer in the exploration to FL also said that: to take care of KIA, because it is considered unused and also the lack of knowledge and information because the schools, banks and BPJS do not require KIA so it is not important especially to leave work as a trader just to bring complete documents to the office. The DUKCAPIL Office which takes time and money. I also did not open a savings account in the bank for my child because the funds saved were still using my name and there were no funds to be saved using my name.

The answer was investigated by SM, who works as an honorary employee who also does not manage MCH for their children who are in junior high school because they feel that MCH is of minimal benefit, so it is said that it is not too important because the schools, banks, and BPJS do not require them to have MCH. I also have savings in the bank, but for my child, the savings book is not opened, the current savings are still in the name of me and my husband who is a teacher.

This information was confirmed by VM as the Head of Service and Population Registration that the awareness and participation of parents is still very minimal considering that there is a possibility that MCH is felt to be not too important and useful in meeting the needs for administrative management in various fields including when registering schools, making bank books, register for BPJS and also be used as an identity card when children travel by air, namely by plane or ship.

The condition of the target who feels that it is not necessary to make MCH due to economic reasons, it is not yet necessary for the relevant agencies to require MCH. This has an impact on the low number of MCH making and this is evidenced by the number of children 97,923 while according to information from the population registration service that the number of MCH makers has not met the target.

4. Source of funds

Edward's model suggests that for the effectiveness of policy implementation, it is advisable to pay attention to four main issues, namely: communication, resources, disposition or attitudes, and bureaucratic structures. One of the resources is a component of available sources of funds for the purposes of policy implementation.

The results of the interview with the Head of Service and Population Registration of VM obtained information that there were limited funds to carry out socialization related to Child Identity Cards to parents and children who were required to have MCH, in Minahasa with the number of MCH mandatory around 97,293 children (Minahasa in Figures 2021). and these children are spread over 25 sub-districts, 43 sub-districts and 227 villages. The size of the area and the large number of kelurahan and villages do not allow funds to be available for the implementation of policies such as "pick up the ball".

This condition was confirmed by the Secretary of the Department of Population and Civil Registration of Minahasa Regency, GM, that the socialization carried out was not comprehensive due to limited funding sources and the size of the area scattered in Minahasa Regency. Sources of funds that are not sufficient for policy implementation have an impact on the low number of children required to have MCH in Minahasa Regency.

5. Target Area

The Mazmanian and Sabatier model classifies the policy implementation process into three aspects. This implementation model emphasizes aspects related to problem control between concepts, technical implementation and policy objectives. The intervening aspect deals with how policies are in the implementation process related to objectives, accuracy of allocation of funding sources, hierarchies between institutions, rules, placement of implementing officials in socio-economic conditions, technological support, public support, and commitment. Dependent aspects related to the implementation process such as understanding, compliance, tangible results and policy revisions.

Minahasa Regency is a regency located in North Sulawesi. The capital city of the district is Tondano, with a district area of 1,025.85 km². Minahasa Regency was then divided on February 25, 2003 into Minahasa Regency, South Minahasa Regency and Tomohon City based on Law No. 10/2003. On 18 December 2003, Minahasa Regency was expanded again and divided into Minahasa Regency and North Minahasa Regency based on Law no. 33/2003

Minahasa Regency has 25 sub-districts, 43 sub-districts and 227 villages (out of a total of 171 sub-districts, 332 sub-districts and 1,507 villages throughout North Sulawesi). In 2017, the population was 336,015 people with an area of 1,114.87 km² and a population distribution of 301 people/km².

6. Commitment

The Mazmanian and Sabatier model classifies the policy implementation process into three aspects, namely the three non-policy aspects that affect the implementation process, including the commitment and leadership ability of implementing officials.

Hogword and Gunn's model states the requirements for implementing policies, including the following: the quality of understanding and commitment of the parties and the correct detailing and sequencing of tasks. The commitment of the implementer and the government to achieve the target accompanied by the exact details and sequencing of the details of the task

Elmore's model begins by offering a concept model where the initial activity is to identify the understanding of the actors involved in the service process about the goals, strategies, activities that encourage the community and government officials to be responsible for the implementation of policy implementation, for that policies must be formulated and made as desired. and expectations of the target community, and adjusted to the ability of the implementer.

This model focuses on the involvement of all citizens in this case the community who are the goals and targets of the policy to be involved in the formulation and implementation of policies and is followed by the commitment of implementing officials and the availability of implementers in trying to achieve the stated policy objectives. There is no MCH counter at CAPIL, there is no counter because there are few interested parties and it shows a lack of commitment from the DUKCAPIL Office in implementing MCH.

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