



Implementation Child Identity Cards (KIA) in Order to Fulfill the Rights of Children's Identity in Sleman Regency

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Abstract. The future of a nation is determined by proper governance of children as the next generation. Child governance in the field of population administration in order to fulfill the rights of children's identity. This article is the results of research on the implementation of Child Identity Cards (KIA) in order to fulfill children's identity rights in Sleman Regency. This research aims to describe and examine the service of issuance KIA in Sleman Regency and Implementation of KIA in order to fulfill children's identity rights in Sleman Regency. The writing of this article is the result of descriptive research with qualitative approach. The description is equipped by primary data of research results empirically and literature data relevant to the research topic. The results showed that various alternative services in KIA issuance conducted by the Department of Civil Registration and Population of Sleman Regency can increase the scope of KIA ownership in Sleman regency. Children data obtained from KIA issuance shows the level of fulfillment of the rights of children's identity and can be used to expand the fulfillment of children's rights in accessing various public services.

Keywords: Child Identity Card (KIA) · The Rights of Children's Identity · Population Administration

1 Introduction

The Republic of Indonesia recognizes and upholds human rights and basic human freedoms as rights that are inherently inherent in and inseparable from humans, which must be protected, respected, and enforced for the sake of increasing human dignity, welfare, happiness, and intelligence and justice as already stated. Regulated in Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights [1]. One of the manifestations of human rights is to uphold the human rights of children, which is marked by guarantees for the protection and fulfillment of children's rights. Children are categorized as vulnerable groups as explained in Article 5 Paragraph (3) of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights that included in the vulnerable groups are the elderly, children, the poor, pregnant women, and people with disabilities. Therefore, it is necessary to make protection efforts to realize the welfare of children by providing guarantees for the fulfillment of

children's rights without discriminatory treatment. The guarantee of the fulfillment of children's rights is strengthened through the ratification of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child with the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child through Presidential Decree No. 36/1990 on Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child [2]. The Convention on the Rights of the Child was adopted into Indonesian national legal instruments including through Law Number 23 of 2002 in conjunction with Law Number 35 of 2014 and Law Number 17 of 2016 concerning Child Protection, hereinafter referred to as the Child Protection Act [3].

Children are part of the sustainability of a nation and state, namely as the next generation for national development [4]. The future of a nation is determined by proper management of children as the next generation. One of the fundamental governance of children is governance in the field of population administration as an effort to fulfil children's identity rights. Children's identity rights are regulated in Article 5 and Article 27 of the Child Protection Act. The fulfillment of the right to identity of the population is carried out through the provision of a resident document which contains the identity of the resident. Giving identity in the residence document is a form of state protection against the civil rights status of the population.

Public service is the embodiment of the function of the state apparatus for the welfare of the community as regulated in Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services [5]. The field of public services that takes care of the identity of the population is the field of population administration organized by the ranks of the Population and Civil Registration Service. One of the government's efforts in realizing children's identity rights is to issue population documents in the form of birth certificates, in accordance with the provisions of Article 27 Paragraph (2) of the Child Protection Law that the identity of each child is stated in a birth certificate. However, currently there is an increase in the quality of services in the field of population administration which is of course driven by the dynamics of the community which is increasingly aware of their administrative rights [6]. The government in the context of fulfilling children's identity rights provides more complete legal certainty to children, which is not only limited to giving birth certificates but also providing Child Identity Cards (KIA). Prior to the existence of KIA, children aged less than 17 years and/or unmarried did not have a resident identity card as proof of identity that was valid nationally. This creates the impression of discrimination against children, even though giving a population identity to children is one part of efforts to realize human rights.

The State through the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration of the Ministry of Home Affairs is present to provide identity cards for children that are valid nationally in the form of special identity cards for children in the form of KIA. Giving population identity to children will certainly encourage increased data collection, protection, and public services so that they can realize the best rights for children [7]. The issuance of KIA in Sleman Regency has been carried out by the Population and Civil Registration Office of Sleman Regency since November 28, 2017. Sleman Regency is a Child Friendly Regency (KLA) which has the responsibility to provide KIA for all children as regulated in Sleman Regent Regulation Number 12 of 2018 concerning Regency Child Worth [8]. Based on the background explanation above, the authors are

interested in conducting research and studying further about the implementation of the KIA program in the context of fulfilling children's identity rights in Sleman Regency.

2 Research Method

This type of research is empirical research, namely research conducted directly in the field to find empirical facts or data observed in the field regarding the implementation of the KIA program in the context of fulfilling children's identity rights in Sleman Regency. The nature of this research is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. This research is equipped with primary data and secondary data. Primary data collection was carried out by conducting observations and interviews which were carried out directly at the Population and Civil Registration Office of Sleman Regency. Observations were made to obtain an overview of the systematics of KIA issuance services, while interviews were conducted to obtain data on the implementation of the KIA program in the context of fulfilling children's identity rights. The secondary data collection technique is carried out using library research techniques, namely reading, studying, and understanding literature such as legislation, official documents, books, journals, and written references that support research on the implementation of the Child Identity Card (KIA) program in the context of fulfilling identity rights. Child. The data analysis technique in this study uses Miles and Huberman qualitative data analysis techniques, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions or verification [9].

3 Result and Discussion

3.1 Child Identity Card (KIA) Issuance Services in Sleman Regency

The service for issuing Child Identity Cards (KIA) began with the innovation of population administration services in the district/city area which was later adopted by the central government. One of the areas that started the KIA issuance service was the City of Yogyakarta, namely in 2004. The KIA pioneered in the City of Yogyakarta is only local as a sign of identity for children in the City of Yogyakarta so that if a child with KIA in Yogyakarta moves to another district, the KIA will not be valid in Yogyakarta district where he moved. The central government through the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration of the Ministry of Home Affairs in 2016 adopted local KIA to become national KIA. National KIA is a child's identity card that has national standards or applies nationally and is based on the Population Identification Number (NIK) in the Population Administration Information System (SIAK) so that it can be integrated nationally.

The implementation of the national KIA is in accordance with the policy of the central government which is in the process of realizing national data integration. This program regulated in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 2 of 2016 concerning Child Identity Cards [10]. Chapter 1 Number 7 of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 2 of 2016 explains that the Child Identity Card, hereinafter abbreviated to KIA, is the child's official identity as proof of the child's age who is less than 17 years old and unmarried issued by the Regency Population and Civil Registration Office. The purpose

of the KIA program is explained in Article 2 of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 2 of 2016 which states that the government issues KIA with the aim of increasing data collection, protection, and public services as well as an effort to provide protection and fulfilment of citizens' constitutional rights. There are 2 types of KIA which are categorized based on their validity period, namely KIA 0–5 years and KIA 5–17 years. The difference between KIA 0–5 years and KIA 5–17 years is that KIA 0–5 years is not accompanied by a photo, while KIA for children aged 5 years to 17 years is less than one day equipped with a photo. The requirements for the issuance of KIA are explained in Permendagri Number 2 of 2016 as follows: (1) Chapter 3 Paragraph 2. The requirements for children under 5 years are Photocopy of excerpt of birth certificate and showing original photocopy of birth certificate; who already have a birth certificate but do not have KIA, the issuance of KIA is carried out after fulfilling the requirements: a copy of the birth certificate and showing the original copy of the birth certificate, a copy of Family Card (KK), and a copy of Electronic personal identity number (e-KTP) of parent, and (2) Chapter 3 Paragraph 3. The requirements for children aged 5 years to 17 years is less than one day: photocopy of the birth certificate quote and show the original birth certificate quote, a copy of parent's original family identity (KK), original e-KTP of both parents/guardians, and 2 pieces of 2 color photographs of children size 2×3 .

The Population and Civil Registration Office of Sleman Regency carried out the KIA issuance service on November 28, 2017. The KIA issuance service at the Sleman Regency Population and Civil Registration Service was regularly carried out through the population administration service counter at the Sleman Public Service Mall (MPP) or online through the website page dukcapil.slemankab.go.id [11]. In addition, the Department of Population and Civil Registration of Sleman Regency has made efforts to accelerate the coverage of KIA ownership by providing several alternative services in the issuance of KIA as follows:

3.1.1 IDOLA Service

The IDOLA service (Integration of Population Administration Service Documents) is an integrated service through the simplification of mechanisms and requirements in the administration of population administration. The issuance of KIA through the IDOLA service is carried out if there is a new birth event which will automatically change other residence documents such as a family card. Through the IDOLA service, each new birth registration will receive three residence documents (3 in 1/3 in one) in the form of a birth certificate, family card, and KIA.

3.1.2 Pick Up Service

KIA issuance services through document pick up to bring services closer to the community. This service is carried out at the request of agencies, such as villages, sub-districts, schools, and other agencies related to child care.

3.1.3 SISIR ADMINDUK Service

This service use acronym which mean Information Socialization and Population Administration Data Record. This is done by bringing population administration services closer to 86 villages in Sleman Regency in stages through a bridge mechanism. Aiming to be able to complete children who do not have KIA in certain villages refers to the study of SIAK data. Data from SIAK is mapped on the population of children who do not have KIA. The service will submit the data to the village for ADMINDUK SISIR.

3.1.4 KIA Publishing Acceleration Service

The service for accelerating the issuance of KIA is a proactive service carried out by the Department of Population and Civil Registration of Sleman Regency without any request. The issuance of the KIA is only for children under 5 years old on the grounds that it does not require a photo requirement, so it is enough to take the child's data from SIAK. The main requirements in the issuance of KIA are birth certificate data and family card data. The data is already in SIAK, so the Department of Population and Civil Registration of Sleman Regency can immediately print out the KIA without an application. The printed KIA will be distributed in stages from the sub-district, village, and the population concerned.

3.1.5 Collective Service

Collective KIA issuance service is carried out jointly or more than one application document through agencies such as sub-districts, villages, schools, or other agencies related to child care.

3.1.6 Hope Family Officer Service (PKH)

The Population and Civil Registration Office of Sleman Regency collaborate with PKH from the Sleman Regency Social Service. PKH helps provide socialization related to population administration document services and helps organize several applications for special population documents for poor families collectively, one of which is the application for the issuance of KIA.

3.1.7 Independent Dukcapil Pavilion Service (ADM)

The Population and Civil Registration Office of Sleman Regency on May 25, 2021 has launched 7ADM machines placed at the Sleman MPP, and 5 sub-districts/ Kapanewon, including Kapanewon Gamping, Godean, Depok, Prambanan, and Ngaglik. One of the population documents that can be printed using the ADM machine is KIA.

The coverage of KIA ownership in Sleman Regency is shown in Table 1.

Table 1 shows that the data on the coverage of KIA ownership in the Population and Civil Registration Office of Sleman Regency has increased from time to time. There are 3 (three) indicators of the KIA ownership coverage target that are used as a reference. First, the national KIA ownership coverage target set by the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration of the Ministry of Home Affairs is 30%. The two targets for the

Table 1. Scope of Ownership of Child Identity Cards (KIA) in Sleman Regency

Time	KIA Required	Owned KIA	
		Total	%
September 2020	257.266	135.528	52,68%
October 2020	257.266	142.009	55,20%
January 2021	261.498	154.736	59,17%
April 2021	261.498	162.350	62,08%
Mei 2021	261.498	164.842	63,04%

Source: Department of Population and Population and Civil Registration of Sleman Regency

coverage of KIA ownership are based on the parameters of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights that in the context of child protection the KIA ownership indicator is 65%. The three targets for the coverage of KIA ownership set by the Sleman Regency Government in the 2020 Regional Government Implementation Report (LPPD) are 90%. In addition, based on the Sleman Regent Regulation Number 12 of 2018 concerning Child Friendly Districts, Sleman Regency as a Child Friendly Regency is obliged to provide KIA for all children.

3.2 Implementation of Child Identity Cards (KIA) in the Framework of Fulfilling Children's Identity Rights in Sleman Regency

The granting of children's identity rights is a form of state protection to ensure legal certainty for a child. Identity is important as a manifestation of recognition of citizenship, guarantee of a right, and for the sake of legal certainty. The state's obligation in the perspective of population administration is to provide identity legitimacy and legal certainty over population events and important events experienced by residents through the issuance of population documents containing one's identity. Population documents in accordance with Chapter 1 Number 8 of Law Number 23 of 2006 in conjunction with Law Number 24 of 2013 concerning Population Administration are official documents issued by implementing agencies that have legal force as authentic evidence produced from population registration services and civil registration [12]. Population documents are needed by residents in all social strata because population documents are the beginning and one of the requirements to access other public services (sipp.menpan.go.id) [13].

The provision of KIA to children can guarantee legal protection and legal certainty for children without being discriminatory. In addition, KIA can also be used as an effort to expand the fulfillment of children's rights, such as ease of accessing public services. The results of the interview with Mrs. RR. Endang Mulatsih as Head of the Population Registration Service Division of the Population and Civil Registration Office of Sleman Regency on April 12, 2021 that prior to the existence of KIA, children only had one document that could explain their identity, namely a birth certificate. The birth certificate held by each resident is a certificate quote whose data information is limited to

only recording birth events, for example the birth certificate does not contain complete residential address data elements. In addition, the birth certificate is not compact so it is not user friendly to carry when traveling.

Sleman Regency is a Child Friendly Regency (KLA) which has the aim of ensuring the fulfilment of the protection and fulfilment of children's rights through the transformation of the concept of children's rights into policies, programs, and development activities so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and worth. KLA is directed at efforts to fulfil children's rights. In accordance with Article 8 of the Sleman Regent's Regulation Number 12 of 2018 concerning Child Friendly Districts that one of the fulfilment of children's rights in Sleman Regency is the fulfilment of civil rights which include children's rights to identity. The protection and fulfilment of children's rights in the civil rights cluster in accordance with Article 21 of the Sleman Regent's Regulation Number 12 of 2018 concerning Child-friendly Districts includes the fulfilment of children's rights to obtain a Child Identity Card (KIA). Administratively, KIA can help the government realize accurate and integrated data on the Indonesian population, while KIA can substantially guarantee protection for children from many phenomena of child maltreatment, such as child abuse, kidnapping and trafficking of children, child care, including restrictions on certain public services. KIA is expected to fulfil children's rights broadly in various public services.

The obstacle to the implementation of KIA in the context of fulfilling children's identity rights in Sleman Regency is that the Population and Civil Registration Office of Sleman Regency has not collaborated on the use of KIA which aims to increase the added value of KIA in accessing various public services. The implementation of KIA in the context of realizing the fulfilment of children's identity rights can be functioned optimally through continuous improvement of KIA services, namely in the form of expanding the protection and fulfillment of children's rights. This can be done because the basis of KIA is the Population Identification Number (NIK) which is the single identity number for each resident. KIA can be used to access various public services that require self-identity and the data can be integrated nationally. The following is an example of a continuous service of the KIA program: (1) protection of children when dealing with the law, (2) preventing the forgery of a child's identity, (3) prevent exploitation of children, (4) prevent child trafficking, (4) make it easier to find missing children, (5) make it easier to identify bodies whose victims are children, (6) make school registration easier, (7) make it easier to manage immigration documents, (8) make it easier to register BPJS, (9) make it easier to open a bank account, (10) simplify administration at the *puskesmas* or hospital, and (11) other public services that require identity.

The Population and Civil Registration Office of Sleman Regency can also provide added value to KIA by collaborating with third parties as partners to maximize the use of KIA. An explanation regarding the use of KIA is contained in Article 20 Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (2) of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 2 of 2016 concerning Child Identity Cards. Article 20 Paragraph (1) explains that in order to maximize the utilization of KIA and provide added value, districts/cities can enter into partnership agreements with third parties as business partners engaged in playgrounds, restaurants, reading parks, bookstores, recreation areas and businesses other economies. Chapter 20 Paragraph (2) of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 2 of

2016 concerning Indonesian Children's Cards explains that the service can enter into partnerships with business partners as referred to in Article 20 Paragraph (1) whose location is within the administrative area or whose location is outside the administrative area. Sleman Regency is an area that has high potential in the social, economic, and educational fields, so it is very easy if you want to collaborate with various business partners to provide special offers such as giving discounts or discounts for KIA holders. This strategy in addition to providing added value to KIA, can be used as a means of socializing KIA itself so that the enthusiasm of the community to take care of KIA is increased.

4 Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion described above, it can be concluded that the implementation of Child Identity Cards (KIA) in the context of fulfilling children's identity rights in Sleman Regency has increased the number of coverages of KIA ownership. Various alternative services in the issuance of MCH can increase the coverage of MCH ownership. Children's data obtained from the publication of MCH shows the level of fulfilment of the right to the identity of children and can be used to support the improvement of the quality of Sleman Regency as a Child-friendly Regency through the expansion of protection and fulfilment of children's rights in accessing various public services. Thus, it is hoped that the best rights for children can be realized.

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