

## CHILD IDENTITY CARD (KIA) POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN THE POPULATION AND CIVIL REGISTRATION OFFICE KUANTAN SINGINGI REGENCY

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### *ABSTRACT*

*This study aims to determine the Implmentation of the Child Identity Card (KIA) Policy at the Population and Civil Registration Office of Kuantan Singing Regency and to find out the inhibiting factors for the implementation of the Child Identity Card program by the Population and Civil Registration Office of Kuantan Singing Regency. The research method used in this research is qualitative, data collection using interview techniques, observation, and documentation. The results of this study indicate that the Implementation of the Child Identity Card (KIA) Policy at the Population and Civil Registration Office of Kuantan Singing Regency has been carried out but has yet to be maximally implemented. This can be seen from the number of human resources in Policy Implementation, which still needs to be considered. Besides that, public awareness to take care of the KIA Child Identity Card (KIA) is still low. So the researcher's suggestion to the Population and Civil Registration Office of Kuantan Singing Regency is expected to be able to increase the number of employees who specifically handle KIA so that services and socialization can be carried out optimally and need to increase the number of printing machines for the Child Identity Card (KIA).*

***Keywords: Policy Implementation, Child Identity Card***

### INTRODUCTION

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 (Declaration of Human Rights) Article 25, paragraph 2 states that all children, whether born within or outside marriage, must receive the same social protection. Based on these provisions, children under 17 should also have an Identity Card that applies the same as the KTP-el to protect their identity rights and get maximum public services. The government must provide a national population identity that applies to protect and fulfill citizens' constitutional rights and improve the community's welfare.(Sri Hardjanto 2019). Therefore, this government policy is intended as a government effort to provide and protect children's rights; identity is realized by the Child Identity Card (KIA) Issuance program, which came into effect in early 2016.

The Child Identity Card (KIA) policy began to be implemented in 2016 as stipulated in Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 2/2016 on Child Identity Cards. Kuantan Singing Regency is one of the regency that implemented the Child Identity Card (KIA).

The Child Identity Card (KIA) functions as official proof of identity for children aged 0-17 years and unmarried to be a substitute for a new identity card (KTP) that can be owned by the color of the country that has been 17 years old or more. This is intended so that residents not yet 17 can feel the protection, population data collection, public services, and their rights as Indonesian Citizens.(Sururama and Bintang Permana 2021).

The Child Identity Card (KIA) issuance aims to improve data collection, protection, and fulfillment of citizens' constitutional rights. KIA has two types: identity cards for children aged 0-5

years and 5-17 years. This card is only issued by the Regency/City Population and Civil Registration Office (Arista and Suderana 2019). The Child Identity Card, abbreviated as KIA, is the official identity of a child as proof of identity of a child who is less than 17 years old and unmarried, issued by the Regency / City Population and Civil Registration Office (Pasaribu 2018).

Based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 2/2016 concerning Child Identity Cards Article 1 point (7), this card is only issued by the Regency or City Population and Civil Registration Office. For Kuantan Singing Regency, the agency responsible for issuing the Child Identity Card is the Population and Civil Registration Office.

Kuantan Singing Regency began participating in implementing the KIA policy in 2019. Coinciding with the 20th anniversary of Kuantan Singingi Regency, the first launch of the KIA was conducted directly by the Regent of Kuantan Singingi Regency and the Kuantan Singing Population and Civil Registration Office at the Limuno field in Teluk Kuantan on October 12, 2019, and handed over 20 Child Identity Cards (KIA) symbolically.

The Child Identity Card (KIA) is an identity card given to toddlers/children who are under 17 years old or do not yet have a KTP as an identification or identity. The Population and Civil Registry Office has printed 27,843 child identity cards until 2022. In addition, the issuance of Child Identity Cards (KIA) aims to improve data collection, protection, and public services, as well as efforts to provide protection and fulfillment of citizens' constitutional rights according to Article 2 of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 2 of 2016. One of the advantages of the Child Identity Card (KIA) is that it fulfills children's rights. Making a Child Identity Card (KIA) has several benefits, some of which are as follows: 1) Protects the fulfillment of children's rights; 2) Preventing child trafficking; 3) Provides proof of self-identification if the child experiences an adverse event; 4) Make it easier for children to get public services in health, education, immigration, banking, and transportation; 5) It Becomes a requirement for children to enroll in school, open savings, and register for BPJS.

Furthermore, in the procedure for issuing a Child Identity Card (KIA), the applicant will fill in the form that has been provided and carry out the following procedures: 1) Applicant brings the KIA requirement documents to the Population and Civil Registration Office; 2) The operator receives and verifies that the applicant has submitted documents; 3) The operator scans the photo of the child applying for KIA aged from 5 years to 17 years in less than one day; 4) The operator prints the KIA.

The Child Identity Card (KIA) is vital for children; however, children already have a birth certificate, which only shows the date of birth and original proof of citizenship and origin. Therefore, the government has developed a program related to children's identity. Therefore, the socialization of the Child Identity Card (KIA) policy in the Kuantan Singing Regency is crucial. However, many children still need to get a child identity card (KIA) due to the need for more socialization in the community about the importance of the Child Identity Card (KIA).

Based on the results of observations, several phenomena occurred in the Implementation of the Child Identity Card (KIA) Policy at the Population and Civil Registration Office (Disdukcapil) of Kuantan Singing Regency, including the following: 1) The limited number of Kuantan Singing Regency Disdukcapil employees who specifically manage Child Identity Cards (KIA); 2) Limited facilities for making Child Identity Cards. For example, Disdukcapil only has 1 Child Identity Card (KIA) printing machine.

So the problem formulation in this study is, How is the Implementation of the Child Identity Card (KIA) Policy at the Population and Civil Registration Office (Disdukcapil) of Kuantan Singing

Regency? The purpose of this research is to find out the Implementation of the Child Identity Card (KIA) Policy at the Population and Civil Registration Office of Kuantan Singing Regency and to find out what are the inhibiting factors in the Implementation of the Child Identity Card program by the Population and Civil Registration Office of Kuantan Singing Regency.

In this study, researchers used the Implementation theory. Public policy implementation is one of the activities in the public policy process that determines whether a policy is in contact with public interests and can be accepted by the public (Aneta 2010). When associated with public policy, "public policy implementation" is the completion or implementation of a public policy activity determined or approved using the means or tools to achieve the policy objectives. According to (Nugroho 2003), policy implementation is a way for a policy to achieve its objectives: no more and no less. There are two options for implementing public policies: directly implemented in the form of programs or through policy formulation (Syaprianto 2018). Policy goals or objectives, activities or activities to achieve goals, and activity results are components of policy implementation, as seen from the above understanding. *Policy implementation* is an activity seen after the issuance of a policy's legal direction, which includes efforts to manage inputs to produce outputs and outcomes for the community (Sutmasa 2021).

Therefore, policy implementation is a dynamic process in which a policy or activity is carried out to achieve a result that aligns with the goals or objectives set in the end. In addition, the implementation process will only begin if the goals and objectives have been set, the activity program has been arranged, and the funds are ready and channeled to achieve the goals (Akib 2010). Furthermore, according to Grindle, implementation (implementation) is to establish a link that allows the goals of public policies to be realized as an outcome of government an activity which can be interpreted as establishing an organization to carry out the objectives of public policies set by the government (Nuraplina and Herman 2018).

According to Van Meter and Van Horn, policy implementation consists of 6 (six) indicators, namely: Policy standards and objectives, resources, Characteristics of implementing organizations, Implementing attitudes, Communication between related organizations, and Social, economic, and political environment (Herman et al., 2022). Edward III named his public policy implementation model Direct and Indirect Impact on Implementation. In the approach theorized by Edward III, four variables determine the success of policy implementation, as follows (Nurdin and Rorimpandey 2019): Furthermore, Edwards III (Winarno, 2012) states that there are four crucial factors in the implementation of public policy; these factors or variables are Communication, sources/resources, behavior/attitudes, and bureaucratic structures.

1. Communication

Communication is the process of conveying information from the communicator to the communicator. Meanwhile, policy communication means delivering policy information from policymakers to implementers. Information needs to be conveyed to policy actors so that policy actors can understand the content, objectives, direction, and implementation of policies. Information needs to be conveyed to policy actors so that they can understand what is the content, objectives, direction, and target group (target group) of the policy so that policy actors can prepare any matters related to policy implementation, that the policy implementation process can run effectively and by the policy objectives themselves. (Wardiana, Arifianti, and Alexandri 2021).

2. Resources

Resources are one of the critical factors in implementing policies or programs (Setyawan and Srihardjono 2016) because no matter how well a policy and program is formulated (has fulfilled

the clarity of orders and directions, smooth in delivery and consistent in delivering orders and directions or information) without adequate resource support, the policy will have difficulty in implementing it. The resources in question include an adequate number of implementing staff with adequate expertise, information, authority or authority and the facilities needed to ensure that the policy is carried out as expected. What is meant is that the number of implementers must be by the number of tasks assigned or responsibilities charged to their abilities and the skills possessed, both technical and managerial.

### 3. Disposition

The willingness or intention of the implementers to implement this policy often aligns with what is put forward by Meter and Horn, which is defined as the psychological motivation of the implementing apparatus to implement the policy. A tendency is an attitude or set of opinions towards a policy. The more policy implementers tend to support the policy, the higher the probability that the policy can be adequately implemented. Edwards states that many policies are forced into the zone of ignorance because of the tendency of implementers who do not support them (resistance) (Wardiana et al. 2021). According to (Wahab, 2010). Disposition refers to the character and traits of policy implementers, such as commitment, discipline, honesty, intelligence, and democracy. If the policy implementer is cheerful, he will likely implement the policy effectively. Conversely, suppose the policy implementer has an attitude or perspective different from the policy's intent and direction. In that case, it is possible that the policy implementation process will not be effective and efficient.

### 4. Bureaucratic Structure

“The bureaucracy as the implementer of a policy must be able to support policies that have been decided politically by coordinating well.” Even though in the implementation of the policy, the sources for implementation are available, or the implementers already know what should be done and desire to implement a policy, it is possible that the policy may still not be realized because there are weaknesses in the bureaucratic system. As a policy implementer, the bureaucracy must be able to support policies that have been decided politically by coordinating well (Nurdin and Rorimpandey 2019).

Bureaucratic structure is an important consideration. The suitability of the bureaucratic organization in charge of coordinating the implementation of public policies is related to the bureaucratic structure. Policy implementation is strongly influenced by organizational structure. Standard procedures for policy implementation, also known as precise policy management and effective agency coordination, are aspects of the organizational structure that enable effective policy implementation.

Implementation can be conceptualized as a process, an outcome, and an effect. One of the implementation processes is a series of decisions and actions. As a result, implementation concerns how far the programmed direction is satisfying. Policy implementation is necessary because it is at that stage that the "suitability" of various factors determining the success of policy or program implementation can be seen (Akib 2010). The success of an implementation is part of the implementer's capability in carrying out what is aspired to (Iman Amanda Permatasari 2020). Thus, the success or failure of implementing a program can be seen from the natural ability to operationalize the implementation of programs in achieving goals.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses qualitative research; the following methods are described in the book (Sugiyono, 2010). Researchers use descriptive qualitative methods to study the "implementation of the child identity card policy." A systematic, factual, and accurate description of a social or natural phenomenon is the goal of qualitative research with a descriptive approach, which aims to provide an accurate description or explanation of the problem to be discussed. This approach was chosen to find out more about the implementation process of the Child Identity Card Program.

The reason researchers use this method is to find out more deeply and find facts in the process of implementing the Child Identity Card Program. Location of this research To address the problems found by the author, this research was conducted at the Population and Civil Registration Office of Kuantan Singing Regency. The author's choice of location is based on the fact that the agency handles the problem of making child identity cards in the Kuantan Singing Regency area. The respondents in the study were the Head of the Population Services Division, the Population Identity Section, the Data Utilization and Service Innovation Division, and the Parents of Children.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following are the research results related to implementing the Child Identity Card (KIA) Policy at the Population and Civil Registration Office of the Kuantan Singing Regency.

### Communication

Communication has an essential meaning in conveying policies because it is a process or activity carried out by a person, agency, or institution to convey information to other people or the community, namely the process of conveying to the community to achieve the goals they want.

Communication, according to Winarno (2014), is the process of delivering information or messages from the communicator (giver of information or messages) to the communicant (recipient of information or messages). In order for policy actors to prepare well what needs to be prepared and carried out to implement public policies so that the aims and objectives of the policy can be achieved as expected, public policy information needs to be conveyed to these policy actors so that they can know, understand, and prepare policy content, objectives, directions, and target groups. In order to effectively communicate the goals and benefits of a policy, policy implementers must be involved in various activities.

The Population and Civil Registration Office of Kuantan Singing Regency has conveyed information about the Child Identity Card (KIA) program to the sub-district through meetings by holding meetings to convey information about the contents and objectives of the Child Identity Card (KIA) and also conducting direct socialization to the community. Thus, the community can know information about the benefits of the Child Identity Card (KIA), and the results of the study show that the community has known Child Identity Card (KIA) program including the benefits of the Child Identity Card (KIA).

Information about the Child Identity Card (KIA) provided by the Kuantan Singing Regency Disdukcapil is considered explicit and running well by the community. However, public awareness of the need to care for the Child Identity Card (KIA) still needs to improve, as proven by the number of children who already have a Child Identity Card (KIA). This is because the community considers the presence of a Child Identity Card (KIA) to be unimportant. After all, the Child Identity Card (KIA) is not an obligation in various arrangements. If the Child Identity Card (KIA) is required in various services, the number of people who take care of the Child Identity Card (KIA) will increase.

## Resources

Resources are an essential factor in carrying out effective policy implementation because policy implementation will only be effective if it is handled by people who are competent in their fields. If one of the resources does not exist, there will be imbalances in carrying out the policy; for this reason, these resources must be adequately fulfilled.

Resources in implementing public policies include adequate staff, information, funding, authority, and other supporting facilities. Resources play an essential role in realizing a program or policy. One of the crucial aspects that must always be considered in implementing a program or policy is the availability of resources. This ensures that the policy will be put into action as planned. Regarding quantity and quality, the resources referred to in this case are Human Resources (HR).

Based on the results of the study show that the number of human resources to support the Child Identity Card (KIA) program at the Kuantan Singing Regency Disdukpencahil is still lacking and needs to be increased both in terms of the number of resources and the competencies possessed by its employees. In addition, the facilities for making Child Identity Cards (KIA) need to be a concern to be equipped.

## Disposition

Disposition is the willingness or intention of the implementers to implement this policy, often with what is put forward by Meter and Horn, which is defined as the psychological motivation of the implementing apparatus to implement the policy. Furthermore, according to (Wahab, 2010) it is a factor related to how enthusiastic and supportive the policy implementers are of the program or policy.

*Disposition* is the character and characteristics possessed by policy implementers, such as commitment, discipline, honesty, intelligence, and democratic nature. In order to implement the Child Identity Card (KIA) Policy, employees at the Population and Civil Registry Office of Kuantan Singing Regency have high enthusiasm; this can be seen from employees' enthusiasm when doing their duties. However, for the Child Identity Card (KIA) program at the Population and Civil Registry Office of Kuantan Singing Regency to be implemented as expected, support from all parties must run smoothly.

## Bureaucratic Structure

The bureaucratic structure is very influential in policy implementation and in achieving goals. A structure's existence also helps determine work boundaries in carrying out tasks according to their respective parts. What is included in the bureaucratic structure in this study is the division of tasks, division of authority, and division of responsibilities. The authority in question is the power to obtain validity or legitimacy.

Authority is the moral right to make and implement a decision. Authority is the power and responsibility to implement the policy. It will only be carried out effectively if the policy is authorized to be implemented.

Bureaucratic Structure indicators are very influential in policy implementation. Based on the results of research that researchers have conducted, it shows that in implementing the Child Identity Card (KIA) Program, the Kuantan Singing Regency Disdukpencahil has guided the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 2 of 2016 concerning Child Identity Cards in providing services to the community. Including the parts responsible for carrying out the Child Identity Card (KIA) program, cooperation between the parties involved in implementing the Child Identity Card (KIA) program organized by Disdukcapil Kuantan Singing Regency is needed.

## CONCLUSION

Based on research on implementing the Child Identity Card Policy organized by the Population and Civil Registration Office of Kuantan Singing Regency, it is considered to have been carried out but has yet to be maximized. This can be seen from the number of human resources in Policy Implementation, which still needs to be considered. Besides that, public awareness of the need to care for the Child Identity Card (KIA) still needs to grow. The suggestions that the author can give at the end of this research include; 1) To the Population and Civil Registration Office of Kuantan Singing Regency, it is hoped that it can increase the number of employees who specifically handle the Child Identity Card (KIA) so that services and socialization can be carried out optimally; 2) Increase the number of Child Identity Card (KIA) printing machines.

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