

EFFECTIVENESS OF CHILDREN'S COMPETITIVENESS IN THE USE OF POPULATION ADMINISTRATION

Dedi Epriadi, Razaki Persada, Ukas
deditaridi@ymail.com

Dosen Administrasi Negara, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora
Universitas Putera Batam

ABSTRACT

One of the demands on the Department of Population and Civil Registration of Bungo Regency is to provide services to the community to achieve orderly population administration but from the writer's initial observation, data collection officers in the field found it difficult to optimize data collection, because SAD lives in a nomadic life. detected by the assessor. While the purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of the SAD data collection at the Population and Civil Registry Office of Bungo Regency. In this case, it will be analyzed how the effectiveness of SAD data collection relating directly to the orderly Administration which is set forth in the Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 11 Tahun 2010 concerning guidelines on data collection and issuance of population documents for vulnerable population population administration. In this study, researchers used a descriptive qualitative research method by looking at research subjects who became this study. While in data collection techniques, researchers use the literature study technique, field studies consisting of observations, interviews, and documentation. Descriptive data analysis techniques in analyzing data, i.e. with data that has been collected from interviews and documentation or library studies will be analyzed and interpreted to find out its meaning and meaning. The results of the study prove that effective data collection will spur an increase in orderly administration of optimal population, besides, it is recommended to the Department of Population and Civil Registration to register in a sustainable manner in the Bungo Regency, especially to remote communities, although there are still many deficiencies in it but have appeared changes and differences in Bungo District.

Keywords: *Suku Anak Dalam, Orderly Administration, Population*

A. PRELIMINARY

Indonesia is a country that has thousands of diverse ethnic groups. Each region influences and is influenced by cultures originating from outside. In everyday life, people often talk about culture, and use culture as a regional characteristic. Culture is actually specifically and more thoroughly studied, but even so, it is necessary to deepen the attention and knowledge of cultural diversity.

In every phase of human life there must always be changes. Changes in the community does not merely mean a progress (progress) but can also be interpreted as a setback from certain fields of life. The changes that occur in world society

today are normal symptoms. Its influence can spread rapidly to other parts of the world thanks to modern communication. New discoveries in the field of technology that occur in a place, can quickly be known by other people who are far from that place.

One of the community groups that is always experiencing a change towards a stage of progress from time to time is the *Suku Anak Dalam* community and hereinafter referred to as SAD. The Anak Dalam tribe is also called the Kubu Tribe or the Jungle People found in the provinces of Jambi and South Sumatra. This tribe is not too well known by the people of Indonesia because the Suku Anak Dalam lives in remote places far from the reach of the modern world.

According to the oral tradition the *Suku Anak Dalam (SAD)* is a malau or heretic who runs a jungle forest around Air Hitam, Bukit Dua Puluh National Park. They were later called the ancestors of Segayo. Their social system, their life is nomadic or not settled and bases their lives on hunting and gathering, even though many of them already have rubber or agricultural land.

Even though the tribe is a jungle, they are still Indonesian citizens, who have the same rights as other communities. In accordance with the meaning contained in the symbol of the State of Unity in Diversity which means that although different but remains the same, other than that according to the Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 23 Tahun 2006 concerning Population Administration, that the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is based on Pancasila and the Undang-Undang Dasar Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945 is essentially obliged to provide protection and recognition of the determination of the personal status and legal status of each Population Event and Important Event experienced by Indonesian residents who are in and / or outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Where in the Law on Population Administration explains that Population Administration is a series of structuring and controlling activities in the issuance of Population Documents and Data through Population Registration, Civil Registration, Population Administration information management and utilization of the results for public services and development in various sectors.

Specifically, when the author conducted a pre-research, the problem in the collection of data on children in the tribe (SAD) in organizing an orderly population administration found several phenomena including:

1. The condition of the Suku Anak Dalam (SAD) living in a nomadic life.
2. The existence of Suku Anak Dalam (SAD) which is also difficult for the data collection team to detect.
3. Terrain conditions or the distance traveled to the location of SAD is very difficult, steep and climbing and cannot be passed by four-wheeled vehicles or two-wheeled vehicles.
4. The language of Suku Anak Dalam (SAD) which is difficult to understand.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

According to the Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2006 describes Population Administration is a series of data collection and control 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.

According to Meretas Aksara in the Wilderness, it is explained that the Suku Anak Dalam in Jambi province has their names named Kubu, SAD and Anak Rimba. The term camp for SAD has a negative meaning. Kubu has the meaning of disgusting, dirty and stupid. The first camp call for tribal children was found in the writings of colonial officials. The term SAD is a term created by the Indonesian government through the Ministry of Social Affairs. The meaning of SAD means people who live in the interior and backward. Another name is the Jungle Boy.

C. METHODS

This type of research is a type of qualitative research. Qualitative research is determined as a type of research whose findings are not obtained through statistical procedures or other forms of calculation "(Strauss and Corbin in Afrizal 2015). In this study using a qualitative method with a descriptive approach or describe the overall (comprehensive) aspects that exist. Taking location at the Population and Civil Registry Office of Bungo Regency with a total sample of 15 people. In conducting research conducted using several data collection techniques, including interviews, observations, questionnaires.

D. RESULT

The Effectiveness Of Dukcapil In Conducting Data Collection On The Suku Anak Dalam (SAD).

The government has long planned to empower tribal children in accordance with the mandate of the Undang-Undang Dasar Tahun 1945 and Pancasila. Which mandate means that all Indonesian citizens have the right to obtain a decent, fair and prosperous life without exception, including tribes of children in the jungle. Indeed, attention to the tribe of children in this has been carried out by several community organizations, one of which is the WALHI organization (environmental vehicle of Jambi Province).

Members of the jambi province environmental vehicle organization dive into the forest and adapt directly to the inner child tribe. One group of jungle children empowered by the environment of the Jambi province is the jungle children who live on the twelve hills. A lot of things done by this WALHI organization mainly are teaching jungle children to read and write. Thanks to the sincerity of members of the jambi province environmental vehicle to empower tribal children in, to deliver one of the jungle children sitting on college bench.

To empower the tribes of children in this, of course the government needs real data, how many tribes of children in inhabiting the forests in Bungo District. In accordance with their duties and functions as previously explained, the data collection carried out by the Dukcapil Office includes making the Identity Card (KTP) and Family Card (KK). In making the KTP, of course, there is a name, address, place of birth date, and so forth. However, the archives of the data collection were not found by the author in Bungo Regency Dukcapil. We only stated their number, from children to parents.

Based on the results of the interview the author found that the cause of the ineffectiveness of population data collection So far, because the local government and related agencies do not have accurate data on the number of tribal children in the population (SAD), in general data obtained from several Non-Government Organizations that foster SAD or taken from old data and has not been officially recorded by the Central Statistics Agency.

The results of the author's interview that the tribe of children in (SAD) do not want to have a KTP and have a Family Card, so we do not experience difficulties when dealing with government, such as the presence of our children who are sick and want to go to hospital, and other matters. It is also important for us as citizens.

Seeing how enthusiastic Tubuan and his group were to have an identity in the form of a KTP and KK, it was fitting for the government to facilitate them to obtain that identity. Because with their lives that have been settled, the Dukcapil Department can easily collect data on SAD / jungle children. Thus the mandate of the Undang-Undang Dasar Tahun 1945 and Pancasila can be carried out. "Because we have not or have never been recorded, we cannot make a Family Card (KK) and KTP. As a result, we have difficulty when there are matters relating to the government.

E. DISCUSSION

To Analyze And Explain The Obstacles Faced By The Department Of Population And Civil Registry In Conducting Data Collection On Tribal Children In Suku Anak Dalam (SAD).

Based on the conclusions from the above analysis that the Population and Civil Registry Office of Bungo Regency, has not been effective in collecting data on the Suku Anak Dalam, but the author is not completely blaming the government which has no commitment and is not effective in carrying out the mandate Undang-Undang Dasar Tahun 1945 and Pancasila, for empowering all citizens of the Republic of Indonesia. In its journey, the Dukcapil faced with several obstacles to collect data on the tribe (SAD), while the obstacles can be seen as follows:

1. SAD Who Are Still Living Moved (Nomadic)

Although some of the tribes of children in (SAD) are already living in modern life and can utilize the natural surroundings for the continuation of family and group life and live permanently in a place. But there are still many SADs who move from one forest to another. Making it difficult for data collection officers to collect data on those who move around. Like the author's interview with the Head of the Occupational Administration Division, namely the Population Control Section of the Bungo District as follows.

The Dukcapil Office also encounters another obstacle that the mechanism for collecting data on tribes of children through a quite complicated procedure is that the data collection of remote communities is carried out periodically once a year or as needed. Besides Family Card (KK) and Identity Card (KTP) is given to remote communities that have permanent domicile and have SKTK. To get KK and KTP in accordance with statutory regulations.

2. Difficulty Understanding SAD Language

In conducting data collection on SAD, SAD officers had difficulty interacting directly with SAD, because their language was difficult to understand. They even have to use sign language to ask questions, such as the recognition of one of the SAD data collection teams in the senamat forest area who said that the language of the tribal children is deep, difficult to understand, making it difficult for us to collect data, such as knowing their names and birth dates.

Indeed, the language owned by tribal children in the literature there are no writers who met or researchers who know the origin of their language. But for ordinary people who often interact with SAD can fluently understand their language. So the data collection officer had to invite one of the residents who understood the SAD language to do the data collection, so we brought one of the local residents who understood SAD to translate.

3. Condition of Medan Towards SAD Settlements

The collection of data on children in the tribe is also constrained by the condition of the road to SAD settlements that have lived permanently can not be passed by four-wheeled vehicles or two-wheeled vehicles. In conducting data collection on SAD, the data collection officer had to travel quite a distance through the wilderness.

When collecting data on SAD once a year, officers must prepare stamina and various food provisions and tents. Like the experience told by one of the data collection officers that every time they collect data on SAD, many things must be prepared for the purposes of data collection, provisions that we have to prepare, the same as provisions when going to camping, or climbing mountains. Our team had to carry a pretty heavy backpack containing instant food, tents, mats and blankets, because the data collection takes days.

F. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion on the Effectiveness of Data Collection of Children in the Department of Population and Civil Registration Bungo Regency as has been explained before, finally the writer can draw conclusions and put forward some suggestions for improvement.

Based on the results of research conducted by the author on these agencies it can be concluded that the Dukcapil Office has not been effective in conducting data collection on SAD, this is because there are still many SADs that have not been recorded. From the 2018 population census, SAD of Bungo district numbered 289 people, while in the Suk Dukcapil data collection, there were 240 population documents and the rest is unknown.

Obstacles faced by the Office of Population and Civil Registration in conducting data collection on tribes of children in, among other things: First, tribes of children in living still nomadic; Second, difficulty understanding the language of the tribe of children in. The three terrain conditions are towards the SAD settlement. For this reason, efforts are needed by the Population and Civil Registry Office of Bungo Regency to conduct effective data collection, among others: first, by empowering SAD who have lived permanently. Second, conduct continuous data collection.

Suggestion

1. To the Department of Population and Civil Registration can be even more effective in conducting data collection on tribal residents of children in. So that the children in the tribe can be empowered both in terms of economic, social and cultural.
2. An input for the Department of Population and Civil Registry so that they can work together with CSOs in carrying out the mission to empower SAD.
3. So that the government can form a special team to empower SAD citizens in providing knowledge such as reading and writing, and providing other socialization, especially about decent living, and it is hoped that the government will also give sufficient attention to SAD's accompanying officers by preparing an adequate budget for them.

REFERENCE

- Arenawati. (2014). *Tentang Administrasi Pemerintah Daerah*. Sejarah Konsep dan penatalaksana di Indonesia, Graha Ilmu, Yogyakarta.
- Elly M. Setiadi. dkk. *Ilmu Sosial dan Budaya Dasar*, Edisi Kedua. Kencana Prenada Media Group. Jakarta.
- Giyarto. *Selayang pandang Jambi*. Intan pariwara.
- H. Hadari Nawawi. (1983). *Metode Penelitian Bidang Sosial*. Gadjah Mada University Press. Yogyakarta.
- H. Hartomo dan Arnicum Azis. (2008). *Ilmu Sosial Dasar*. Bumi Aksara. Jakarta.
- Mardalis. (2002). *Metode Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Proposal*, Bumi Aksara, Jakarta.
- Meretas Aksara di Belantara. *Cuplikan Kisah Fasilitas Pendidikan Alternatif Tim Warsi Bersama Orang Rimba*. PT Elex Media Komputindo. Kompas Gramedia. Jakarta.
- Moh. Nazir, Ph.D. (2008). *Metode Penelitian*. Ghalia Indonesia. Jakarta.
- Muhammad Idrus. (2009). *Metode Penelitian Ilmu Sosial Pendekatan Kualitatif dan kuantitatif*. Edisi Kedua. Erlangga. Yogyakarta.
- Mukhtar, *Metode Praktis Penelitian Deskriptif Kualitatif*. Reperensi.
- Suharmi Arikunto. (1998). *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, Rineka Cipta.
- Taliziduhu Ndraha. (2010). *Metode Ilmu Pemerintahan*. Rineka Cipta. Jakarta