



# Implementation of Child Identity Card (KIA) Policy in the Population and Civil Registration Service of Bolaang Mongondow Timur Regency

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**Abstract.** This study aims to describe, analyze and interpret the implementation of the child identity card policy at the Department of Population and Civil Registration, East Bolaang Mongondow Regency. The approach uses a descriptive qualitative approach, with the number of informants as many as 11 people with data collection techniques namely observation, interviews and documentation with data analysis techniques through data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions. The results showed that the implementation of the child identity card policy at the Population and Civil Registration Office of the East Bolaang Mongondow Regency had not been implemented optimally in accordance with related policies, according to the findings in the field by researchers that the resources for implementing the child identity card program were not sufficient, such as a lack of human resources. Delays in procurement of facility resources and lack of financial resources to support the implementation of the Child Identity Card Program. Furthermore, socialization that has not been evenly distributed to parents of children, and participation of parents of children is still low to be able to maximize ownership of children's identity cards.

**Keywords:** Policy implementation · Child Identity Card · East Bolaang Mongondow Regency

## 1 Introduction

Population is matters related to structure, number, gender, age, marriage, defeat, death and others to those related to economic, social, cultural and political. And what is meant by population is the color of the country and foreigners living in the country. Meanwhile, according to Law Number 24 of 2013 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2006 concerning Population Administration in article 1 Number 1, it states that population administration is a series of structuring and disciplinary activities in the issuance of population documents and data through population registration, civil registration, management of population administration information and utilization of the results for public services and development of other sectors [1].

The Child Identity Card, which is further abbreviated as KIA, is the identity of the child as proof of the child who is less than 17 (seventeen) years old and unmarried which is issued by the Population and Civil Registration Service of the Regency/City as a regional apparatus that is responsible and authorized to carry out services in population and civil registration matters. The Child Identity Card (KIA) also functions like an Identity Card (KTP-e) for adults, namely for the ease of public services and data collection of any events that occur as regulated by the 2016 regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs concerning child identity cards [2].

Langkai discussed the concept of public policy from several experts including, Chandler and Plano think of public policy as a form of continuous intervention by the government for the sake of the interest of powerless people in society so that they can live, and participate in government, while Peterson argues that public policy is generally seen as government action in overcoming problems, by directing attention to “*who gets what, when and how*” [3].

The child identity card policy provides protection for the fulfillment of children’s rights, guarantees access to public facilities, prevents child trafficking, becomes evidence of identification if at any time an unwanted event occurs and can facilitate access to public services in the fields of health, education, immigration, banking and transportation.

The child identity card program is divided into 2 categories, for children aged 0–5 years and for children aged 5–16 years. The requirements for issuing a child’s identity card for children under 5 years old are by fulfilling a photocopy of the birth certificate, family card and parent’s KTP-e, as for children over 5 years old, the requirements are the same, namely by fulfilling a photocopy of the birth certificate, family card and parent’s KTP-e and only need to be added with a 2x3 color photo pass. This is the difference is that for children under 5 years old, photos are not included. And the pass period of the child’s identity card for children aged 0–5 years until the child is 5 years old, for children aged 5 years and above is until the child is 17 years old less than one day. The procedure for issuing a child’s identity card by means of parents or applicants submitting the requirements for issuing MCH to the service, then the head of the service can sign and issue an KIA, the completed KIA can be given to the applicant/parent at the official or sub-district office or in the village/kelurahan. So that the scope of ownership of the KIA can be maximized, the service can issue KIA in mobile services by picking up the ball in schools, and other public service places for the convenience of KIA services,

Bolaang Mongondow Timur Regency is one of the regions that implements the child identity card policy, the program has been implemented by the Population and Civil Registration Service of East Bolaang Mongondow Regency since 2018 in August. The Population and Civil Registration Service plays an important role in public services in order to provide maximum service in its implementation to improve and provide protection for people residing in the East Bolaang Mongondow Regency area and especially recording data on children who are still carrying age. Based on data from the Population and Civil Registration Service of Bolaang Mongondow Timur Regency, the regency has 7 sub-districts and 81 villages that are obliged to serve children’s identity card services. Meanwhile, based on data from the second semester of 2021, the population of east bolaang mongondow is 88,865 thousand people. And there are residents under the age of 17 years as many as 22,065 thousand people who are entitled to a child identity card.

If you see this, the government through the Population and Civil Registration Service of Bolaang Mongondow Timur Regency targets 40% of children's identity card ownership as a fulfillment of the right to child identity, but in fact only about 13% of those printed know about 2,868 child identity cards from those who are entitled to issue child identity cards.

In the findings and data processed in the field regarding the implementation of the child identity card program at the Population and Civil Registration Service of Bolaang Mongondow Timur Regency, that the role of parents as applicants for the issuance of child identity cards greatly affects the service and achievement of the target of issuing child identity cards, it should be for applicants or parents of newborn children or who already have a birth certificate and have fulfilled the requirements for issuing child identity cards, immediately followed by the management of the issuance of children's identity cards, but the phenomenon that occurs in the community in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency, especially parents of children, is less concerned about the issuance of child identity cards, because after completing the birth certificate and meeting the requirements for issuing children's identity cards, parents do not immediately register for the issuance of child identity cards. This is because the public does not understand the function and purpose of children's identity cards and considers that the management of children's identity cards only adds to administrative matters in the Population and Civil Registration Service.

On the other hand, the Population and Civil Registration Service as the person in charge of service and fulfillment of children's identity rights in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency should prepare all supporting equipment for the implementation of the child identity card program for convenience and comfort in service. In fact, the issuance of children's identity cards has not been maximized, namely with the limited resources available, from the beginning of the issuance of children's identity cards in 2018, the machine or printer of children's identity cards only amounted to one piece and in early 2021 it was damaged but it has been improved. As a result of the damage, the child's identity card printing machine is no longer functioning optimally and is only able to print 10 pieces of children's identity cards in a day and if forced up to 20 pieces a day, the result will be damaged or disabled and considered unfit for use.

In order to maximize MCH services as a fulfillment of the right to the identity of children in Bolaang Mongondow Timur Regency, the Population and Civil Registration Service can carry out mobile services and methods of picking up the ball in schools or other public places for the convenience of MCH services for the community. But until now, the Population and Civil Registration Service of Bolaang Mongondow Timur District has never carried out mobile services due to the limitations of mobile service cars that have been damaged. As a result of the damaged mobile service car, it has an impact on children's identity card services, where children's identity card services are only carried out at the Office of the Population and Civil Registration Service of Bolaang Mongondow Timur Regency while in each sub-district they cannot record and issue children's identity cards. Causing the community, especially parents of children, to have difficulty accessing children's identity card services because the distance between several sub-districts and the location of the Population and Civil Registration Office offices is quite far. The population and civil registration offices should carry out MCH

issuance services in each sub-district or village-kedesa in order to ensure easy access for the community.

Based on various descriptions and existing problems, it can be known that the implementation of the Children's Identity Card program through the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 2 of 2016 concerning Child Identity Cards has not been optimal, for this reason, researchers are interested in conducting a research entitled "*Implementation of the Child Identity Card (KIA) Policy in the Population and Civil Registration Service of East Bolaang Mongondow Regency*".

## 2 Method

This research uses a qualitative research approach. Qualitative research methods are research methods based on the philosophy of positivism, used to examine the condition of natural objects, (as opposed to experimen) where the researcher is the key, data collection techniques are carried out triangulation (combined), analysis is inductive / qualitative, and the results of qualitative research are more depressing meaning than[4]. Conducted through developing trust through consistent use of the advice given by Benny and Hughes to understand the importance of interviews in data collecting [5].

## 3 Result and Discussion

State policy according to Edwards III and Sharkansky that an action that the government does or does not carry out, so that a policy is not only a proposed action but also one that is not implemented [6]. And according to Tumbel Public Policy is a policy made by the government as a policy maker to achieve certain goals in society where in its preparation there are various stages, public policies made by the government, namely in the form of programs or activities to achieve goals [7]. Meanwhile, the implementation of policies according to Tumbel is in principle a way for policies to achieve goals [7]. Whereas Van Meter and Van Horn define policy implementation as actions carried out by public organizations directed towards achieving goals [3].

### 3.1 Socialization of Children's Identity Card Program

The activity of conveying information can be called socialization. Socialization according to Erwan Agus Purwanto and Dyah Rutih Sulistyastuti is defined as an effort to make the public know and realize that there is a policy to be implemented and the consequences of the implementation can have a positive impact (generate benefits for a group) but it can also have a negative impact on other groups [8].

Based on the socialization indicators of the child identity card program, researchers found that some parents of children who do not know the benefits of children's identity cards, causing children's identity cards to only be stored and not used properly, even though it is clear that the benefits of child identity cards as stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 2 of 2016 are protecting the fulfillment of children's rights, ensuring access to public facilities, preventing child trafficking, becoming

evidence of identification if at any time adverse events occur and making it easier for children to obtain public services in the fields of health, education, immigration, banking and transportation. On the other hand, researchers found that the Population and Civil Registration Service prioritized socialization activities for children's identity card programs at school, causing children who did not or had not attended school to have not been reached by the socialization of the child identity card program.

Researchers also found that the Population and Civil Registration Service delegated authority to the Village Government to socialize the child identity card program to parents of children and children under the age of 17, the village government greeted information about the child identity card program through a celebration of the village. Researchers found that socialization from the village government to parents of children and children under 17 years old has not been conveyed properly can be seen by the fact that there are still parents of children aged 0 to 5 years who do not know about the child identity card program so that the implementation of the socialization of the child identity card program has not been evenly distributed to the parents of children.

### **3.2 Procedure for Issuing Child Identity Card**

Indicators of Procedures for Issuing Children's Identity Cards (MCH), the procedure according to Rudi M Tambunan defines as a guideline that contains operational procedures that exist within an organization that are used to ensure that all decisions and actions as well as the use of process facilities carried out by people in the organization that are the organization run effectively and efficiently, consistently, standards and systematically [9].

In the findings that researchers found in the field related to the procedure for issuing children's identity cards, it was found that the participation of parents of children aged 0 to 5 years to contribute to the Procedure for Issuing Child Identity Cards (KIA) was still low, this was seen after the parents of the children issued birth certificates for their children and the renewal of family cards, did not immediately register for the issuance of child identity cards. Even though it is clear that the flow of the Procedure for Issuing Children's Identity Cards as stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 2 of 2016 concerning Child Identity Cards.

Researchers also found that in the Procedure for Issuing Children's Identity Cards, people can issue children's identity cards through schools. The procedure for issuing children's identification cards hammering schools takes a long time. It can be seen that there are schools that have entered student data for the issuance of children's identity cards since July 2021 but have not yet completed the issuance of children's identity cards. There were problems in the Procedure for Issuing Child Identity Cards (KIA), namely that the Child Identity Card printing machine was damaged and could not be used in early January 2021. In this period, the Printing of Children's Identity Cards uses an ID card printing machine, but in its implementation it can only serve the printing of 5 pieces of KIA in a day, because in the daily activities for KTP-el services are quite a lot. The new Children's Identity Card printing machine was held in October 2021. Due to the delay in the child identity card printing machine, it caused the accumulation of files of the applicant for the issuance of child identity cards from schools.

### 3.3 Resources

Based on the results of the study, researchers found that human resources to support the implementation of the Child Identity Card (MCH) Policy were insufficient. Human Resources or implementing officers of the Children's Identity Card Program in terms of quality are quite competent, as evidenced by informants who state that it is difficult to often hold technical guidance on the implementation of Child Identity Cards. However, the obstacles in Human Resources in terms of quantity (quantity) are not sufficient to support the implementation of the Children's Identity Card Program. It can be seen that the Child Identity Card Program is handled directly by the Head of the Resident Identity Section and assisted by 2 THL as the Implementing Operator of the Child Identity Card (KIA). Researchers also found that in its implementation, the implementing officer was not focused on issuing children's identity cards, this is in accordance with the statement of the Head of the Population Identity Section who stated that for daily services, they prioritize other population documents such as family cards and ID cards, and for the issuance of Children's Identity Cards, it is done when there is free time. This is an obstacle in achieving the Child Identity Card (MCH) program.

Researchers also found that, the Facilities resources or facilities and infrastructure owned in carrying out the process of issuing Children's Identity Cards (KIA) in the form of child identity card printers in early January 2021 were damaged and 2 units of child identity card printers were held in October 2021, causing the new child identity card service to run optimally in October 2021.

Then the researchers found that, financial resources to support the implementation of the Child Identity Card (KIA) Program for fiscal year 2021 were sourced from the APBD, namely the general allocation fund (DAU) and the STATE BUDGET, namely the special allocation fund (DAK) but were not sufficient, as evidenced by the statements of informants who stated that there were still several programs that had not been implemented due to limited sources of funds, such as mobile service programs for recording Children's Identity Cards directly to people who have not been carried out due to budget constraints. Uneven socialization process to parents of children, and delays in the procurement of MCH printing machines.

supporting and inhibiting factors The implementation of the child identity card policy in the Population and Civil Registration Service of Bolaang Mongondow Timur District.

### 3.4 Supporting Factors

Based on the results of the study, the supporting factor is the cooperation between the Population and Civil Registration Service and schools in East Bolaang Mongondow Regency, for the convenience of people to access Children's Identity Cards (KIA). The process of collaborating with the ball pick-up method in these schools can make it easier for people to access children's identity cards (KIA). In the process of cooperation on the other hand, making it easier for the population and civil registration services to socialize the child identity card program. The socialization of the Child Identity Card program to students in schools is well conveyed, as evidenced by the students in the school immediately participating in the issuance of Child Identity Cards by fulfilling the requirements.

### 3.5 Inhibiting Factors

Based on the results of the study, researchers found that the inhibiting factor was resources to support the implementation of the Child Identity Card (MCH) program. Resources Supporting facilities for the issuance of Children's Identity Cards such as the Child Identity Card printing machine was damaged in early January 2021, and there were 2 units of Child Identity Card printing machines in October 2021 so that the Child Identity Card service would run normally in October 2021 until now. The delay in procuring the Child Identity Card printing machine caused a hampering of the process of issuing children's identity cards. Human resources such as officers implementing the Child Identity Card program are insufficient, as evidenced by the implementing officers not focusing on issuing Child Identity Cards but prioritizing the service of other population documents such as making KK and KTP. This is due to the fact that the person who directly handles the Child Identity Card program is the head of the resident identity section and is assisted by two THL as Operators for issuing Children's Identity Cards which causes an extra burden because they have to provide community services and pursue the target of the child identity card program.

Furthermore, financial resources in the form of a budget to support the implementation of the Child Identity Card program are not sufficient to maximize the ownership of children's identity cards, as can be seen by the lack of mobile services in the form of direct recording of the community, uneven socialization processes and delays in the procurement of children's identity card printing machines which have caused hampers in the implementation process of the child identity card policy.

Then the researchers also found that, the process of socializing the Child Identity Card program to parents of children aged 0 to 5 years was not evenly distributed. As evidenced by the fact that there are still some parents of children aged 0 to 5 years who do not know about the child identity card program, this can hinder the implementation of the Child Identity Card (MCH) program.

Based on the findings in the field, researchers found that the participation of parents of children aged 0 to 5 years to contribute to the existing procedure was still low, as seen by the statement of parents of children aged 0 to 5 years who stated that they had issued birth certificates and family card renewals and knew the benefits of child identity cards but were not interested in issuing Child Identity Cards because they considered it not important. This, led to the obstruction of the achievement of the ownership of the Identity Card of the Children of the Population and Civil Registration Of Bolaang Mongondow Regency East.

The final conclusion in this focus shows that the implementation of the Child Identity Card (KIA) Policy in the Population and Civil Registration Service of Bolaang Mongondow Timur Regency is adjusted to several aspects including the Socialization of the Children's Identity Card Program, Procedures for Issuing Child Identity Cards, Resources and Supporting and Inhibiting Factors in the implementation of the Child Identity Card (KIA) Policy in the Population and Civil Registration Service of East Bolaang Mongondow Regency with adjusted to the aspects of supporting factors and inhibiting factors, where it can be seen that the policy will be achieved and succeed in accordance with the expected objectives if the policy implementation goes well, because based on the findings in the field that researchers find with various kinds of problems

that cause the goals and objectives of the Child Identity Card (MCH) Policy to not be met, these problems include resources for the implementation of the card program insufficient child identity such as lack of human resources, delays in procurement of facility resources and lack of financial resources to support the implementation of the Child Identity Card (MCH) Program. Furthermore, uneven socialization to the parents of the child, and the participation of the child's parents who are still low to be able to maximize the ownership of the child's identity card (MCH).

From the findings that have been presented above, it can be concluded that the Population and Civil Registration Service of Bolaang Mongondow Timur Regency as an agency that implements the Child Identity Card Program (MCH), has not been able to implement the child identity card policy in accordance with the objectives of the policy, this is due to uneven socialization, lack of resources to support the implementation of the child identity card program, and low parental participation of the child. Because the implementation of the Child Identity Card (MCH) Policy can be achieved properly if it is supported by mangmemadai resources such as the adequacy of human resources, supporting facilities resources and financial resources to support the implementation of the child identity card policy, and equitable dissemination to all targets of the child identity card policy, and parents of children must participate in this policy, by immediately fulfilling the requirements for issuing a child identity card, because every existing policy needs support not only from the government but from the people who are the target group in order for the policy to be successful.

## 4 Conclusion

Based on the description of the research results with focus and subfocus, it can be concluded:

1. Implementation of Children's Identity Cards in the Population and Civil Registration Service of Bolaang Mongondow Timur Regency
  - a. uneven socialization of children's identity card programs to parents of children and children who have not
  - b. the low participation of children to contribute to the procedure for making MCH as well as in the card issuance procedure takes a long time.
  - c. There are inadequate resources where (officers) are insufficient and facilities in the form of printing equipment are not ready and the funding resources for the implementation of children's identity cards are not sufficient, as seen by the fact that there are still innovation programs that have not been implemented.
2. Supporting and Inhibiting Factors in the Implementation of Children's Identity Cards in the Population and Civil Registration Service of Bolaang Mongondow Timur Regency
  - a. A supporting factor for the implementation of the child identity card program is cooperation with schools to make it easier for the community to access the Child Identity Card (KIA).
  - b. Factors hindering the Implementation of the Child Identity Card Policy in the Population and Civil Security Service of Bolaang Mongondow Timur Regency include



insufficient resources for the implementation of the child identity card program such as shortages of human resources, delays in procurement of facility resources and lack of financial resources to support the implementation of the Children's Identity Card Program. Furthermore, uneven socialization to the parents of the child, and the participation of the child's parents who are still low to be able to maximize the ownership of the child's identity card.

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