

IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 27 SECTION (1) OF LAW NUMBER 24 OF 2013 CONCERNING POPULATION ADMINISTRATION YEAR 2013 CONCERNING POPULATION ADMINISTRATION

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Abstract: There are two problems studied in this research, namely: (1) How Implementation of Article 27 Paragraph (1) of Law Number 24 of 2013 concerning Population Administration in Manau Sembilan Village II Population Administration in Manau Sembilan II Village, Padang Guci District Hulu Kaur Regency, and (2) How does Islam view the community that does not fulfill the right to identity of children in Manau Sembilan II Village? who do not fulfill the right to a child's identity in Manau Sembilan II Village, Padang Guci Hulu Subdistrict, Kaur Regency. Padang Guci Hulu Kaur Regency. To reveal the above problems, the The research method used is descriptive qualitative research, exploring data, information about the Implementation of Article 27 Paragraph (1) of Law Number 24 Year 2013 concerning Population Administration (Study in Manau Sembilan Village II Subdistrict Padang Guci Hulu Kaur Regency by using the method of Field Research is a research conducted in the field with observation, interviews and documentation. observation, interviews and documentation. Then described analyzed, and discussed to answer the problem. The results of this study found that: 1. Article 27 Paragraph (1) of Law Number 24 of 2013 Concerning Population Administration (Study in Manau Sembilan II Village, Padang Guci Hulu Subdistrict) Population Administration (Study in Manau Sembilan II Village, Padang Guci Hulu Subdistrict, Kaur Regency) has not been implemented optimally. Islam does not prohibit the registration of children's births because the registration of children's births is not allowed. If the birth of a child is registered because birth registration aims to bring maslahat for the child. maslahat for the child. So that people who have not reported births and have not taken care of Birth Certificate to be able to take care of it while still following the provisions of the State law.

Keywords: *Implementation, Population Administration, Birth Certificate*

Introduction

Population administration is a guarantee of legal certainty and protection of individual rights for citizens, which must be fulfilled since birth must be fulfilled since birth by being reported to the implementing agency, namely the agency, namely the Population and Civil Registration Office. In Law No. 24 of 2013 on Population Administration, all the public is obliged to report the birth of a child no later than 60 days from the date of birth as the basis for making a birth certificate (Taher, 2014). A birth certificate is a form of identity for every child that is an integral part of the civil and political rights of citizens. The right to a child's identity is a form of state recognition of a person's existence before the law. Nowadays, there are many children who do not have birth certificates as a result many children also lose their rights to

education and social security. In preparing a birth certificate, there are things that become obstacles. The obstacles in making the birth certificate are caused by internal factors and external factors. Internal factors are factors that arise from within the individual itself, namely the lack of public knowledge about the importance of birth certificates. External factors are arise outside the individual, namely the socialization of the importance of birth certificates from the government. The socialization of the importance of birth certificates from the government is low because the socialization from the government has not been precise.

In addition, the making of a child's birth certificate does requires conditions that must be met, which sometimes cannot be fulfilled by parents who are busy with fulfilled by parents who are preoccupied with working in the farm and rice fields, they feel that the process of making a birth certificate is a lot of work. Working in the fields, they feel that the process of making a birth certificate is time-consuming, and sometimes they are confused about the process of making a birth certificate. Time-consuming, and sometimes confusing about the process of making a child's birth certificate. The community complained about the less than optimal service received.

services in terms of making ID cards, family cards, birth certificates, and other population administration, which has caused disappointment, but finally there are people in the community. causing disappointment, and finally, there are people who are reluctant to take care of these population documents. The same thing also happened in Manau Village. Sembilan II Sub-district Padang Guci Hulu Kaur Regency, due to incomprehension of the importance of birth certificates, causing parents who have just given birth to children to sometimes not take care of parents who have just given birth to a child sometimes do not take care of and make a birth certificate for their child, and as a result, the children who have just given birth to a child suffer.

Implementation will be influenced by the extent to which the policy deviates from previous policies. The implementation process will be affected by the amount of organizational change required. Effective implementation will be most likely to occur if the implementing agency are not required to drastically modernize. The failure of social programs many stem from the increased demands made on existing administrative structures and procedures.

Theoretically, this research is expected to be useful as knowledge for the community to better understand the importance of protecting children's identity to recognition by the state in every development of their social life. In practice, this can be used as input or information for students and the community, to add insight and information for students and the community, to add insight and horizons about the implementation of Article 27 Paragraph (1) of Law Number 24

Year 2013 concerning Population Administration on Birth Certificates Child.

Literature Review

1. Implementation

Some authors place the policy implementation stage in different positions, but basically every public policy is always followed up with policy implementation. The concept of implementation is essentially a form of activity to distribute policy outputs (to deliver policy outputs) carried out by implementers to target groups as an effort to realize a policy (Soemartono, 2011).

Implementation is a dynamic process, which can apply according to the conditions, where the policy implementer carries out an activity or activity, so that in the end it will get a result that is in accordance with the goals or objectives of the policy making (Agostiono, 2006).

2. Deed

Deeds as signed letters are made to be used as evidence, and to be used by the person, for whose purposes the letter was made. Deed is a letter given a signature, which contains events that are the basis of a right or engagement, which is made from the beginning intentionally for proof. Starting from the definition above, it is clear that not all letters can be called deeds, but only certain letters that meet certain requirements can only be called deeds (Soemartono, 2011).

3. Factors Affecting Implementation

Theoretically, especially according to the theory of George C. Edwards III (Agostiono, 2006), the are for critical factories to policy implementation they are: communication, resources, disposition, and bureauratic structure. The success of implementation according to Merile S. Grindle is influenced by two major variables, namely the content of policy and the implementation environment.

The complexity of implementation is not only indicated by the number of actors or organizational units involved, but also because the implementation process is influenced by various complex variables, both individual and organizational variables, and each of these influential variables also interacts with each other.

The theoretical framework departs from the policy itself where goals and objectives are set. This is where the implementation process begins. The implementation process will differ depending on the nature of the policy being implemented. Different decisions will show the characteristics of a policy, the structure and the relationship between the factors that influence the policy so that the implementation process will be different.

Implementation will be influenced by the extent to which policies deviate from previous policies. To this end, incremental changes are more likely to elicit positive responses than drastic (rational) changes, as noted earlier incremental changes based on incremental decision-making are essentially remedial and directed more towards correcting current social imperfections than promoting future social goals.

4. Policy Implementation

Policy implementation is the implementation of basic policy decisions, usually in the form of laws, but can also take the form of orders or important executive decisions or decisions of judicial bodies. Typically, the decision identifies the problem being addressed, explicitly states the objectives / objectives to be achieved and various ways to structure or organize the implementation process. Then according to George C. Edward III, suggests 4 (four) variables that affect policy implementation, namely communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure (Mulyadi, 2015).

Method

This research uses field research, by means of the author going directly to the field to look for data (Mardalis, 2008). While the type of research in this study is descriptive analysis. The types of research that aim to describe and analyze phenomena that occur, existing events, social research, attitudes, thoughts of people individually or in groups (Iskandar, 2008). The data sources used in this research are secondary data and primary data. The data collection methods in this research are interviews and library research. The analysis method used by researchers is descriptive analysis.

Result and Discussion

Implementation of Article 27 Paragraph (1) of Law Number 24 of 2013 Concerning Population Administration Population Administration

The results of research by researchers in the field of the implementation of the obligation to report births and arrange birth certificates have not been maximally felt by the community. This was mentioned by the Head of Manau Sembilan II Village, Mr. Budi Satawan, who stated

that as the village head, he had heard of the birth reporting obligation, but did not know in detail about the explanation of the regulation, including not understanding the purpose and objectives of the regulation. As for the implementation of socialization to the community, during his tenure as Village Head, Mr. Budi Satawan has never conducted socialization on the obligation to report the birth of a child and the obligation to make a Birth Certificate and the obligation to make a birth certificate.

Therefore, there is no information or socialization received by the community regarding the obligation to report the birth of a child and the obligation to make a Birth Certificate as regulated in Article 27 Paragraph (1) of Law No. 24 of 2013 concerning Population Administration through the Manau Sembilan II Village Government. Based on the results of research conducted by researchers in the field, there are still quite a lot of people who have not felt the implementation of Article 27 Paragraph (1) of Law No. 24 of 2013 concerning Population Administration.

In this case, another attempt made by the Population and Civil Registration Office is to conduct socialization about population administration to the community directly facilitated by the Sub-district and village governments. facilitated by the sub-district and village governments. This socialization explained to the community about population data including the importance of obtaining a birth certificate.

Constraints of the Manau Sembilan II Village Community in Processing Birth Certificates Child Birth Certificate

From the results of this study, researchers analyzed that the implementation of the obligation to report and arrange birth certificates has not been implemented optimally. maximally. This is due to the limitations of the Population and Civil Registration Office of Kaur Regency to carry out socialization to the community, especially the people of Manau Sembilan II Village about the importance of the community knowing the sound, purpose and objectives of Article 27 Paragraph (1) of Law No. 24 of 2013 concerning Population Administration every birth must be reported by the Resident to the Implementing Agency at the place where the birth occurred no later than 60 (sixty) days after the birth. The above article has explained that birth reporting for birth registration in the form of a Birth Certificate document can be done at the domicile of the resident concerned, however, the writing of the place of birth on the birth certificate still refers to the place where the birth of the resident occurred.

In addition, the limited number of participants during the socialization of population documents, including Article 27 Paragraph (1) of Law No. 24 of 2013 concerning Population Administration as the legal basis for making Birth Certificates, caused most of the community to be unable to participate and be involved in the socialization activities, so that the dissemination of information about population documents including Birth Certificates was not realized evenly to the community.

In the implementation of the obligation to report births and arrange birth certificates, there are obstacles experienced, both by the Population and Civil Registration Office of Kaur Regency and the obstacles experienced by the community. Researchers analyzed the obstacles experienced by the Kaur Regency Population and Civil Registration Office in issuing birth certificates as follows:

1. The low level of understanding and knowledge of parents about the benefits of birth certificates and the obligation to report birth events in a timely manner (less than and/or exactly 60 working days) as stipulated in the law, so that the reporting of birth event records is only done when the child has entered school age. Even when they have continued to a higher level.

2. There is still a lack of requirements for reporting birth events owned by parents such as the absence of proof of birth from no proof of birth from the birth attendant, no marriage certificate of the parents, and so on. In fact, these requirements are the main requirements in making a Birth Certificate.
3. There is still an impression in the community that making a birth certificate is expensive, bureaucratic procedures are complicated and convoluted, the distance from the village to the sub-district/district/city is too far, so people are reluctant to apply for a birth certificate, and some even tend to involve the services of third parties.

Based on these obstacles, Dina Mariana explained that to provide understanding to the public about the ease of applying for a Birth Certificate, all parties must be involved, including those who already understand the ease of applying for a Birth Certificate. If all the requirements are complete, starting from the Marriage Book, Family Card, Birth Certificate from the Midwife or Hospital and the parents' Identity Card, and there are no technical problems, the making of the Birth Certificate can be completed in one day.

Conclusion

Article 27 Paragraph (1) of Law Number 24 of 2013 concerning Population Administration in Manau Sembilan II Village, Padang Guci Hulu Subdistrict, Kaur Regency has not been implemented optimally. This is because when socialization is carried out by the Population and Civil Registration Office of Kaur Regency, most of the community cannot participate because of the limited quota of participants, causing information about population data, the obligation to report the birth of a child, the obligation to make a child's birth certificate not all of them can be followed by the community.

In addition, the implementation of socialization is also relatively rare, in one year socialization regarding the obligation to report the birth of a child and the obligation to make a Birth Certificate as regulated in Article 27 Paragraph (1) of Law Number 24 of 2013 concerning Population Administration and other population documents is carried out a maximum of only 3 to 5 times.

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