

Human Development in Civil Registration Aspect: Achievement of Birth Certificate Documents in Indonesia

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to explain the achievements of sustainable development on aspects of civil registration in Indonesia. The data used are birth certificate data in Indonesia from 2012 to 2016. This research will present information about Indonesia's position for starting point of achievement of SDGs in the future. The data are sourced from the Statistics Welfare that published by Central Bureau of Statistics. Data analysis was done by descriptive analysis and spatial analysis. The result known that development on the civil record keeps better over the years. The achievement of birth certificate in Indonesia continues to increase from 52.92 percent (2012) to 66.3 percent (2016). However, not all provinces are in good condition. Based on spatial and temporal data, provinces in eastern Indonesia have always been lagging behind in the west. Among provinces with low birth certificate ownership in Indonesia are Papua and East Nusa Tenggara.

1. Introduction

Human development is a series of processes to expand the population's opportunities (enlarging people's opportunities) in order to improve their welfare. The concept of human development has been initiated many years ago, precisely in the 1970's. To produce the right human development concept, we use measurable indicators and indices [1]. Some indicators or indices used include Physical Quality Life Index (PQLI), Human Development Index (HDI), Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Currently, the human development paradigm has shifted from the MDGs towards SDGs. In this paradigm of SDGs the human development indicators used are more complex. All measurable indicators that can expand human opportunities to be more prosperous are accommodated in the development goals of SDGs. One important indicator in SDGs is civil registration.

Civil registration is the recording of important events experienced by a person in the register of government agencies. Significant events recorded include birth registration and death recording. Also important events recorded were marriage and divorce, child acknowledgment, endorsement of child and adoption. In Indonesia, civil registration is officially regulated in Law No. 23 of 2006 [2] and Law No. 24 of 2013 [3].

One of the products of civil registration is a birth certificate. A birth certificate is a document containing authentic data concerning the event of birth, issued and signed by an authorized official under the provisions of law. Birth certificates are important because they are preliminary documents for a person's legal identity. The identities contained in the birth certificate include information about



the place and time of the child's birth, the name of the child, the name of the child's parent and the child's nationality. Thus, birth registration is a legal proof of the child's status that aims to protect the rights of the child in the future.

The position of birth certificate in Sustainable Development has a strategic axis [4]. In the document Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) target of birth certificate achievement in Indonesia at least mentioned twice. First, in Goal 1 of SDGs is to end poverty everywhere. In Goal 1 of SDGs, target 1.4, namely by 2030 ensuring that all men and women, especially the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of ownership, Inheritance, natural resources, new technologies, and appropriate financial services, including microfinance. In target 1.4, one of the development targets for SDGs related to birth certificate ownership is in 2030 all citizens aged 0-17 years have birth certificate documents.

Second is the Goal 16 of the SDGs that strengthens inclusive and peaceful societies for sustainable development, provides access to justice for all, and builds effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels. In Goal 16 of SDGs, target 16.9 is by 2030 to provide a legitimate identity for all, including birth registration. In target 16.9, one of the development targets for SDGs related to birth certificate ownership is in 2030 all people aged 0-5 years have birth certificate documents registered by civil registration agencies. The description of the objectives, targets and indicators of SDGs related to birth certificates can be seen in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Goals, targets and indicators of SDGs associated with birth certificates

To support the implementation of human development in Indonesia, information on the achievements of development aspects of civil registration should be made. This research will present information on Indonesia's sustainable development position in 2016 as a starting point in looking at future progress. For the selected administration documents, the one chosen is a birth certificate. In addition to having an important position in the development of SDGs, the availability and completeness of the data is also a consideration of the birth certificate.

2. Methods

This research is a study of the picture of the achievement of sustainable development in Indonesia about the orderly administration of population. The data used are derived from BPS Indonesia publication data. This research based on the object is survey research with quantitative method for its analysis. While based on the existence of the population, this research uses sampling method.

2.1. Site selection of research areas

The area studied is Indonesia with provincial analysis unit. The analytical unit's consideration to the province is to look at the spatial distribution to the smallest area that can still be covered by the data. The authors limit their scope to only discuss how the picture of sustainable development for population administration in the document of birth certificate only. As for the pattern of temporal analysis will be analyzed through data from BPS from 2012 until 2016 [5-9].

2.2. Data collection methods

Methods of data collection is done by using literature study method. The data used in the preparation of this report is sourced from Statistics of Welfare published by BPS. The data collected are the data of birth certificate ownership and the reason for not having birth certificate per province in Indonesia.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Achievement of birth certificate ownership in indonesia in general

Human development from the population registration aspect can be seen from the indicators of ownership of birth certificates. In this discussion, ownership of birth certificates is limited to ownership of deeds to children. According to Indonesia Government Regulation, Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002, children are residents aged 0-17 years. Indicators of ownership of birth certificates are obtained by comparing the number of people aged 0-17 years who already have birth certificates with the total number of people aged 0-17 years. Based on Figure 2, ownership of birth certificates in Indonesia in the last five years has increased.

According to Welfare Statistics data, in 2012, the percentage of population aged 0-17 years who have birth certificates is 71.9 percent. It consists of 52.9 percent who have a deed and can show the birth certificate as well as 19 percent who have the deed but can not show the document of the deed. Whereas in 2016, the percentage of residents who have a deed of 81.7 percent. Includes 66.3 percent who have deed and can show birth certificate and 15.4 percent who have deed but can not show the document of the deed.

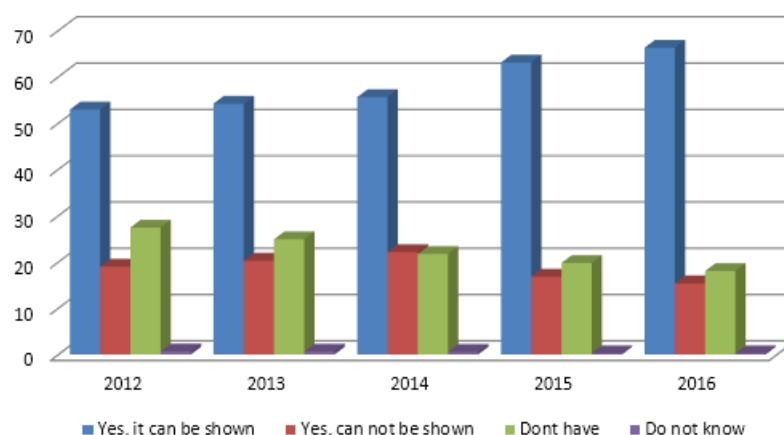


Figure 2. Percentage of population aged 0-17 years according to birth certificate ownership from the civil registry office, 2012-2016
Source: BPS, 2012-2016 [5-9]

Based on Figure 2, the percentage of population 0-17 years who do not have birth certificate is still high. People aged 0-17 years who do not have birth certificate in Indonesia until now still more than 10 percent. According to data from Welfare Statistics, in 2012, the percentage of children who do not have birth certificates is 27 percent. This means that in 2012 of 100 children, 27 children do not have a

self identity in the form of birth certificate. Involve in 2016, the percentage of children who do not have birth certificate is 18 percent.

The high percentage of population 0-17 years who do not have birth certificate due to several reasons. These reasons include: 1.) birth certificate has not been issued; 2.) no money to pay for registration fee; 3.) the place where the deed is maintained, 4.) not knowing that the birth should be recorded / do not know how to get it ; 4.) do not feel the need / laziness to take care of 5.) other reasons. Of these reasons, most causes do not have birth certificates in Indonesia is not have the cost to take care of.

Based on Table 1, in 2012, 41.75 percent of the population aged 0-17 years who do not have birth certificates are constrained by cost issues. This means that nearly half of children who do not have birth certificates have no cost to take care of them. By 2016, the percentage of children who do not have birth certificates for having no cost down to 33.88 percent. Besides the no cost factor, another factor that causes the child not to have a birth certificate is not knowing the birth should be recorded and lazy to take care of the child's birth certificate.

Table 1. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years who did not have birth certificate based on the main reason did not have birth certificate, 2012-2016

Year	The Reason did not have Birth Certificate					
	Not published yet	No cost to take care of	The place far away	Not knowing the birth should be recorded, do not know how to take care of	Feel unnecessary/lazy	Others
2012	-	41,75	5,56	15,43	9,38	27,89
2013	-	42,91	5,04	13,39	7,97	30,69
2014	-	40,13	4,97	13,33	7,48	34,09
2015	17,14	37,19	7,23	10,09	11,65	16,7
2016	19,79	33,88	7,56	9,33	12,44	17

Source: BPS, 2012-2016 [5-9]

3.2. Achievement of birth certificate ownership in indonesia by province

Achievement of birth certificate ownership in every province in Indonesia has diversity. The best achievement indicators for birth certificates that demonstrate the success of human development are those who have birth certificates and are able to show the document. Of all provinces in Indonesia, Riau Islands and Bangka Belitung Islands are the best-performing provinces. By 2016, the achievement of birth certificates for people aged 0-17 years is 81.92 percent (Kep.Riau) and 82.06 percent (Kep. Bangka Belitung). As for DKI Jakarta, which is the capital of the country, the achievement of birth certificate is only 71.44.

In Figure 3, more than half of the provinces are below the national average. A total of 18 out of 34 provinces are below the national figure of 66.3 percent. Of the 18 provinces that are below the national average, Papua and East Nusa Tenggara are the lowest performing provinces of the other provinces. Even in Papua, only 1/5 children have birth certificates and are really able to show the documents.

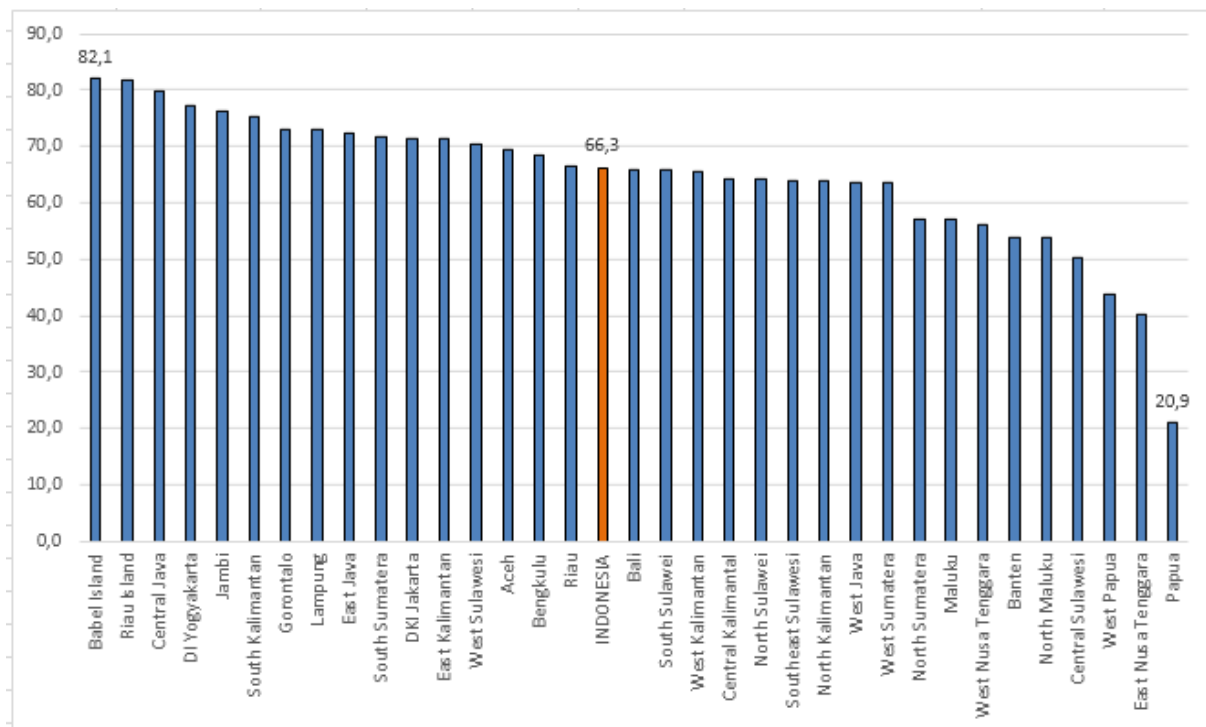


Figure 3. Population age 0-17 years who have birth certificate and can show it
Source: BPS, 2016 [9]

West Papua and East Nusa Tenggara are the lowest-achieving provinces for birth certificate ownership. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years who do not have birth certificate in these two provinces is quite large. In Papua, more than half of the population aged 0-17 years do not have birth certificates (See Table 3). While in East Nusa Tenggara population aged 0-17 years who do not have birth certificate of 46.05 percent. This is a big problem because birth certificates are the first right of a child after birth. If a child does not have a birth certificate the identity is not legally recorded. This means that by not registering the identity of a child in a birth certificate, then legally its existence is considered non-existent.

Table 2 explains that there are still many provinces that have low achievement in the birth certificate ownership of the population aged 0-17 years. Most, low-achieving provinces are in eastern Indonesia. Based on Table 3, the main reason for the low birth certificate ownership in eastern Indonesia is largely due to not knowing how to take care of it and distant location stays. In Papua, as many as 38.64 percent say the main reason for not having a deed is not knowing how to take care of birth certificates. While in Maluku, as many as 26.15 percent answered the main reason not having the deed is not know how to take care of birth certificate.

In western Indonesia, the main reason for not having birth certificates is because of cost issues. As many as 40 percent of the population aged 0-17 years who do not have birth certificates in Lampung and North Sumatra due to no cost. Even that reason also applies to provinces in Java, such as Banten, West Java and Central Java. In Banten, 50.63 percent said the main reason for not having a birth certificate is not having to take care of it. In detail, data on birth certificate ownership and reasons for not having birth certificates can be seen in Table 2 and Table 3.

Table 2. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years by provinces and birth certificate ownership from civil registry office, 2016

Provinces	Yes, can be shown	Yes, can't be shown	Do not have	Do not know	Total
Aceh	69,37	12,81	17,65	0,17	100
North Sumatera	57,09	12,88	29,56	0,47	100
West Sumatera	63,47	13,51	22,73	0,29	100
Riau	66,42	10,19	23,18	0,21	100
Jambi	76,08	13,87	9,77	0,28	100
South Sumatera	71,62	16,54	11,73	0,11	100
Bengkulu	68,29	18,18	13,34	0,19	100
Lampung	72,9	12,24	14,63	0,23	100
Bangka-Belitung Island	82,06	11,65	6,18	0,11	100
Riau Island	81,92	13,67	4,34	0,07	100
Jakarta Special Capital Region	71,44	24,49	3,88	0,19	100
West Java	63,68	15,63	20,37	0,32	100
Central Java	79,68	12,92	7,26	0,14	100
Special Region of Yogyakarta	77,34	19,96	2,7	0	100
East Java	72,46	13,33	14	0,21	100
Banten	53,96	20,78	25,1	0,16	100
Bali	65,7	18,82	15,35	0,13	100
West Nusa Tenggara	56,12	17,13	26,25	0,5	100
East Nusa Tenggara	40,31	13,36	46,05	0,28	100
West Kalimantan	65,53	15,83	18,36	0,28	100
Central Kalimantan	64,2	15,37	20,29	0,14	100
South Kalimantan	75,21	11,21	13,5	0,08	100
East Kalimantan	71,37	20,97	7,42	0,24	100
North Kalimantan	63,87	25,51	10,33	0,29	100
North Sulawesi	64,09	21,95	13,58	0,38	100
Central Sulawesi	50,23	16,99	32,52	0,26	100
South Sulawesi	65,68	19,19	14,84	0,29	100
Southeast Sulawesi	63,93	15,16	20,58	0,33	100
Gorontalo	73,08	13,25	13,36	0,31	100
West Sulawesi	70,26	12,47	16,77	0,5	100
Maluku	57,07	15,49	27,13	0,31	100
North Maluku	53,8	18,88	26,89	0,43	100
West Papua	43,69	26,32	29,58	0,41	100
Papua	20,92	19,62	57,86	1,6	100
INDONESIA	66,3	15,38	18,05	0,27	100

Source : BPS, 2012-2016 [5-9]

Table 3. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years who did not have birth certificate by provinces and the main reason did not have birth certificate, 2016

Provinces	Not published yet	No cost to take care of	The place far away	Not knowing the birth should be recorded, Dont know how to take care of	Feel unnecessary/lazy	Others	Total
Aceh	29,09	25,89	10,17	5,28	12,6	16,97	100
North Sumatera	18,65	40,21	5,92	6,6	12,26	16,36	100
West Sumatera	15,39	25,72	14,5	6,41	12,86	25,12	100
Riau	15,91	37,65	9,79	8,53	10,93	17,19	100
Jambi	29,19	15,37	12,77	8,64	12,55	21,48	100
South Sumatera	23,15	31,86	9,29	5,85	11,18	18,67	100
Bengkulu	18,73	30,81	8,7	9,38	12,88	19,5	100
Lampung	18,16	44,13	5,09	6,09	11,9	14,63	100
Bangka-Belitung Island	29,23	16,49	12,42	9,01	9,72	23,13	100
Riau Island	37,19	11,55	3,15	8,35	4,79	34,97	100
Jakarta	22,7	24,43	3,98	12,27	11,51	25,11	100
West Java	14,83	51,67	3,51	6,73	11,89	11,37	100
Central Java	24,74	35,89	4,36	4,93	12,32	17,76	100
Yogyakarta	41,13	10,36	0	8,78	19,5	20,23	100
East Java	21,97	30,79	4,46	10,6	17,21	14,97	100
Banten	17,23	50,63	3,48	7,18	17,64	3,84	100
Bali	26,98	19,68	7,73	12,18	11,02	22,41	100
West Nusa Tenggara	18,36	33,19	5,39	8,15	12,45	22,46	100
East Nusa Tenggara	25,48	20,96	10,21	10,79	6,14	26,42	100
West Kalimantan	21,52	23,52	12,35	11,18	10,75	20,68	100
Central Kalimantan	17,48	25,29	23,54	10,4	11,32	11,97	100
South Kalimantan	26,96	23,01	8,34	9,34	20,63	11,72	100
East Kalimantan	27,64	17,32	13,77	8,16	5,82	27,29	100
North Kalimantan	32,76	5,82	6,9	6,39	20,97	27,16	100
North Sulawesi	37,32	15,48	6,58	5,48	12,37	22,77	100
Central Sulawesi	29,74	21,98	11,43	8,79	3,94	24,12	100
South Sulawesi	24,99	19,84	8,46	9,81	17,12	19,78	100
Southeast Sulawesi	25,48	15,54	12,16	7,31	11,12	28,39	100
Gorontalo	33,35	9,43	17,12	5,51	9,29	25,3	100
West Sulawesi	40,55	13,1	8,13	11,82	13,74	12,66	100
Maluku	29,25	9,67	26,15	5,7	7,04	22,19	100
North Maluku	18,88	17,05	26,09	8,35	13,67	15,96	100
West Papua	21,35	8,61	21,78	12,28	10,61	25,37	100
Papua	4,33	3,82	14,7	38,64	11,16	27,35	100
INDONESIA	19,79	33,88	7,56	9,33	12,44	17	100

Source : BPS, 2012-2016 [5-9]

3.3. Discussions

A birth certificate is the first right for a child after birth [10]. In the birth certificate there is the identity of the child's name and other important identities. In addition, the birth certificate is a valid legal evidence [11]. So if a child does not have a birth certificate, then the identity and origin of the child can not be acknowledged. Because of the importance of this birth certificate, the government tries to make the ownership of the birth certificate fully fulfilled. It is also an obligation for the state to protect and provide the fulfillment of administrative rights, such as public services, as well as protections pertaining to population documents [12].

In the last five years, the achievement of birth certificate of the population aged 0-17 years in Indonesia has increased. Achievements increased by 13.38 percent from 2012 to 2016. BPS [9] states that the achievement of certificate ownership increased from 52.92 percent in 2012 to 66.3 percent in 2016. This positive trend needs to continue to be improved because the target In 2030, the population aged 0-17 years must already have a birth certificate entirely.

Positive trends from the increase in birth certificate ownership performance can not be separated from government intervention. In 2012, the government issued a Ministerial Regulation on the acceleration of ownership of birth certificates. It is contained in the Regulation of the Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia Number 06 Year 2012 [13] About Guidelines for Accelerating the Ownership of Birth Certificate in the Framework of Child Protection. In the regulation there are two main points. First, it is explained that the acceleration of ownership of birth certificates becomes the government's step to grant citizens administrative rights. Second, the accelerated ownership of birth certificates is done in order to protect children from various obstacles that may affect the future of children in the future.

The issuance of Ministerial Regulation in 2012 brings a positive instant impact. Birth certificate ownership achievement has increased periodically due to the issuance of the regulation. This is because local governments are given the freedom to innovate in order to achieve increased birth certificate ownership. For example, Way Kanan District has a free birth certificate program to increase the coverage of birth certificates for residents in the area [14]. A free birth certificate program implemented by the local government will automatically improve the achievement of birth certificate ownership in the central government.

The free birth certificate program is the choice of several local governments to increase ownership of birth certificates. This is because the main reason for not having a birth certificate is dominated by a cause has no cost. Over the past five years, the reason for the absence of the cost of being the highest cause of the population 0-17 years has no birth certificate [9]. Rules about fees and fines for making birth certificates are among the reasons why many children do not have birth certificates. The procedure for making a birth certificate is fully regulated in Law Number 23 Year 2006. The law states that the birth certificate is issued no later than 60 days. For the late (more than 60 days) it is required to pay a maximum fine of Rp.1.000.000,00. Allegedly the number of people aged 0-17 years who do not have birth certificates are those who are late to take care of the birth certificate. The high fines are the cause of the number of people aged 0-17 who do not have birth certificates. So that the free birth certificate program becomes one of the effective steps to increase ownership of birth certificate.

There are other reasons for the low birth certificate ownership. For provinces in eastern Indonesia, the factors do not know how to care and where to take care of the remote is the main reason people 0-17 years do not have birth certificates. Papua for example, since 2012, the factor does not know how to take care of the deed becomes the main reason people 0-17 years do not have birth certificate. Even in 2016, the factor does not know how to care (38.64 percent) higher than the reason has no cost (3.82 percent). It gives input to the government that the problem of low birth achievement is not only contributed by the expensive cost but also because the information has not been received.

In the SDGs document described the target of ownership of birth certificate. In Indonesia, by 2030, the ownership of birth certificates for people aged 0-17 years should reach 100 percent. The question is can Indonesia achieve these targets? Some policy steps are being pursued by the government. One

of them is by issuing the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation no. 9 of 2016. This regulation discusses the acceleration of increasing the coverage of birth certificate ownership in Indonesia. The regulation states that underlying the issuance of the regulation is due to the low ownership of birth certificates in Indonesia. It is expected that with this regulation, the coverage of birth certificate ownership in Indonesia can continue to increase and the target in 2030 can be achieved.

In addition to government intervention, each local government should set policy directions that encourage the development of a good population database. This can be done by developing accurate and reliable population data. In addition, the data must be integrated into an information system and can be used as the basis for development planning [15]. The ultimate goal is the development of population from the aspect of civil registration can be managed properly. Thus, not only the birth certificate, but the achievement of death certificate, the achievement of the marriage certificate, and the achievement of other civil registration certificate can be done well [16].

4. Conclusions

The result known that development on the civil record keeps better over the years. The achievement of birth certificate in Indonesia continues to increase from 52.92 percent (2012) to 66.3 percent (2016). However, not all provinces are in good condition. Based on spatial and temporal data, provinces in eastern Indonesia have always been lagging behind in the west. Among provinces with low birth certificate ownership in Indonesia are Papua and East Nusa Tenggara.

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