

The Success Rate of the GISA Village Program in Hulu Sungai Selatan District

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the success rate of the GISA Village program in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency. The data used in this study are statistical data on the success of the GISA Village program from the Department Population and Civil Registry of Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency. Meanwhile, the objects of this research are 3 villages, Muning Baru Village, Hamak Timur Village and Gambah Luar Muka Village. The source of the analysis is data on the success rate of the GISA Village program in each village. The success parameter is the percentage of ownership of population data such as Identity Cards, Child Identity Cards and Birth Certificates. This research method uses a descriptive research type with a qualitative approach, which aims to describe systematically, factually and accurately about certain social phenomena, which intends to describe in detail about the facts and existing data. While the analysis used in this study is the CIPP evaluation method (Context, Input, Process, Product) as a document analysis method is used to find data and information about the GISA Village program. Based on the results of the study, none of the 3 villages has achieved a 100% success rate, the cause is that there is no socialization from the Population and Civil Registration Office to the village and community equally, not equipped with supporting facilities and infrastructure, and the absence of a follow-up to the GISA Village program.

Keywords: GISA Village, CIPP, success rate

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1. Introduction

Development is an activity carried out by the government, the community, and the private sector that takes place continuously and continuously with the aim of improving people's welfare, both in material and spiritual aspects (Afandi & Warjio, 2015). Development needs to be controlled through a policy that contains guidelines for implementing actions and even contains certain prohibitions to ensure that the development process can be directed in accordance with the goals that have been set.

Population administration is part of the system of state administration which has an important role in government and development of population administration. In line with that, population registration and civil registration as part of the pillar system of population administration must be neatly arranged in order to provide benefits in improving governance and development (Purwanti and Ren, 2018). Population administration is becoming increasingly important because it is always in touch with every activity of life in Indonesia, such as during elections, taking care of vehicle documents, taking care of land titles and other activities (Angkat *et al*, 2017).

The existence of population administration can guarantee legal status and legal certainty as Indonesian citizens as well as in the context of fulfilling and recognizing the identity of the population. In order to facilitate public access to the ownership of population documents, the acceleration of population administration through population registration and civil registration as well as the development of biological statistics is realized in the National Strategy for Accelerating Population Administration for the development of biological statistics in accordance with Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 62 of 2019 concerning National Strategy for Accelerating Administration Population For Development of Biological Statistics.

Some of the benefits of an orderly society in ownership of population documentation in terms of education are the opportunity for program implementation as a fulfillment of social justice, facing program implementation problems and future challenges as well as efforts to improve educational services (Afriansyah, 2017). At this time people are increasingly aware of what their rights and obligations as citizens are. People are getting bolder to submit their demands, desires and aspirations to the government. In this condition of society, public services must be able to provide an effective service. The service must be completed within the time specified by the service provider unit and clear information in terms of the requirements to be able to obtain the service with easy-to-understand service procedures, uncomplicated and the need for certainty of service costs.

GISA Village or abbreviated as GISA is a movement to build a government ecosystem that is aware of the importance of population administration. In its implementation there are 4 (four) GISA Village programs which include:

1. Citizenship document ownership awareness program
2. Population data updating awareness program
3. The program is aware of the use of population data as the only data that is used for all purposes, and
4. The conscious program serves population administration towards a happy society.

The awareness program for updating population data is marked by increasing population awareness to report any changes in population events and important events experienced by each resident. While the program focus is aware of the use of population data as the only data that is used for all interests, including the use of population data by all regional apparatus for development planning, public services, budget allocation, democratic development, law enforcement and crime prevention. As well as providing facilities for non-vertical non-institutional data user institutions in cooperation in the use of population data.

Based on this description, researchers are interested in evaluating the success rate of the GISA Village Program based on the percentage of program success. By knowing the success rate of the GISA Village program, it will be taken into consideration for evaluating the program in the future. From the results of this evaluation, it will be known the cause of the failure of the GISA Village program in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency.

2. Research methods

Considering the geographical location, population density, and the low achievement of population document ownership rates, the research locations are Muning Baru Village, Daha Selatan District (swamp area), Hamak Timur Village, Telaga Langsat District (mountain area) and Gambah Luar Muka Village, Kandangan District. The research period is 3 (three) months, namely July-September 2021.

In an effort to obtain facts regarding the implementation of the GISA Village Program, the types of data in this study are divided into 2 (two) namely written and unwritten. Types of written data include literature searches (scientific books, scientific journals, statistical data, official documents and previous research), while those that are not written are obtained through interviews, which require researchers to involve themselves in the lives of the people being studied, with the aim of obtaining information, opinions and responses.

This research method uses a descriptive research type with a qualitative approach, which aims to describe systematically, factually and accurately about certain social phenomena, which intends to describe in detail about the facts and existing data. The research method used in this study is a qualitative method, namely research that is characteristic or has the characteristics, that the data is stated in a natural state or as it is (natural setting), without being changed in the form of symbols or numbers. Qualitative research in this study aims to provide a descriptive description of population data obtained from the research location.

The analytical method used in this study is the CIPP evaluation method (Context, Input, Process, Product) as a document analysis method used to find data and information about the GISA Village program because it looks at the problems and objectives of the problem based on the existing problems.

Data collection of a study conducted using various research methods such as observation, interviews, and documentation requires a tool as an instrument. The instruments in question are cameras, cell phones for recorders if needed, pencils, ballpoints, and books. The camera is used when the author makes observations to record important events in an event either in the form of photos or videos. Recorder, is used to record sound when collecting data, either using interviews, observation, and so on. While pencils, ballpoints and books are used to write or describe data information obtained from sources.

The instrument used is through observation and interviews. Observation is a research instrument by looking directly at the conditions that occur while through interviews, researchers prepare several questions to be used as relevant data or sources in the study.

The data analysis technique used in this research is technical qualitative analysis. This means that the data obtained is processed systematically by collecting data and facts about the research study and then described in the form of interpretation of the data obtained.

3. Results and Discussion

Sources of Reference and Policy Implementation regarding the GISA Village Program in Indonesia, namely based on the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 470/837/SJ dated February 7, 2018 concerning GISA Villages and Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 62 of 2019 concerning the National Strategy for Accelerating Population Administration for Statistics Development was signed on 27 September 2019. Meanwhile in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency as a reference source based on the Decree of the South Hulu Sungai Regent Number 188.45/398/KUM/2018 concerning the Establishment of Population Administration Awareness Villages in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency which was set on 6 November 2018 by the Regent of Hulu Sungai Selatan Mr. Achmad Fikry. The Decree is a form of follow-up and commitment given by the Regional Head in realizing the goals of the national strategy in accelerating the success of population administration for the development of population data statistics in Indonesia.

Based on the results of interviews conducted in the three villages, the results of the GISA Village program

activities for the population and number of households in 2020 and 2021 are shown in the following table:

Table 1. Population and KK of Each Village in 2020 and 2021

No	Village	2020		2021	
		Population (people)	KK	Population (people)	KK
1	Muning Baru Village	1,529	478	1,561	490
2	Hamak Timur Village	709	251	708	256
3	Gambah Luar Muka Village	2,283	778	2,293	795

As for the percentage of the results of the GISA Village program activities from 2018 to 2020, they are as follows:

Table 2. Percentage of GISA Village Program Results in 2018, 2019 and 2020

No	Document	2018		2019		2020	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Muning Baru Village							
1	ID card	980	93.96%	931	86.44%	1,051	94.94%
2	Certificate of birth	494	96.86%	512	94.99%	486	96.24%
3	KIA	270	97.83%	323	74.42%	330	80.68%
Hamak Timur Village							
1	ID card	455	93.81%	432	87.27%	485	94.91%
2	Certificate of birth	202	91.40%	191	88.84%	270	92.47%
3	KIA	68	87.34%	100	59.98%	100	53.76%
Gambah Luar Muka Village							
1	ID card	1,511	96%	1,465	90%	1,404	96%
2	Certificate of birth	687	95%	671	94%	688	95%
3	KIA	394	98%	473	78%	475	77%

Although the results of the GISA Village program carried out by the Department Population and Civil Registry of Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency have not yet reached 100% in the 3 villages that were the object of research, the village officials have tried their best to create an orderly society in population administration. The obstacle in the GISA Village program is based on the narrative of the Muning Baru Village Head that the community prefers to carry out the population administration registration process themselves or directly to the Population and Civil Registration Office, so some are not recorded at the village office.

In general, there are no significant obstacles that occur when the community wants to manage population documents, because as explained by the Village Head in each village that village officials will be happy to help the community to manage population documents. Even with the GISA Village program activities carried out by the Department of Population and Civil Registration assisted by village officials, it provides more convenience for people who do not have population documents. Especially for the people of Gambah Luar Muka Village because the Population and Civil Registration Office is in the village. So, there is no reason for the community not to take care of their residence documents. Even the residents of Gambah Luar Muka Village can take care of their residence documents directly, but if anyone finds it difficult, they can be accompanied by village officials.

Population data that continues to be up-to-date is one of the main sources for dynamic and accurate population administration awareness. In an effort to develop awareness of population administration, accelerating the expansion of the scope of population registration and civil registration requires a national strategy as a strategy and policy direction to strengthen coordination, collaboration, integration between Ministries/Agencies, Provincial Governments and Regency/City Governments as well as stakeholders so that they can produce a capable population administration awareness that can be used as a basis for planning and implementing development. Through the national strategy, it is hoped that population administration services will become much easier and more integrated where people can easily access services and consciously update every demographic and important event they experience.

Overall, the three villages consider that the GISA Village program is very important for the community to make it easier to get population documents, the socialization from the Population and Civil Registration Office is one of the efforts made to build public awareness of the importance of ownership of population documents.

Explanation of research results on evaluating the success rate of the GISA Village program in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency using the CIPP evaluation model, namely context, input, process and product. The following is a discussion of research results based on the CIPP evaluation.

1. Context Evaluation

In general, with the *launch* of the GISA Village program, it is hoped that an ecosystem of government and society will be built that are aware of the importance of population administration. The targets are the community, the civil service officers of the Population and Civil Registration Service and user institutions, both government and private. It is hoped that all villages in Indonesia will be able to run the program.

This evaluation of the context of implementing the GISA Village program provides data on the reasons for setting program goals and priorities. And the results of the research in the context evaluation section were obtained by looking at the number of people who already had clear legality regarding ownership of population documents, both from Electronic Identity Cards (KTP), Birth Certificates and Child Identity Cards (KIA). Based on the results of research on 3 villages that became the object of research, it shows that the legality of ownership of population documents from year to year from 2018 to 2020 varies greatly.

Based on the evaluation results in Muning Baru Village, there was a decrease in the level of ownership of population documents from 2018 to 2019. However, it increased again in 2020. The same thing happened in Gambah Luar Muka village, but it was different from what happened in Hamak Timur village because of the MCH document. from 2018 to 2020 always decreased. This percentage of ownership of population documents becomes important data in context evaluation because it is based on the program's objective, namely to increase public awareness of the importance of ownership of population documents. With numbers that have not reached 100%, it is necessary to support the environment, both village officials and service officers from the Population and Civil Registration Service so that they pay more attention to people who have not taken care of their population documents.

If you look at the annual target of the GISA Village program in accordance with the mandate of Law Number 24 of 2013 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2006 concerning Population Administration, then the results are said to be successful if they reach the target of 100%, meaning that all people have a population document. In its implementation, at least 1 sub-district must form 1 village aware of population administration, 1 regency/city must form at least 1 subdistrict aware of population administration and 1 province must form at least 1 district/city aware of population administration.

The benefits that the community gets from the GISA Village program are convenience in managing savings and loans, registering for school or work, registering for health insurance to the process of buying and selling assets. Another benefit obtained is to build an orderly administration within the family, education unit, work unit to the community.

2. Input Evaluation

Input evaluation provides data to determine how resources can be used to achieve program objectives. The resources included are funds or various incentives that can facilitate the effective implementation of a program. Apart from funds or budget, human resources are no less important. So, in the evaluation of inputs that need to be considered, namely human resources, programs implemented, facilities and infrastructure used and related to the use of the budget.

The officers from both the Population and Civil Registration Service and village officials are expected to be able to carry out their duties in the implementation of the GISA Village program. For this reason, good coordination is needed to find out how ready the human resources are used to implement the program. If it is expected that there will be training or technical guidance for activities, before the program is implemented, first conduct training or technical guidance so that the human resources used have the same perception about the program being implemented.

In terms of the program itself, it has been mandated based on the reference to the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs and the Presidential Order as well as the Decree of the Regent of Hulu Sungai Selatan is enough to determine that this program is very important for the community. Meanwhile, in terms of facilities and infrastructure, in more detail, the Department of Population and Civil Registration has prepared, either from forms or blanks, computer equipment, as well as e-KTP recording equipment. Village officials are also allowed to accompany the community if they experience difficulties in managing population documents. As for the budget aspect of the GISA Village program carried out by the Department of Population and Civil Registration of Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency, it stipulates that all costs incurred as a result of the stipulation of the Decree of the Head of the Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency shall be charged to the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget of the Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency and other sources. which is legal and non-binding whose implementation is in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

So, it can be concluded that both human resources, programs, facilities and infrastructure as well as sources of costs or budgets related to the implementation of the GISA Village program strongly support the implementation of this program. One of the sources used to achieve program objectives is the community. The public must have awareness of the importance of ownership of population documents. By making it easier to get population documents, it is hoped that people who have not yet taken care of their population documents will immediately take care of and get their residence documents.

3. Process Evaluation

Process evaluation provides feedback regarding the efficiency of program implementation, including program impact and implementation. So, in evaluating this process what is important is that the implementation of the GISA Village program goes well.

Basically, public policy is a series of processes that run according to certain stages, starting from the

formulation, implementation, and assessment of sustainable and interconnected policies, the government and stakeholders are in the process of forming, carrying out, and completing various community activities, community problems and resources. related resources exist for the benefit of society. One of the public affairs that must be resolved by the government is to provide public services to serve people who want to carry out population registration and civil registration as one of the obligations of citizens to have self-identity. Resident registration in question is ownership of a Family Card (KK), Identity Card (KTP) and civil registration such as birth certificates, death certificates, marriage certificates, divorce certificates and other important events.

All processes carried out in the GISA Village program are expected to increase the ownership of population documents by the community. In addition to conveying to the public about the importance of ownership of population documents is also important, so communication between officers and the community must be well established.

4. Product Evaluation

Product evaluation and interpretation of program achievements during implementation and at the end of the program. The results of program activities and achievements are the outputs obtained by the implementation and the community during the implementation of the GISA Village program activities.

The achievement of the GISA Village program needs to be reviewed from the results of the percentage of successful ownership of population documents, because basically the results received by the community are ownership of population documents and for executors or service officers of the Population and Civil Registration Service the results obtained are the creation of an orderly population administration in the work area, especially the Regency. Upper South River. Of all the villages that were appointed as pilots of the GISA Village program, the results obtained were very varied. The same thing can also be seen in the 3 villages that are the object of this research.

Public awareness of the importance of ownership of population documents is also an important achievement for implementing the GISA Village program. In addition, community satisfaction with the services of GISA Village program officers also needs to be considered because it can be used as an evaluation material for services to the community. Community satisfaction is an assessment of whether during the implementation the standards for the implementation of these activities have been met or not.

The participation of the community is also a positive impact of the existence of the GISA Village program, especially in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency. Even from the three villages that became the object of research, they hoped that the GISA Village program would continue to be implemented every year and continue to be evaluated optimally.

The GISA Village Program has a good impact on the community in accordance with the purpose of the program being initiated. The public is more aware of the importance of ownership of population documents, the updating of population data and aware of the benefits of having population documents.

5. Supporting Factors and Barriers to the Success of the GISA Village Program

In context, the success of the GISA Village program can be seen from the support of various parties and the achievement of program objectives. From these two aspects, for support from outside parties and the achievement of program objectives to date has been going well, there is a high awareness by the community of the importance of ownership of population documents which is an important goal of the GISA Village program in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency.

The environmental support provided through the GISA Village program is to improve the welfare of the community. The ease of managing population documents is supported by program implementation services at the village level and the Population and Civil Registration Office. The success of the GISA Village program cannot be separated from the support, commitment, high awareness, participation and cooperation between the community and the implementers of the activities. It is hoped that this will continue until 100% ownership of population documents is achieved for the community. If the GISA Village program becomes a priority for the government, it is not impossible if the success of ownership of population documents reaches 100% for all villages in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency.

The availability of skilled human resources in the implementation of the GISA Village program, the updated ness of the GISA Village program and the budget prepared for the implementation of the GISA Village program are also factors supporting the success of this program. All program implementers, both village officials and service officers from the Population and Civil Registration Service, must be willing to work hand in hand to realize the GISA Village program in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency so that it runs well and successfully.

The success that can be seen from the GISA Village program is the achievement of program objectives. The main objective of this program is to create a society that is aware of population administration to create an orderly population administration. A clear indicator of success is the percentage of ownership of population documents by the community, both for electronic ID cards, birth certificates and child identity cards (KIA). When viewed from the data, the results of the study show that the highest percentage of ownership of population documents is 98% and the lowest is 53.76%. So, it can be said that from the results of the evaluation of the GISA Village program it

has not been successful because it has not reached 100% for ownership of population documents.

The obstacles can be seen from the results of interviews with the respective Village Heads, more towards obstacles about how the condition of the community is partly not at home when the officers convey information about the existence of the GISA Village Program so that not all people get information about the importance of document ownership. population. Therefore, it is necessary to socialize the implementation of the sustainable GISA Village Program so that the information can be conveyed to the community evenly.

There is a need for supporting facilities and infrastructure in the implementation of the GISA Village Program, officers who go to the field must be equipped with the equipment needed for making population documents, not only conveying the program but directly processing the documents needed by the community so that effective and efficient services are created. the GISA Village Program. In the GISA Village Program activities that have been carried out, the officers only conveyed the requirements regarding the management of population documents, so that the community still had to wait for the process of making and recording population documents carried out at the Office of Population and Civil Registration with a grace period for completing documents that there was no certainty.

4. Conclusion

The policy for the strategy for improving the GISA Village program in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency is to socialize the GISA Village program to village officials and the community in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency, especially in villages designated as GISA Village Villages, complete supporting facilities and infrastructure in the implementation of recording and printing population documents directly in the GISA Villages in the GISA Village program and the implementation of the GISA Village program is not only ceremonial but is carried out continuously and an evaluation of the program is carried out to obtain the target of achieving 100% ownership of population documents in GISA Villages so that they can be used as *role* model in determining the next GISA Village.

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