

Collaboration between the population and civil registry service with 0707/Wonosobo District Military Command fulfillment of children's rights through child identity card

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Abstract

Child Identity Card is issued by the government to encourage increased data collection, protection, and public services to realize the best rights for children. The existence of the Child Identity Card shows the government's seriousness in fulfilling the rights of Indonesian citizens who are still underage to obtain public service rights that are equal to adults. The collaboration between the Office of Population and Civil Registration (Disdukcapil) of Wonosobo Regency to issue Child Identity Cards in Sigedang is considered effective in targeting the community directly so that people can be more familiar with the functions and benefits of having Child Identity Cards. This research belongs to the type of descriptive research using a qualitative approach which means this research describes a real phenomenon. There were 3 informants in this study as informants. The research data were obtained from various data sources, namely primary data and secondary data. Data collection is done through observation, interviews, and documentation.

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1. Introduction

Children's rights in terms of identity ownership as fulfillment of population administration requirements are basic things that must be fulfilled. Currently through Permendagri Number 2 of 2016 concerning Child Identity Cards there is to guarantee children's rights in legal protection.. The central government's efforts to implement the Child Identity Card program as an effort to the newest population administration program are a concrete form of protection for children as the state's obligation to protect every citizen. Child protection is all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and values, and receive protection from violence and discrimination. Efforts to protect children are absolutely needed, considering that currently there are more and more phenomena that make Indonesian children victims [1].

This card is only issued by the Regency/City Population and Civil Registration Office. The issuance of Child Identity Card aims to improve data collection, protection, and fulfillment of citizens' constitutional rights. Child Identity Card has two types, namely identity cards for children aged 0-5 years and 5-17 years. The terms of issuance, for newly born children, the Child Identity Card will be issued together with the birth certificate. However, for children who are not yet 5 years old and do not have Child Identity Card, the requirements include a copy of the birth certificate excerpt and show the original birth certificate excerpt. In addition, you need a family card of parents or guardians and original ID cards of both parents or guardians.

Issuance of Child Identity Cards in Wonosobo Regency has reached level 4 and is still continuing to disseminate information and data collection to all regions in Wonosobo Regency. As of July 2022, the number of children who already had a Child Identity Card was 92,349 (38.93%) and 144,841 of those who did not yet had a total of 237,190 children.

Previous research in Tasikmalaya Regency with the title Implementation of Child Identity Card Policy at the Tasikmalaya City Population and Civil Registry Service written by Nidia Rismania Dewi resulted that Implementation of Child Identity Card Policy in Tasikmalaya City that, Implementation of Child Identity Card policies that are in The Department of Population and Civil Registration of the City of Tasikmalaya is as expected.

Procedures and provisions have been carried out properly. The results of research in the field show that this policy has been implemented very well by officers. Employees are very proficient in carrying out their duties and serving the community in Child Identity Card services according to established rules. In registering population data, employees only need a short amount of time to make a Child Identity Card without being charged a penny. In the Dimension of Communication and Human Resources, it is still lacking and needs to be improved again [2].

Another study conducted by Windi Dwi Arista with the title Implementation of the Child Identity Card Program Policy at the Badung Regency Population and Civil Registry Office found that implementation experienced obstacles due to problems with the application system on the computer and problematic networking. Besides that, another problem is the supply of electricity in the event of a blackout, because this core equipment requires a stable supply of electricity. Related to the use of the Child Identity Card provided by the Badung Regency Population and Civil Registry Service, it has not been maximized and cannot be implemented properly because many people still do not understand the functions and benefits of Child Identity Card [3].

In this study we will use the theory of collaboration and implementation of public policy. In this study, the authors found two problem formulations that will be discussed, namely how to accelerate the achievement of Child Identity Card in Wonosobo Regency? and how is the implementation of the collaboration with 0707/Wonosobo District Military Command in accelerating the achievement of Child Identity Card?

2. Research method

In this study, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive research type in which the analysis will be based on the ability and results of the researcher's study to connect field facts, information obtained and existing data. Qualitative research methods were used as a procedure in this study which produced descriptive data, namely describing the facts found in the field either in writing or orally obtained from various sources encountered. The sampling technique in this study used the Purposive Sampling technique, namely in this method using the criteria that had been selected by the researcher in selecting the sample [4].

The analysis technique in this study used qualitative analysis, where the data obtained was clarified and described in easy-to-understand sentences. Then it will be analyzed based on the object under study and will be interpreted with existing data or theoretical basis so that the results can be assessed as a whole. All data were obtained from interviews, manuscripts, documentation, official personal documents and other documents that support the validity of obtaining research data [5]. Data collection techniques used were interviews, observations, and literature studies.

Informants who became sources include:

1. Commander of Kodim 0707/Wonosobo.
2. Head of the Population and Civil Registration Office of Wonosobo district.
3. Head of Service and Registration on Civil Registration Office of Wonosobo district.
4. Sigedang village head.

The research location is in the Wonosobo Regency area (Indonesia). The research time was during the activities of TMMD Sengkuyung Phase II of 2022 in Sigedang Village, Kejajar District from July 26 to August 24, 2022.

3. Results and discussion

3.1 Procedures for issuing Child Identity Cards in Wonosobo District

The Child Identity Card is an identity card that every child must have in order to be able to access public services independently. Some of the benefits of the Child Identity Card include an effort to improve citizen data collection, protection, and public services, and an effort to provide protection and fulfillment of children's rights as citizens. Several legal bases for issuing a Child Identity Card include:

1. Law Number 24 of 2013 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2006 concerning Population Administration.
2. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 102 of 2012 concerning amendments to Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 37 of 2007 regarding the implementation of Law Number 23 of 2006 concerning Population Administration.
3. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 2 of 2016 concerning Child Identity Cards.

A consideration for the issuance of Child Identity Cards are:

1. Currently children who are under 17 years of age and who are not married do not have a resident identity that is valid nationally and is integrated with the Population Administration Information System (SIAM).
2. That the government is obliged to provide a valid national identity.
3. That the provision of population identity to children will encourage an increase in data collection.
4. Whereas based on the above, the government needs to stipulate Ministry Regulation regarding Child Identity Card.

Making a Child Identity Card is a service product from the Wonosobo Regency Population and Civil Registration Office. Based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 2 of 2016 concerning Child Identity Cards Article 1 Paragraph (7) this card is only issued by the Regency/City Population and Civil Registration Office. This regulation is also in accordance with Article 2 in the same regulation which contains the issuance of a Child Identity Card aimed at increasing data collection, protection and public service as well as an effort to provide protection and fulfillment of citizens' constitutional rights.

The Department of Population and Civil Registration of Wonosobo Regency has carried out the socialization process for issuing a Child Identity Card since 2019. The socialization process is divided into two ways, namely direct and indirect socialization processes. The direct socialization process was carried out through commemorations of national days such as National Children's Day, and National Education Day, and through the TNI Manunggal Pembangunan Desa (TMMD) program. Indirect socialization is carried out through broadcasts on local television and socialization to operators and village officials which is carried out once a year.

The Child Identity Card priority targets for Wonosobo Regency are in 5 sub-districts out of 16 sub-districts, namely Sukoharjo District, Kalikajar District, Kertek District, Garung District and Kejajar District. However, these 5 sub-districts have met the national Child Identity Card target of 40 percent of the total number of children in Wonosobo District. The Disdukcapil of Wonosobo Regency has made several efforts to meet the national Child Identity Card target, including:

1. Conduct outreach either directly or through the mass media. The socialization has been carried out by Department of Population and Civil Registration Wonosobo Regency since 2019 directly by inviting village officials and village operators to then convey it to the target community for Child Identity Card. In addition, Disdukcapil also conducts socialization directly by participating in events that absorb public interest such as the Wonosobo Anniversary event, National Children's Day, Expo and others. The Department of Population and Civil Registration always opens booths to attract public interest in issuing Child Identity Cards. Disdukcapil also conducts socialization through mass media such as making advertisements on the streets in the form of billboards, mass television, live broadcasts, the Ministry of Communication and Informatics website, and others.

2. BALATEKA Innovation (Make Deeds Directly Become Deeds, Family Card and Child Identity Card). This innovation is a program from the Disdukcapil of Wonosobo Regency, where the only requirement is to show a birth certificate and marriage certificate. This service can also be done independently using the Disdukcapil Whatsapp Call Center service by taking a photo of the requirements file. So, applicants don't have to bother coming to the Disdukcapil Office. Disdukcapil also delivers documents to the applicant.
3. Ball Pick Up and Document Delivery Services. This service is carried out with the concept of KUDA ZEBRA (I Came Happy Community) because when the people concerned want to issue documents in the form of ID cards, Child Identity Cards, or certificates they do not need to come to the Dukcapil office but are directly escorted to their residence by officers from Dukcapil.
4. The constraints experienced by the Population and Civil Registry Service (Disdukcapil) of Wonosobo Regency based on the results of interviews with Mr. Siswanto, S.H., MM. as the Head of Service and Civil Registration Sector, basically there were no significant obstacles during the socialization and issuance of Child Identity Card processes. However, he said that the lack of Human Resources (HR) in carrying out every task, such as picking up balls to make ID cards and Child Identity Card, was still limited. The Wonosobo Regency Disdukcapil only has 50 employees consisting of 19 Civil Servant and 31 Freelance Daily Employees (PHL), then a service based on sending documents via WhatsApp makes it easier for the public because it is considered more flexible but Disdukcapil has to sort, match and enter data -the data to the SIAK application (population administration information system). [6]

Issuance of Child Identity Cards in Wonosobo Regency has reached level 4 and is still continuing to disseminate information and data collection to all regions in Wonosobo Regency. As of July 2022, the number of children who already had a Child Identity Card was 92,349 (38.93%), and 144,841 of those who did not yet have a total of 237,190 children.

The various benefits of Child Identity Card issuance include: a child's official identity, child protection, and public service to realize the best rights for children. However, the community does not fully understand the function of the Child Identity Card, so not all of the community benefits from this Child Identity Card. This is caused by several factors, namely: a) Lack of facilities and infrastructure to carry out outreach; b) There are still many people who think that Child Identity Cards is not important; c) Child Identity Card is not yet mandatory in Wonosobo Regency; and d) although the procedure for issuing Child Identity Card is easy, there are still people who have not fulfilled the completeness of the documents such as Child Birth Certificates, Family Cards or other requirements.

3.2 Collaboration between Kodim 0707/Wonosobo and the service in issuing Child Identity Card Wonosobo Regency

Epistemologically, the word collaboration comes from English, namely, "co-labor" which means working together. In the 19th century, the word collaboration came into use when industrialization began to develop. Organizations at that time became increasingly complex. Divisions in the making of the organizational structure began to be made for the division of tasks for the workforce in the organization. Organizational complexity is the starting point for collaboration in various organizations [7]. Philosophically, collaboration is an effort made by various parties to achieve the same goal. According to Schrage in [8], collaboration is an effort to unite various parties to achieve the same goal. Collaboration requires various kinds of actors - both individuals and organizations - who work hand in hand to carry out tasks in order to achieve common goals.

Collaborative Governance is a forum used to achieve a goal. According to [9], collaborative governance is a condition in which the government fulfills public goals through collaboration between organizations and individuals. The same thing was also expressed by [10] who stated that collaborative governance is a condition when the government and the private sector seek to achieve a common goal for society. Collaborative governance can also describe a state of interdependence between actors. The desire to do collaborative governance arises because the actors are aware of the limitations they have. Then, these actors need to express their desire and willingness to forge closer relationships with other actors. Each actor involved needs to acknowledge the legitimacy held by other actors. Once the actors are committed to collaborating, it is necessary to build a sense of shared ownership of each collaboration process [11]. The collaboration built by Disdukcapil in the Wonosobo district was carried out because of limitations, namely in the process of conveying information related to the importance of having a Child Identity Card so that it collaborates with Kodim 0707/Wonosobo as a medium for conveying information to the public, especially through TMMD activities.

Based on the opinions of various experts, it can be concluded that Collaborative Governance is a process of cross-sectoral multiorganizational network structures (government, private sector, civil society) that make collective agreements, joint decisions, reach consensus through formal and informal interactions, the creation and development of norms in interactions that mutually beneficial in achieving common goals. Therefore, in collaboration, the interactions that appear are egalitarian, that is, all actors have the same position.

Republic of Indonesia Law Number 34 of 2004 concerning the Indonesian National Army (TNI) stipulates that the duties of the TNI include Military Operations for War (OMP) and Military Operations Other Than War (OMSP) [12]. Implementation of Military Operations Other than War which must be based on State policies and political decisions. Military Operations Apart from War, one of which is the existence of community service operations which are the implementation of OMSP in the form of assisting local governments.

One form of service operation is the TMMD (TNI Manunggal Membangun Desa) program. The TNI Manunggal Build Village (TMMD) program has a physical target as well as carrying out non-physical activities, by providing counseling and outreach, one of which is the success of population administration services in the form of issuing Child Identity Card in Sigedang Village, Kejajar District, Wonosobo Regency.

With the role and participation of Kodim 0707/Wonosobo which is implementing the TMMD program in Sigedang Village, it facilitates direct socialization by targeting the Sigedang Village community. This was felt to be quite effective because the TNI, through Babinsa and members of the TMMD task force, immediately gave an explanation to the public about the benefits of owning a Child Identity Card [13].

This collaboration shows a significant increase in participation in Child Identity Card services, as evidenced by the achievement of 540 Child Identity Card services in 30 days, whereas if there was no collaboration, only up to 60 cards [14].

4. Conclusions

Issuance of Child Identity Card is very important for the fulfillment of children's rights, especially in the village of Sigedang, Wonosobo. The Department of Population and Civil Registration (Disdukcapil) of Wonosobo Regency has carried out various methods ranging from outreach, and innovation, to picking up and providing services via WhatsApp to facilitate access to Child Identity Card issuance.

However, with the collaboration with the Kodim 0707/Wonosobo which works directly with the community, the Child Identity Card data collection to be submitted to the Disdukcapil to issue Child Identity Cards is felt to be very effective because the increase in requests for Child Identity Card issuance in Sigedang Village is quite significant.

The obstacles experienced by the Disdukcapil of Wonosobo Regency were not significant obstacles and did not reduce the performance of Child Identity Card issuance, which incidentally was easy and straightforward. The length and absence of issuance depend on the completeness of the data that goes to the Disdukcapil of Wonosobo Regency. While the process itself only takes a maximum of two working days.

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Declaration of competing interest

The authors declare that they haven't any known financial or non-financial competing interests in any material discussed in this paper.

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