



Implementation of 3 in 1 Innovations for the Issuance Acceleration of Three Population Documents Through Birth and Death Registration at Surakarta Regency

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Abstract. This study examines and analyses the implementation and obstacles of 3 In 1 Innovation in order to accelerate the issuance of three population documents of births and deaths registration at in Surakarta Regency. This study used a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. Data collection techniques using interview techniques. The main informants came from the Head of the Civil Registration Division, two employees, and two applicants as supporting informants. The data analysis technique uses reduction, presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results of this study indicate that 3 In 1 Innovation has the aim of being easy, practical and efficient in managing population documents. The benefits can be felt by the community and agency agencies directly. There was carried out through 4 employees as supervisor to minimize errors in service, there was also implemented employee management that makes efficient. Direct and online socialization was carried out periodically in collaboration with related parties. The service can be completed in 3 days, carried out for free, and according to procedures. Barriers that occur consist of server networks, lacking of applicant attaching files, and lack of public awareness of the importance of death certificates.

Keywords: 3 in 1 Innovation · Population administration · Resident documents

1 Introduction

The state recognizes the existence of children's human rights with guaranteed protection and fulfilment of children's rights which is strengthened through the ratification of international conventions for children's rights. Its regulation contained in Presidential Decree Number 36 of 1990 concerning Ratification of the Convention on Children's Rights [1]. Then, it was implemented in law No. 22 of 2002, and updated by law No. 35 of 2014 concerning child protection, which was later called the child protection act [2]. This regulation explains that the state must provide the fulfilment of basic rights in the form of the right identity and citizenship status that must be granted. Giving identity to children as a form of acknowledgment and legal evidence that show someone exists and easy to identify.

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The beginning of a child's identity is the possession of a birth certificate, which functions to determine and establish a person's civil status within the jurisdiction of a country. Birth registration is a form of fulfilment of the civil rights inherent in a person when he is born. By registering the birth of a child, the state can officially recognize him as a legal subject and is obliged to protect his rights.

In 2020, from January to July, case reports received by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection reached 4116 cases. As of August 18, 2020, this number has risen to 4883 cases. In detail, the 4116 cases consist of 68 victims of exploitation, 73 victims of trafficking in persons, 346 victims of neglect, 979 victims of psychological violence, 1111 victims of physical violence and 2,556 victims of sexual violence [3]. Even today, there is a lot of news on social media about the disposal of babies. Furthermore, most of the parents are unknown, so the child does not have an identity.

The government has an important role in ensuring the protection of the rights of children whose identities are not known, namely the basic right to identity. According to Chapter 5 of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, it explains that every child has the right to a name as personal identity and citizenship status. To obtain an identity for a child who does not have an identity, the government issued Presidential Regulation Number 25 of 2008 which was updated by Presidential Regulation Number 96 of 2018 concerning Requirements and Procedures for Population Registration and Civil Registration and Law Number 23 of 2002 which was updated by Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection. The two regulations contain procedures for granting identity to a child from birth in the form of a birth certificate, including for unidentified child.

Having a birth certificate proves that the child is legal in law, has the right to citizenship, and the right to identity. If not, *de jure* the existence of children is not considered by the state, causing the other children's rights not to be fulfilled. In addition, a child whose identity is not recorded results in the risk of child exploitation, becoming a victim of child trafficking, violence against children, and the right to receive a proper education can be neglected [4]. So a birth certificate provides protection for the most basic rights in the form of the right to identity, so that a child is legal under the law to get protection of other rights. Children are considered legal by law because they have a birth certificate.

The Population and Civil Registration Office of Surakarta City is one of the agencies with satisfactory service, as evidenced by winning three awards from SINOVIK (Public Service Innovation Information System) organized by the Ministry of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform. The awards won were Top 33 SINOVIK 2014, Top 25 SINOVIK 2014 and Top 99 SINOVIK 2017 with the theme being the Child Incentive Card Program, Birth Registration Relationship System in Surakarta and Sweet Seventeen electronic identity card (KTP-electronic) come. In addition, in 2016 he received an award for registering births above the national target of 88.52% from the Director General of Dukcapil during the National Work Meeting in Pekanbaru. So this can be a supporter of the author to conduct research at the Department of Population and Civil Registration of the City of Surakarta in order to obtain complete information and data on the problem to be studied.

2 Method

This study uses a descriptive juridical analysis method, in which the data collection techniques, namely interviews, observation and documentation studies. Sources of data in this study was primary, secondary, and tertiary data sources. In analysing data, the writer uses the analysis technique of Miles and Huberman [5], consist of data reduction, data display and data verification.

3 Discussion

3.1 The Process of Registering the Birth of a Unknown Child

A child born in the world has the right to obtain self-identity as a form of fulfilment of basic rights. With the Presidential Decree Number 36 of 1990 concerning Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, birth registration is a form of fulfilment of basic rights for a child that must be granted by the state [6]. A birth certificate is an important document that proves the existence of a birth. Evidence that a child is a legal subject. Their existence is recognized by recording their identity on the birth certificate. This is in accordance with Chapter 27 paragraphs 1 and 2 of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection that the identity of a child must be given from birth and stated in a birth certificate [7].

The Surakarta City Population and Civil Registration Service (dukcapil) in determining the status of a child that unknown must be proven by a police report which explains that the child when found by someone was really in an abandoned state and it is not known who abandoned him. According to Mr. Andi Herwanto, S.S, the Population and Civil Registration Office of Surakarta City has processed applications for birth certificates for children whose origins are unknown. The application is made by a foundation/orphanage where the child is cared for as a bridging party for a child whose origins are unknown to obtain the right to his identity, namely a birth certificate.

Requirements to apply for an unknown child's birth certificate: (1) minutes of Investigation (BAP) from the Police, (2) statement of Absolute Responsibility (SPTJM) the truth of birth data, (3) copy of the identity card (KTP) of the person in charge, (4) a copy of the identity card (KTP) of 2 witnesses, (5) family Card of person in charge.

Special requirements in the form of a BAP from the Police are regulated in Chapter 28 paragraph 1 of Law Number 23 of 2006 concerning Population Administration [8], Chapter 3 paragraph 2 of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 9 of 2016 concerning the Acceleration of Increasing the Coverage of Birth Certificate Ownership [9], Chapter 33 paragraph 2 of Presidential Regulation Number 96 of 2018 concerning Requirements and Procedures for Population Registration and Civil Registration [9].

The SPTJM (Statement of Absolute Responsibility letters) is used as a substitute for a birth certificate from a doctor/midwife/birth attendant because at the time the child was found, he or she was not provided with any information. This is regulated in Chapter 4 paragraph 1 of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 9 of 2016 concerning the Acceleration of Increasing the Coverage of Birth Certificate Ownership which explains that in the event that the requirements in the form of a birth certificate

from a doctor/midwife/birth attendant are not met, the applicant attaches the SPTJM the truth of the birth data. The SPTJM of the truth of the birth data as described above is signed by the applicant and two witnesses. The format of the SPTJM birth data is attached in the attachment of this study.

According to Chapter 27 paragraph 1 of Law Number 24 of 2013 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2006 about Population Administration, it is explained that every birth must be reported by residents to the local implementing agency no later than 60 days after birth [10]. In the case of the delay in reporting, the Population and Civil Registration Office of the City of Surakarta added a requirement in the form of an application form for reporting more than 60 days late. The application form for late reporting is attached in the attachment of this research.

Prior to the issuance of a birth certificate, population biodata is recorded in the population database (SIAK) in order to obtain a NIK (Identity Number). In the database there are elements that must be filled in, one of which is the name of the parent. In the event that it is not known who the parents are, the name of the child's parents is left blank. This is regulated in Chapter 48 paragraph 3 of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 108 of 2019 concerning Regulations for Implementing Presidential Regulation Number 96 of 2018 concerning Requirements and Procedures for Population Registration and Civil Registration which reads [11].

“Registration of the birth of an Indonesian citizen for a child who has just been born or has just been found and whose origin or whereabouts are unknown, in accordance with the provisions of a Presidential Regulation concerning the requirements and procedures for population registration and civil registration, is recorded in the birth certificate register and a birth certificate quote without the parents' names”.

The format for quoting a child's birth certificate whose origin is unknown is attached in the attachment of this study which is sourced from the Attachment to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 9 of 2016 concerning the Acceleration of Increasing the Coverage of Birth Certificate Ownership. The Population and Civil Registration Service does not allow documenting the birth certificate citation due to maintaining the confidentiality of one's data, as explained in Government Regulation Number 40 of 2019 concerning Implementation of Law Number 24 of 2013 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2006 concerning Administration Population Chapter 54 paragraph 1 letter e, 3 and 4 letter a [12].

Excerpts of birth certificates that have been issued are kept by the Department of Population and Civil Registration of the City of Surakarta. In accordance with government policy through Law No. 24 of 2013 concerning Amendments to Law No. 23 of 2006 concerning Population Administration, Chapter 28 paragraph 2 which explains that quotations of child birth certificates whose origins are unknown are issued by civil registration officials and kept by implementing agency. The implementing agency in question is the Department of Population and Civil Registration where the birth certificate is registered.

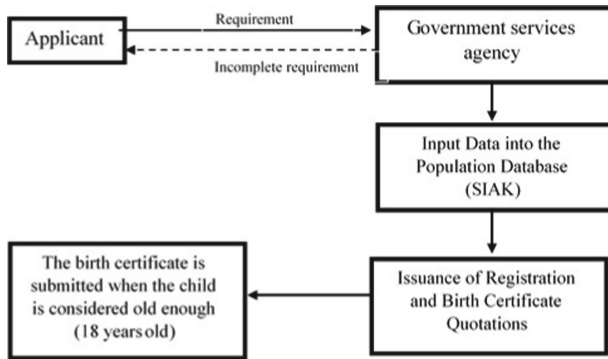


Fig. 1. The Flow of Issuing Birth Certificates for Unknown Child.

3.2 Juridical Problems with Ownership of Birth Certificates for Unknown Child

The process of issuing a birth certificate at the Population and Civil Registration Office of Surakarta City is free of any administrative fees, which means that all birth certificate issuance fees are free. In addition, with the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 9 of 2016 concerning the Acceleration of Increasing the Coverage of Birth Certificate Ownership which facilitates and simplifies the requirements for requesting a birth certificate so as to maximize the fulfilment of every child's right to obtain an identity.

Table 1 explains the total coverage of birth certificate ownership for children aged 0–18 years, which is 99.67%. This means that the fulfilment of the right to the identity of a child in the city of Surakarta has been running optimally. Almost all children in Surakarta City already have a birth certificate. The total number of birth certificates for children whose origins are unknown cannot be identified with certainty as to the total number because some of these children have been adopted by a husband and wife. The exact amount of coverage is not known because only the editorial writing in the birth certificate is different, but the register remains the same as the other certificates. When the author conducted the research, there was one birth certificate that was still kept by the Surakarta City Population and Civil Registration Office which was published in 2017.

The juridical problems that occur in the process of issuing birth certificates to the issuance of birth certificates for children whose origins are unknown based on the results of interviews with the Head of the Birth Section of the Surakarta City Population and Civil Registration Office are as follows:

3.2.1 Reporting Delay

Chapter 27 paragraph 1 of Law Number 24 of 2013 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2006 concerning Population Administration explains that every birth must be reported by residents to the local implementing agency no later than 60 days after birth. In one case that has occurred [10], an application for a birth certificate of a child whose origins are unknown at the Population and Civil Registration Office of Surakarta City is known to have been born in 2009 but an application for a birth certificate was only

Table 1. Number of Birth Certificate Owners Age 0–18 Years in Surakarta City at 2019

Sub-District	Number of Child (Aged 0–18 years)			Ownership of Birth Certificate			%
	M	F	Sum	M	F	Sum	
Laweyan	14.542	14.106	28.648	14.483	14.049	28.532	99,60
Serengan	7.537	7.376	14.913	7.512	7.351	14.863	99,66
Pasar Kliwon	12.805	12.307	25.112	12.751	12.263	25.014	99,61
Jebres	20.904	20.138	41.042	20.851	20.093	40.944	99,76
Banjarsari	26.653	25.367	52.020	26.552	25.293	51.845	99,66
Total	82.441	79.294	161.735	82.149	79.049	161.198	99,67

M: Male

F: Female

Sum: Sub-total

Source: Surakarta City Population and Civil Registration Office 2019

made in 2017. This happened because prior to the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 9 of 2016 concerning the Acceleration of Increasing the Coverage of Birth Certificate Owners, people still thought that the processing of birth certificates was very complicated. With the Minister of Home Affairs, it is easier and simpler to apply for a birth certificate so that it can increase the scope of birth certificate ownership in Surakarta City.

3.2.2 Storage of Birth Certificate Quotations by the Service

The Population and Civil Registration Office of the City of Surakarta implements government policies through Law Number 24 of 2013 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2006 concerning Population Administration Chapter 28 paragraph 2 which explains that quotations for birth certificates of children whose origins are not known are issued by officials civil registration and kept by the implementing agency. This is done to maintain the psychological condition of the child because of this situation. The birth certificate is kept by the Population and Civil Registration Office of Surakarta City until the following circumstances: (1) there are foster parents who will adopt him, (2) the child is of sufficient age (18 years). so that they are considered to be able to accept the actual situation or situation and can determine the direction of their life goals.

When the child is legally adopted by new family, the official does not issue a new birth certificate but only provides a margin note in the register and an excerpt from the old birth certificate stating that based on a court decision the child has been adopted by a husband and wife. If there is a change in the data information contained in the civil registry certificate, then the previous history must be visible because if a new birth certificate is issued with the names of the adoptive parents, it is the same as eliminating the origin of the child. It is explained in Chapter 67 paragraph 2 letter d of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 108 of 2019 concerning Regulations for Implementing

Presidential Regulation Number 96 of 2018 concerning Requirements and Procedures for Population Registration and Civil Registration which reads:

“The civil registration officer (Disdukcapil) at the district or UPT makes margin notes on the birth certificate register and the birth certificate quote.”

The efforts made by the Population and Civil Registration Office of the City of Surakarta in dealing with the problems that occur as described above are:

3.2.2.1 Socialization

The Department of Population and Civil Registration of the City of Surakarta carried out socialization efforts through many channels to increase public awareness of the City of Surakarta on the importance of birth certificates. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, socialization was carried out face-to-face with the heads of RT, RW and community leaders in each sub-district. After the Covid-19 pandemic, face-to-face socialization was no longer possible, this was to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 because face-to-face socialization involved a crowd of people.

Due to this pandemic, the Population and Civil Registration Office of the City of Surakarta continues to disseminate information to the people through social and electronic media. Electronic media socialization was carried out through local TV broadcasts, namely solo TATV stations and local radio broadcasts, namely METTA FM.

3.2.2.1 Having Collaboration

In increasing the scope of birth certificate ownership in Surakarta City and making it easier for the community to process birth certificate documents, the Government Office cooperates with hospitals, health centres and urban villages. This agency have limited access rights to upload the required documents for issuing birth certificates by online. So that when a mother is still in the hospital, the processing of birth certificate documents can be done by them. If a mother in a hospital, she has not had time to take care of her through the office, so an administration counter is built in sub district office. Sub-districts are also given limited access rights, as are hospitals and health centres. With this convenience, the level of public awareness of Surakarta City to make birth certificates is getting higher.

4 Conclusion

The process of issuing birth certificates for children whose origins are unknown at the Population and Civil Registration Office of Surakarta City is in accordance with the applicable statutory procedures, namely Law Number 24 of 2013 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2006 concerning Population Administration, Government Regulation Number 40 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Law Number 24 of 2013 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2006 concerning Population Administration, Presidential Regulation Number 96 of 2018 concerning Requirements and Procedures for Population Registration and Civil Registration, Permendagri Number 9 Year 2016 concerning the Acceleration of Increasing the Coverage of Birth Certificate Ownership and Permendagri Number 108 of 2019 concerning Implementing Regulations

of Presidential Regulation Number 96 of 2018 concerning Requirements and Procedures for Population Registration and Civil Registration.

The juridical problems of registering the birth of a child unknown child at the Population and Civil Registration Office of Surakarta City are: (a). Reporting delays, and (b). Storage of Birth Certificate Quotations by the Department of Population and Civil Registration. The efforts made by the Population and Civil Registration Office of Surakarta City in dealing with the problems that occur are socializing and cooperate.

Suggestion

Need to improve socialization services, especially in foundations/orphanages regarding the importance of birth certificates. The deed application process has been simplified so that there are no more years of delays in reporting. The foundation needs to raise awareness about the importance of birth certificate documents for children, especially children whose origins are unknown as a form of protection and fulfillment of the right to identity.

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