

VILLAGE FUNDS IMPLEMENTATION FOR BIRTH AND DEATH CERTIFICATE INTEGRATED

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ABSTRACT

This paper describes local government innovations that are part of the Civil Service and Civil Registry (Dukcapil) reform. Arrangement of birth certificate and death certificate integrated village fund is an innovation policy in West Aceh Regency which is abbreviated as *Aklamasi Dansa*. The issue of legal identity is still a problem in Indonesia, many people do not have a legal identity so it impacts all services provided by the government to the community. The policy of integrating birth certificates and death certificates is an innovation that brings government and society closer together. The *Aklamasi Dansa* has been running since 2017 and operates in the assisted village. This study uses a qualitative method with a case study approach. The informant of this research is the community as the recipient of services, the government of West Aceh as an innovator. The results showed that the *Aklamasi Dansa* policy has shown that they are capable of significantly increasing the percentage of ownership, as can be seen from the percentage of birth certificates in 2016, only 86% after the *Aklamasi Dansa* was implemented to be 94% in 2019. The same thing happened with the death certificate issued by Disdukcapil in West Aceh in 2016 only 86 death certificates after the *Aklamasi Dansa* went on to 1629 in 2019. The *Aklamasi Dansa* as one of the innovations in service to the community went very well in improving village data administration and making it easier for citizens to receive services in taking care of birth certificates and death certificates.

Keywords: *birth certificate, death certificate, Identity of law, village fund, innovation*

A. PRELIMINARY

This paper discusses the importance of service innovation, particularly in terms of improving the quality of public services, especially when the previous policy is deemed not to show satisfactory results yet. Innovation in the public sector also provides essential alternatives to enhancing the standard of governance in meeting community needs (Hardiansyah, 2011). One type of government-

organized public service which is critical is population management services in the form of birth certificate ownership, which is a very important document held by someone. Records of specific events or significant events in the Community and Civil Registry Office's birth certificate means holding a community status record with the assured legal assurance that a person has in his or her citizenship.

Population administration and civil registration are a series of activities related to the compilation and control of population documents and data through population registration, civil registration, management of population administration information, and the use of results for public services and the development of other sectors. (Sedarmayanti, 2009) Civil registration shall record important events experienced by a person in the register of civil registration in implementing institutions such as birth, stillbirth, death, marriage, divorce, including the appointment, recognition, and endorsement of children, as well as changes in citizenship status.

Based on the Pancasila and the Undang-Undang Dasar Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945, the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia is obliged to provide security and acknowledgment of the legal status of population events and important events witnessed by citizens within and outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The population is the foundation and principal subject of all growth issues. Nearly all development activities, both sectoral and cross-sectoral, are population-related or, in other words, the population must be the subject and the focus of growth (Sinambela, 2006). Easy access to population services for residents including having and updating birth and death certificates, marriage, divorce, child adoption, and changing citizenship status.

The most influential issue in the ownership of such documents is the low degree of public awareness about the value of keeping population records. The results of the National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) by the State Ministry of National Development Planning that people do not have an act can be seen nationally in the following figure.

Table 1: Reasons for people (0-17 years of age) Not having a deed

Reasons for people Not having a deed	Percent (%)
Do not have any fees to take care of the deed	33.87%
Certificate not yet issued	19.79%
Don't know how to take care	7.87%
A place to take care of certificates away from home	7.56%
Do not feel the deed is important	6.91%
Lazy and don't want to bother to take care of the Deed	5.53%
Not knowing each birth must be recorded	1.46%
Etc	17.00%

Source: Susenas, 2016

Based on the graph above, the reasons for people aged 0 to 17 years do not have because (1) factors do not have the cost of taking birth certificates as much as 33.87%; (2) the community does not have a certificate because birth certificates have not been issued as much as 19.79%; (3) the community does not know how to manage it 7.87%; (4) place of management far away 7.56%; (5) do not feel the need to have a population document of 6.91%; (6) people are lazy and want to bother in the process of managing documents 5.56%, even 1.46% of people said that they did not know whether births should be recorded. That's the reason why people are hesitant to look after birth certificates. Of course, some of the above concerns the government as a service provider related to population data management and the importance of ownership of birth certificates so that the community can be better served.

Problems with obtaining population documents are also a major obstacle and concern in the province of Aceh, as there are still many Acehnese residents who do not have population documents and the author sees the need for innovation, particularly amid large village funds managed independently by the village. *Aklamasi Dansa* is technically carried out by recruiting officers in each village to record and assist people who do not yet have a birth certificate or death certificate, the officer shall be given operational costs to take care of the certificate to the Population and Civil Registry Office, Arrangement of the deed is done collectively by the officer, meaning that if the community requires a birth certificate and a death certificate, it is very likely that the officer will not be able to perform the deed so that it becomes ineffective from the time of service. This study aims to determine the form of an innovation birth certificate and an integrated death certificate for village funds (*Aklamasi Dansa*) in the West Aceh District of Aceh Province.

B. THE CONCEPT OF INNOVATION IN GOVERNMENT

Innovation is the ability to find new and unique ways to compete (a competitive advantage) to maintain the survival of an organization by changing new things. (Muluk, 2010). Also, innovation can be said to be the creation of processes to create new ways, new ideas, and new methods that will be a breath of fresh air for bureaucratic continuity, in particular in developing service functions and meeting the needs of the community (Suwarno, 2008). Innovation requires creative ideas that are then consistently developed in the delivery of public services and can realize the efficiency, effectiveness, and quality of the results of the delivery of good and maximum public services. (Pramusinto, 2009).

Innovation in public service delivery in government bureaucracy was born because it was driven by several motivations, namely: career, idealism, power, self-fulfillment, money (salary), prestige, professional recognition, and business potential the person level, these motives are generated, and at the corporate level, the incentive is generated to promote strategies, concepts or wisdom, increase support, solve problems (to accomplish goals), more staff and more public relations. Thus, there are several types in public sector innovation such as (1) new or better services, (2) administrative innovation processes, (3) system innovation, (4) conceptual innovation (Halvorsen, 2005). Five characteristics, such as the

importance of being brand-new on the market, based on technology that has been researched and tested, saving money on user innovation, meeting customer needs, supporting existing practices (Freeman, 1997).

The major theory in this research is Roger's (1983) public service innovation theory, as Rogers said in the theory of service innovation that the innovation attribute measure can be used to address the question of whether an innovation is efficient or not in deeper. Service Innovation Indicator is (1) the relative benefits of the benefits felt by the community, in this case, the Office of Population and Civil Registration, the Village as the field executor from before there was no birth certificates and death certificates, integrated village funds and after the existence of these services in terms of economic, social and cultural aspects, (2) Compatibility of innovation with laws and regulations, the public requires and The complexity of procedures for dance acclamation carried out by village registration officials (PRG) That affects the culture of service users such as the nature of the registration requirements and service procedures. (3) This means that innovation should be approved by the community because it has been shown to bring benefits to the community and can be measured by the length of the implementation, the quality and the efficacy of the innovations applied to the community. (4) Consciousness or ease is observed. The point is that innovation needs to be considered in terms of how services work and produce something better. This can be seen from the many innovations carried out by aklamasi dansa in Arongan Lambalek Regency, West Aceh Regency.

Talking about innovation, there are several levels of innovation, as explained by Mulgan (2007):

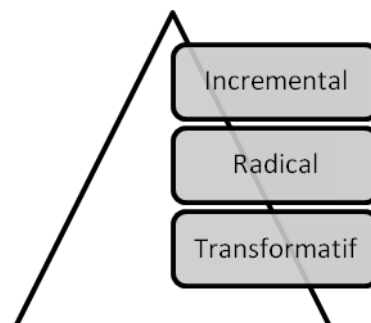


Figure: several levels of innovation

Source: Mulgan, 2007

The first level of innovation is Incremental innovation, which is an innovation that occurs that brings various small changes to existing services. Almost all innovations are at this level and have not reached changes at the level of organizational structure and organizational relations. However, this form of innovation has an important role to play in renewal, as it makes minor improvements that can be implemented continuously in the public sector and encourage service delivery that is sensitive to local and individual needs, and supports the value of money.

The second stage of innovation is the radical innovation that incorporates structural improvements in public infrastructure or innovative ways of organizing processes and resources. This type of innovation is often seldom used because it needs political support and great risks, even if the goal is to increase the efficiency of public services and meet the demands of (public) service users who have long been ignored. The third level is transformative innovation, which brings changes to the structure and organization of the sector as a whole, but this type of innovation certainly takes longer to achieve the desired results, as it seeks to make fundamental changes to every social, cultural, and organizational structure. What one does exist (Albury, 2005).

The innovation process itself according to Christensen and Laergreid (Muluk, 2008) can be divided into two categories: First, the maintenance of innovation, which is an innovation process that brings new changes but still relies on current service conditions and systems or existing products and innovations. The second (interrupted innovation) is an innovation process that brings change that is completely new and is no longer based on pre-existing conditions.

Innovation in the use of village funds in the form of birth certificates to improve community administration services is the first stage of innovation. This is an additional innovation that seeks to bring small changes to existing services and to make these services easier, faster and more affordable (free) for the community. Besides, there are also registration officers who come to every house as an extension of the Population and Civil Registration Office. During this process, all officers are paid using the funds of the village. In other words, the village plays an active role in fulfilling the identity of the population, one of which is a birth certificate.

In terms of the innovation process, innovations in management and issuance of birth certificates are continuous innovations that bring new changes in services with easy access, processes, and results of birth certificates amid the lack of cost, time, and knowledge of the village community about the importance of permanent birth certificate ownership basing itself on the conditions of services and systems that are being run by the Office of Population and Civil Registration of West Aceh Regency.

C. METHODS

This study uses qualitative research methods to describe and analyze innovations in population document management using village funds. In particular, in the case of administration and birth certificates using village funds in the district of Arongan Lambalek, West Aceh Regency. This research focuses on service innovation carried out by the Government of West Aceh to obtain birth certificates. The resource persons in this study were the head of the village, the Village Registration Officer (PRG), and the community.

Primary data in this study were obtained from the observation of phenomena that can be found in the field related to the application of innovation in administration and the production of birth certificates using village funds in the district of Arongan Lambalek, West Aceh Regency. Literature or document searches will also be conducted to support the data to provide a clearer

explanation of the phenomena that occur, in addition to the primary data also obtained through in-depth interviews with sources previously identified by giving several questions related to the application of dance acclamation innovations in the birth of deeds in West Aceh Regency. The secondary data in the form of literature from books, journals, newspapers, magazines, or documents are used to support primary data and may provide a clearer explanation of the phenomena that occur.

Technical analysis of the data is carried out in the following steps: (1) data reduction, which removes less relevant data, compiles data abstraction and data units; (2) data categorization, which is classified according to its category; (3) Organizing the relationship between categories, one category of data compared to other categories, to see the relationship between categories, to better interpret the meaning of each relationship; (4) Interpretation and conclusion, interpretation of the relationship between categories is then sought as a conclusion (Moleong, 2017).

D. EXPLANATION

a. *Aklamasi Dansa* as a Policy for Service Innovation

Ownership coverage of birth certificates in West Aceh Regency is still very low because the village community still has problems managing birth certificates. A birth certificate is a form of identity for every child that is an inseparable part because it is a civil, political, and civic identity through a form of state recognition of one's existence before the law. In 2016 the community coalition and welfare services (KOMPAK) as an Australian government partnership worked with Indonesia to innovate specifically in the area of population identity and legal services in the form of birth certificate and death certificate integrated village funds or abbreviated dance acclamation as the legal basis for Aceh's district head Barat issued Peraturan Bupati Nomor 26 Tahun 2017 concerning Standard Operating Procedures for managing birth certificates through the use of village funds in Aceh Barat District.

Arongan Lambalek District is a pilot project district established by the Government of West Aceh and KOMPAK to work with the West Aceh Population and Civil Registry Office (DISDUKCAPIL) to improve the quality of community services, in particular in the management and ownership of population documents, in this case, deed birth. KOMPAK initiatives were supported by DISDUKCAPIL through joint discussions of the Focus Group with relevant institutions such as the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) and the Community and Village Empowerment Office (DPMG) on developments designed to enhance service quality. Finally, the FGD has formed a joint agreement on the use of village funds as a source of funding by being included in the strategic plan and Included in the Peraturan Bupati Nomor 26 Tahun 2017 on Standard Operating Procedures for the Administration of Birth Certificates by the use of Village Funds in the West Aceh District for Village Authority and Village Proposed Rights and the granting of Village Authorities in the Administration of Population Registration, Village funds are given only to running costs officers in the administration of birth certificates or death certificates. The village fund is

allocated a budget of Rp. 75,000.00 each processing of birth certificate or death certificate.

Village Registration Officials (PRG) were born in 2017, who were then trained and qualified in administrative services, especially in the management of birth certificates and death certificates. The presence of PRG funded by village funds provides help to the community in handling birth certificates as previously people who wanted to take care of birth certificates had to go to the West Aceh Population and Civil Registry Office located in Meulaboh Town, with registration officers in the area, they could now be arranged in the village.

The aim of the Arrangement of Birth Certificate and Death Certificate Integrated Village Fund or Abbreviated Aklamasi Dansa is to facilitate the management of population administrative needs and civil registration by the village community, in particular by making birth certificates and death certificates available in the village. Cot Jurumudi village head, Anwar said:

“This dance acclamation can improve the quality of services in the village because people no longer need to go to the Disdukcapil office. West Aceh Regency is vast, there are about 12 sub-districts with a very large area beside the infrastructure is also not good, so the existence of this dance acclamation is very helpful to the villagers do not need to go far to the Disdukcapil office to take care of population documents.”

Based on interviews with villagers in the Arongan Lambalek sub-district, the key reason why many communities do not have population documents such as birth and death certificates is because of the road infrastructure to Disdukcapil that is far away so that the level of community affordability to the Disdukcapil site is still poor, lack of awareness and information, to the limited maintenance costs which in effect affect the still low ownership of documents such as birth certificates.

This innovation mainly involves institutions and individuals across sectors and sectors, including the community, the Village Government, the Regency Government, the Village Registration Officer (PRG), and the staff of West Aceh Disdukcapil. This program is being implemented because many people in the village are struggling to administer administrative services, especially birth certificates and death certificates. Agus, one of the Village Registration Officers (PRG) said,

“The public now knows the importance of population documents such as birth certificates for their children to go to school, that is the main thing. But if there are so many procedures that must be completed in the office they are confused, besides that, there are no transportation costs to commute to the office as well as the reason why our existence (PRG) is very important.”

The many procedures that must be completed during the process of obtaining population documents, such as birth certificates and death certificates, make the time and cost of the village community much longer. Agus again added his statement, *“So this Aklamasi Dansa program makes community time more efficient because making birth and death certificates can be done in villages”*.

b. *Aklamasi Dansa* and Regulations of the Regent of West Aceh

To strengthen the innovation of the Office of Population and Civil Registration, namely the *Aklamasi Dansa*. The West Aceh Regent issued the Peraturan Bupati Nomor 26 Tahun 2017 concerning Standard Operating Procedures for managing birth certificates through the use of village funds in West Aceh District. Population administration is a series of structuring and controlling activities in the issuing of population documents and data through job registration, civil registration, management of information on population administration, and use of results for public services and other sector development. Head of West Aceh Disdukcapil, Muhammad Yusuf SE said:

“This Aklamasi Dansa is arguably a good breakthrough to anticipate that there are still our people (in West Aceh) who do not have population documents. You could say this is an effort to pick up the population administration ball which will continue to be pursued each year to increase coverage of birth certificates and death certificates for West Aceh Regency.”

Standard operating procedures for obtaining a birth certificate shall regulate the guidelines and requirements for the production of birth certificates that use village funds for administration. The intended use of village funds is the use of village funds as operating costs for officers in the organization of birth certificates or death certificates for Disdukcapil.

After the *Aklamasi Dansa* innovation took place in the 2017-2019 period, there was a significant increase in the ownership of birth certificates and mortality rates, and even the ownership of birth certificates could exceed national targets, this shows that the acclamation innovation was very effective in increasing the ownership of birth certificates and death certificates, The following table shows the number of birth certificates and death certificates

Tabel 2: Ownership Certificate of Birth of West Aceh Regency

No	year	Percent Amount
1	2016	86 percent
2	2017	87 percent
3	2018	91 percent
4	2019	94 percent

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs (DKB) Clean consolidation Data

Based on the Ministry of Home Affairs' Net Consolidation Data (DKB) Death Certificate Ownership saw an increase of 86 percent in the 2016 birth certificate Ownership, an increase of 1 percent in 2017, then an increase of 4 percent in 2018 and an increase of 3 percent in 2019 to 94 percent of the population of the West Aceh district already had a birth certificate. When, from the start of the Dance Acclamation invention, there is a rise in the ownership of birth certificates by about 8 percent over not more than 3 years, this demonstrates that Dance Acclamation invention is capable of substantially increasing the ownership of birth certificates.

Tabel 3: Ownership Certificate of Death in West Aceh Regency

No	Tahun	Jumlah
1	2016	85
2	2017	962
3	2018	1340
4	2019	1629

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs Net Consolidation Data (DKB)

Based on the Ministry of Internal Affairs Net Consolidation Data (DKB), the ownership of the Death Certificate in 2016 was 85 in 2017 the death certificate totaled 962 people. And there will be 1,340 people in 2018. The West Aceh Regency Death Certificate will carry 1,629 individuals in 2019. This statistic indicates a rise in the Death Certificate of Ownership issued by the Office of Population and Civil Registration of West Aceh Regency after the *Aklamasi Dansa* invention.

The obstacles to the registration of births are: (1) there are no marriage books or marriage certificates and other required documents; (2) the budgetary and service provider ability for outreach activities is still limited; (3) Inconsistencies in procedures and practices for birth registration services and non-priority activities that have been budgeted through the Gampong revenue and expenditure budget (APBG) in the form of other legal identity documents. (4) The changes to some of the laws have not been fully socialized by the public. The Head of the Planteu Village, Ibn Sa'dan said,

“Operational costs (transportation) for village registration officers are paid from village funds. This has also been agreed in the village, so after completing one document, whether a birth certificate or death certificate is paid Rp.75.000, - in addition to transportation costs that are also borne by the village. This is already underway, now almost all people have birth certificates.”

So far according to national data, the main reason people do not have birth certificates is because of the system and public awareness. However, the Susenas survey stated that the people of West Aceh the reason they did not have a birth certificate was the distance and access to the Population and Civil Registry Office (Disdukcapil).

Transportation costs for officers are the cost of transportation services provided by the village government to someone assigned to administer the birth certificate of the village community. The classification and standard of transportation costs for officers assigned to take care of making birth certificates are guided by the Peraturan Bupati Aceh Barat Nomor 11 Tahun 2017 concerning General Cost standards for villages in West Aceh District, with the following details, the cost of arranging a birth certificate is IDR 75,000 / person/document and the maximum number of birth certificate documents for each village is 100 documents per year and provides transportation costs for officials to take care of making birth certificates and costs in the process of population problems in the deep SKPK this case is the Office of Population and Civil Registration of West Aceh Regency which has the authority to issue a birth certificate.

E. CONCLUSION

The only changes are the way people take care of birth certificates or death certificates. Previously, by visiting the West Aceh Disdukcapil office, this time with Dance Acclamation and PRG, the community was visited by officers to be registered, the community only submitted documents requested by the PRG, and then the PRG would take care of them in Disdukcapil, West Aceh District. While the file verification is carried out in the same way as before the innovation, which is still the way the applicant goes to the office where the management takes the necessary files, but this can already be represented by the PRG.

Innovations in the integrated birth certificate management of village funds have shown that they can solve the main problems of people who do not have civil registration, namely the issue of costs, certificates have not been issued (time is unclear in administration), do not know how to regulate, manage remote certificates, do not feel the need, lazy or unwilling to bother, and Do not know that the birth certificate must be recorded. With the innovation of the Aklamasi Dansa and Village Registration Officials (PRG), the community is no longer concerned about costs because the costs are borne entirely by village funds, and the community does not need to know how to take care of birth certificates and death certificates because they have been handled by PRG officers. The problem of access to the Disdukcapil office has also been resolved by PRG, the community is waiting for the deed at home without difficulty.

Aklamasi Dansa and PRG have shown that they are capable of significantly increasing the percentage of ownership, as can be seen from the percentage of birth certificates in 2016 by only 86 percent after the *Aklamasi Dansa* was implemented to be 94 percent in 2019, The same thing happened with the death certificate in West Aceh in 2016 only 86 death certificates issued by Disdukcapil after the dance acclamation took place in 2019 became 1629.

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