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Legal Impact for Health Facilities in Filling in Inauthentic Birth Certificate Data

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Abstract: This research is about the legal impact for health facilities in filling out inauthentic birth certificate data. A birth certificate is a vital official document in population administration, serving as proof of birth and the basis for access to public services. However, inauthentic data entry can occur due to human error or intent to deceive, which has the potential to have significant legal impacts for the health facilities (faskes) that issue it. This research aims to examine the legal impacts faced by health facilities due to filling out inauthentic birth certificate data and examine the legal enforcement process for health facilities that issue birth certificates with inaccurate data. This research will analyze the legal impact on health facilities regarding filling out inauthentic birth certificate data using a normative juridical legal approach. The focus is on regulations governing population administration and the legal responsibilities of health facilities. The methods used include regulatory studies, jurisprudential studies. Findings show that legal impacts include administrative sanctions, revocation of operational permits, and lawsuits, while the law enforcement process involves monitoring, investigation, data verification, and public education. With a deep understanding of this problem, it is hoped that research can provide solutions to increase accuracy in filling out birth certificates and maintain the integrity of the population administration system.

Keyword: Legal Impact, Birth Certificate, Health Facilities

INTRODUCTION

Authentic documents are documents that are valid and have legal force that are recognized because they have gone through a valid verification process by the authorized party. This document can be a letter or file that is considered valid by law, whether issued by a government agency or another party with authority. Meanwhile, what is meant by an authentic deed is a document made and legalized by a notary or authorized official, in accordance with applicable legal procedures. Authentic deeds have higher evidentiary power compared to

ordinary documents because they are prepared by public officials who have authority and have fulfilled legal requirements.

Indonesia is known as a State of Law. This is also confirmed in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Article 1 paragraph (3), namely "The State of Indonesia is a State of Law". The rule of law is the basis of the State and the way of life of every Indonesian citizen, and Pancasila is the source of all legal order in force in Indonesia. In fulfilling the necessities of life regulated by law, criminal acts of counterfeiting are increasingly common. This cannot be separated from people who want everything instantly because it is difficult to obtain authenticity. In Indonesian law, counterfeiting something is a form of criminal offense that is regulated in the Criminal Code. Forgery itself is regulated in CHAPTER The crime of forgery that often occurs is related to Article 263 of the Criminal Code (making fake documents or falsifying documents), and Article 264 of the Criminal Code (falsifying authentic deeds) and Article 266 of the Criminal Code (ordering to insert false information into an authentic deed). (Adami Chazawi, 2005:10)

According to Badra Nawawi Arif, efforts to overcome the increasingly complex problem of counterfeiting crimes require knowledge and understanding that is in line with the provisions in the Criminal Code. This is because the problem of various criminal acts of counterfeiting is understood from a certain point of view, which includes the meaning, scope and sanctions that need to be known in the Criminal Code (KUHP).

The problem of forgery of letters often occurs in society, considering that in the positive legal system this problem is regulated in article 263 of the Criminal Code concerning forgery of letters. The focus point is the contents of articles in 263 of the pid law book. Currently, the type of falsification that often occurs is falsifying a doctor's certificate, which is often a crime committed to fulfill an individual's personal needs or interests. This crime is an act that can harm personal or public interests. This act of counterfeiting has become a common thing that happens every day in society, it could even be said that it is starting to become a common thing nowadays. Forgery of birth certificates is a form of criminal act that is unfortunately increasingly being committed by the general public. Even now, as a result of technological advances, there is an increasing number of bad actors who falsify doctor's certificates to carry out Forgery is often related to efforts to obtain the authenticity of documents instantly or against the law. This criminal act of forgery can harm other parties, especially in the context of administration and official documents. Combating counterfeiting requires an understanding of the legal provisions in the Criminal Code. In dealing with the problem of criminal acts of counterfeiting, criminal law must be applied fairly to provide protection for society, correct the behavior of criminals, and restore the balance of interests. This research highlights the legal impact for health facilities regarding filling in data on birth certificates that are not authentic.

A birth certificate is an important document that serves as official proof of the birth of a child. Difference Birth Certificate and Birth Certificate: Birth certificate and birth certificate are very important official documents in population administration in Indonesia. A birth certificate functions as initial proof of a person's birth before a birth certificate is issued. Meanwhile, a birth certificate is a legal document that records a person's legal status, which functions for various administrative and other legal purposes. This document not only contains basic information regarding identity, such as name, date of birth and place of birth, but also has broader implications in legal and administrative contexts.

According to Marwoto, a birth certificate is a document issued by an authorized agency, in this case such as a hospital, which records a person's birth at a certain place and time (Marwoto, 2003). This letter can be used to make it easier to make a more official birth certificate. Child Protection Law Number 23 of 2002: Article 27 Paragraph 3 states that making a birth certificate is based on a statement from the person who witnessed or assisted in the birth process. This serves as the basis for administrative requirements so that a birth certificate can

be issued. Article 27 Paragraph 4 regulates the preparation of birth certificates for children whose birth is unknown or whose parents are unknown.

In this case, the birth certificate is made based on information from the person who found it. This shows an effort to ensure that every child, even if their parents are unknown, still has a valid identity in the form of a birth certificate. In the context of children whose birth is unknown or whose parents cannot be found, Article 27 Paragraph 4 provides a fair basis for protecting the child's right to continue to have a legal identity. The process of making a birth certificate for a child like this is expected to be carried out with great care and based on reliable evidence. Overall, these legal provisions reflect the state's efforts to ensure that every individual, especially children, have a legal identity and can obtain legal protection. Meanwhile, the prohibition on falsifying documents, including birth certificates, is part of efforts to maintain the legitimacy of the population administration system which can affect the basic rights of citizens.

This Birth Certificate is useful as a temporary replacement in the official birth registration process before a valid birth certificate is issued by a government agency, for example the civil registration office. A birth certificate as one of the main functions of a birth certificate is to register individuals in the population administration system, which is the basis for obtaining civil rights, education, health and various other public services (Siswosoediro, 2008).

The issuance of a birth certificate by a hospital or other health facility provides initial proof of a person's birth before more formal documents, such as a birth certificate issued by the Population and Civil Registration Service (Dukcapil). There are several main benefits of issuing a birth certificate, namely as an initial administrative document of birth confirming that a person was born in the hospital or health facility that issued the letter.

The issuance of a birth certificate follows a procedure involving two main institutions, namely the hospital which records births and issues birth certificates as initial evidence, and the Population and Civil Registration Service (Dukcapil) which is tasked with officially registering births in the population system and issuing valid birth certificates. The birth certificate issued by the hospital is very important as an administrative document that allows parents to register the birth of a baby and obtain a valid birth certificate in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. This birth certificate issuance system is created in hospitals or health facilities and then the birth certificate is used as an administrative document to search for birth certificates (Ema, 2024).

The legal basis for issuing birth certificates and birth registration is Law Number 24 of 2013 concerning Population Administration, where Article 27 paragraph (1) and Article 27 paragraph (2) states that every birth must be registered by parents or parties responsible to civil registration officials within 60 days after birth and birth registration is carried out by including valid documents such as a birth certificate issued by a health facility or hospital.

Another legal basis is Article 5 paragraph (1) of Government Regulations Number 40 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Law Number 23 of 2006 concerning Population Administration as Amended by Law Number 24 of 2013 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2006 concerning Population Administration which states that birth registration is carried out by civil registration officials based on a birth certificate issued by the hospital or health facility where the baby is born.

The next legal basis is Article 1 of Minister of Home Affairs Decree No. 477.1-998 of 2006 concerning Birth Registration which states that to register a birth, one of the conditions required is a birth certificate from the hospital or health facility involved in the birth process. This means that to be able to register a birth at an authorized agency (such as the Population and Civil Registry Service), one of the conditions that must be met is a birth certificate. This birth certificate is an official document issued by the hospital or health facility involved in the birth process. This document functions as legal proof that a baby has been born, and this is the

basis for registering births in population documents. In simple terms, to register the birth of a child, parents or authorized parties must show a birth certificate from the hospital or place of delivery as proof that the birth has occurred and is legally registered.

Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection Article 27 paragraph (1) states that every child's identity must be given from the moment of birth and paragraph (2) The identity as referred to in paragraph (1) is stated in the birth certificate. And Article 28 paragraph (1) The production of birth certificates is carried out by the agency that carries out government affairs in the field of population administration and in paragraph (2) Birth registration is carried out at the lowest level at the sub-district/village level.

There is a misperception that views birth registration as only part of technical administrative work. In fact, birth registration should be a manifestation of human rights. Government bureaucrats view KTP and birth certificate matters as merely technical matters of population administration. This perspective which subordinates the issue of birth registration to simply being a matter of population administration is the problem. Birth registration is a child's most basic right that the state should provide

A birth certificate is an original identity document that every Indonesian citizen must have. In the Child Protection Law number 23 of 2002 Article 27 Paragraph 1 which states that every child must be given their identity from the moment of birth, paragraph 2, the identity as intended in paragraph 1 is stated in the birth certificate, paragraph 3. Making a birth certificate is based on a statement from the person who witnessed and/or helped the birth process. Paragraph 4. In the case of a child whose birth process is unknown and whose whereabouts of his parents are unknown, the birth certificate for the child is made based on the information of the person who found him.

This document is legal evidence regarding the circumstances and events of a person's birth and covers the rights of all children in Indonesia. Birth certificates are issued by the Population and Population Registration Service (Disdukcapil). In the past, birth certificates were processed in the sub-district, but now they are processed directly at the civil registration office. Please note, processing a birth certificate is no longer related to the event and is replaced with residence (according to the KTP). This refers to the change in Law Number 23 of 2006 to Law Number 24 of 2013 concerning Birth Registration. There are several types of birth certificates:

a. General Birth Certificate

This document was created based on birth reports from residents to Disdukcapil.

According to Law 24/2013 concerning Amendments to Law 23/2006 concerning Population Administration, birth registration is carried out no later than 60 days from the date of birth.

b. Dispensation Birth Certificate

This birth certificate is made based on the birth report. However, the reporting time has exceeded the limit or passed 60 days since the baby was born

c. Court Birth Certificate

This type of birth certificate is made based on a birth report, where the reporting occurs after 1 year from the date of birth. Processing this certificate is more complicated and takes longer than other birth certificates.

Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia number 9 of 2016 concerning the acceleration of increasing the coverage of birth certificate ownership article 3 paragraph 1 where the requirements for birth registration as referred to in article 2 letter a are to fulfill the following requirements:

- a. Birth certificate from the doctor/midwife/birth attendant
- b. Marriage certificate / marriage certificate excerpt
- c. KK Where residents will be registered as family members
- d. Parent/guardian/reporter's e-KTP or
- e. Passports for non-resident Indonesian citizens and foreigners.

A birth certificate is also evidence that a child whose name is mentioned there is a descendant of the person or people mentioned therein (J. Satrio, 2000). Thus, a birth certificate does not only contain the birth event, it also provides the legal status of the child or not, namely whether the child has a civil relationship with the mother and the mother's family only, or the child has a relationship with the father and mother.

Civil registration deeds have a very important position and role in the national development process because they can provide benefits for individuals and the government. The benefits of a civil registration deed for individuals are: it determines a person's legal status, is the strongest piece of evidence up front and before a judge and provides certainty about the event itself. Apart from that, there are benefits for the Government: improving orderly population administration is supporting data for development planning, and supervision and control of foreigners coming to Indonesia (Idris, 2007).

Based on the background provided, the problem formulation that can be raised is: This problem formulation leads to further exploration of the potential legal consequences that may arise for health facilities that issue invalid or inauthentic birth certificates. This research will consider whether health facilities involved in creating documents that do not comply with legal provisions can be subject to sanctions, as well as how this affects the population administration system and individual rights, especially in relation to identity and child protection.

Other legal consequences of inauthentic birth certificate data are very serious and have the potential to cause long-term legal consequences. The legal consequences include the issuance of an invalid birth certificate, violation of individual identity rights, legal problems in recognizing children, and the potential for criminal acts of falsifying documents. Therefore, it is important to ensure that all data recorded in the birth certificate is correct, accurate and authentic, as well as to immediately correct or correct incorrect data in accordance with applicable legal procedures.

Therefore, it is important for health facilities to understand and comply with the applicable procedures for filling out birth certificates. Preventive measures and training for medical personnel and administrative staff are necessary to minimize the risk of errors and ensure that all data entered is accurate and authentic.

Based on the background that has been presented, the following is a problem formulation that can be identified:

1. What legal impacts do health facilities face due to filling in inauthentic birth certificate data?
2. What is the law enforcement process for health facilities that issue birth certificates with inaccurate data?

METHOD

In research regarding the legal impact on health facilities regarding filling out inauthentic birth certificate data, the approach used is normative juridical law. This approach allows researchers to analyze applicable legal provisions regarding population administration and legal responsibilities of health facilities (Ariawan, 2013). This research will focus on the legal regulations governing the filling out and issuance of birth certificates, as well as the legal implications faced by health facilities when violations occur. The analysis method will include a review of relevant regulations, such as Law Number 24 of 2013 concerning Population

Administration, and its implementing regulations. In addition, this research will examine jurisprudence relating to cases of inauthentic data entry, to understand how courts interpret and apply the law in similar situations.

Data collection will also be carried out through a literature review, by examining official documents, case reports and relevant legal literature (Diantha, 2016). In addition, interviews with legal experts and practitioners in the health sector will be conducted to gain perspectives on the legal challenges faced by health facilities. Through this normative legal approach, it is hoped that research can provide a clear picture of the legal basis for filling in birth certificate data, as well as policy recommendations that can be implemented to prevent the recurrence of inauthentic data filling in the future.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Legal Impacts Faced by Health Facilities Due to Inauthentic Data Filling in on Birth Certificates

Filling in birth certificate data is a crucial aspect in population administration which has a direct impact on individual identity and rights (Djamil, 2023). A birth certificate, as an official document, not only records the fact of birth, but also forms the basis for access to various public services, including education, health and legal protection. Therefore, the accuracy and authenticity of the data contained in this document is very important.

The legal basis for the issuance of birth certificates is regulated in Article 3 of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2016 concerning the acceleration of increasing the scope of ownership of birth certificates regarding the requirements for birth registration, one of which must fulfill the requirements in the form of a birth certificate from a doctor or midwife or birth attendant. The birth attendant referred to in this case is a person who assists with birth outside of a medical setting. This regulation explains that outside health facilities can still issue birth certificates by referring to the requirements regulated by this legal provision. A birth certificate is a document issued by a doctor or midwife or birth attendant or health facility as proof that a person was born in that place. This document is used as initial evidence and the basis for registering a birth at the civil registration office to obtain a birth certificate. A birth certificate is an official document issued by a civil registration office that legally states a person's birth status. This birth certificate is used as legally valid proof that a person has been born. The difference between a birth certificate and a birth certificate refers to the source that issued it as well as the function and content of the two.

Health facilities that can issue birth certificates are hospitals, whether government-owned or private, maternity clinics or health clinics and practicing midwives who have valid permits and are equipped with adequate facilities for use by birth mothers to give birth.

This birth certificate is used as a basis for registering a child's birth at the civil registration office. If the birth certificate is not issued by a doctor or midwife or birth attendant, the birth certificate can still be issued without the birth certificate, but the requirements for a birth certificate can be replaced by attaching a statement of absolute responsibility for the truth of the birth, where this statement is made by the biological parent or guardian or applicant with full responsibility for the correctness of the person's birth data with the knowledge of two witnesses, where this is regulated in Article 4 of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2016 concerning the acceleration of increasing the coverage of birth certificate ownership.

However, in practice, inauthentic data entry often occurs, which can be caused by various factors, ranging from administrative errors, lack of training for staff, to intent to deceive. Inaccuracies in filling in this data not only cause problems for the individual concerned, but can also have serious implications for the health facility that issued it.

The legal impact that health facilities can face due to inauthentic data filling in on a Birth Certificate is very significant. Based on the background explanation provided, health facilities that issue inauthentic birth certificates may face several legal consequences, both in terms of administrative, criminal and reputational responsibilities. Health facilities that issue inauthentic or invalid birth certificates may be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of revocation of practice permits or temporary dismissal of the facility. This is in accordance with the principles of the Indonesian legal state which adheres to legitimate administrative governance. Article 27 Law no. 24 of 2013 and provisions in Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 9 of 2016 clearly state that birth registration must comply with established procedures, and if health facilities violate these provisions, they could potentially face administrative sanctions.

An inauthentic birth certificate can be considered a fake document, which could lead to the application of criminal law in accordance with Articles 263-266 of the Criminal Code (KUHP). If it is proven that the data included in the letter was intentionally falsified, either by medical personnel or a health facility, they could face criminal charges for falsifying letters. This falsification can involve the threat of quite severe prison sentences. Apart from formal legal consequences, health facilities that are involved in filling in inauthentic data on birth certificates also risk losing the trust of the public. This trust is very important because it is directly related to the reputation of the hospital or clinic. If cases of document falsification become public knowledge, this can damage the image of the health facility and reduce the number of patients coming, which in turn can have an impact on the operational sustainability of the facility.

Falsifying data on birth certificates can cause big problems for children whose births are registered illegally. Children who are born with inauthentic documents are at risk of not receiving an official birth certificate, which results in the loss of their civil rights such as the right to education, health services and other legal protections. This may also impact the parents or guardians of the children involved in the process, as they may have to bear the legal consequences of the forgery.

Parties involved in counterfeiting, be they doctors, midwives or administrative employees at health facilities, may be subject to legal sanctions in the form of criminal or disciplinary action in accordance with applicable regulations. In addition, if there is involvement in falsifying documents for certain purposes, they may be subject to further legal action to their personal detriment. Overall, filling in inauthentic data on a birth certificate by a health facility can trigger a series of legal problems that not only impact the health facility itself, but also the parties involved, including the child concerned and their family. For this reason, health facilities must ensure that every data recorded in the birth administration document is correct, legal and in accordance with applicable regulations, in order to avoid all forms of legal violations that could occur.

Law Enforcement Process Against Health Facilities That Issue Birth Certificates with Incorrect Data

The law enforcement process against health facilities that issue birth certificates with inaccurate data is a crucial step in maintaining the integrity and accuracy of the population administration system. With increasing awareness of the importance of data accuracy, it is important for the public and government to understand the stages and mechanisms of existing law enforcement, to ensure that any violations can be handled effectively and fairly. With a systematic and comprehensive approach, from supervision to post-legal follow-up, it is hoped that similar violations can be minimized in the future. Effective law enforcement not only protects individuals, but also increases public confidence in the health system and state administration. Thus, collaboration between the government, health facilities and the community is key in creating a better and more accountable system (Setyadi, 2019).

If a person's birth certificate is considered inauthentic (for example because there is an error in recording, forgery, or a document issued without a valid procedure), then the legal action that can be taken is to file a lawsuit in court. This process aims to cancel or correct inauthentic birth certificates so that the legal status of a person's birth is recognized correctly. If someone feels that the birth certificate they have is not authentic or valid, then a lawsuit can be filed with the District Court (in the jurisdiction where the applicant lives). This lawsuit can be filed to request cancellation or correction of a birth certificate that does not correspond to the actual facts of birth. The applicant must file a civil suit with the district court, arguing that the Birth Certificate issued contains substantial errors or is inauthentic. The applicant needs to include evidence that supports the claim that the birth certificate is invalid, such as proof of birth (for example, a birth certificate from the hospital or witnesses), or other documents that show there was an error in the birth registration. If the lawsuit is accepted, the court will issue a decision to correct or cancel the inauthentic birth certificate, and direct the Population and Civil Registration Service (Dukcapil) to issue a valid birth certificate (Musqie, 2023).

Even if someone does not have a Birth Certificate or Birth Certificate, a court decision can still be made. However, in this case, the court will usually look for other evidence that can support a person's legal status, such as evidence or witnesses who can confirm the birth. The process of determining a court decision without a birth certificate can be carried out by including other evidence as a substitute for a birth certificate. In cases where a person does not have a Birth Certificate or Birth Certificate, the court can accept other evidence to determine the legal status of a person's birth such as a Birth Certificate from a person who knows or witnessed the birth, witnesses who can provide information regarding the person's birth or status and medical evidence such as hospital records or other documents showing the date and place of birth.

If a person does not have valid birth documents, such as a Birth Certificate or Birth Certificate, but still requires a court decision, then the process of determining the decision can be carried out through a court decision to determine the person's legal status. For example, in cases of dispute over inheritance rights or child status, the court can determine who is the legal heir based on existing evidence. The court can issue a decision determining a person's birth status or legal status (for example in cases of child recognition, inheritance rights, or citizenship status), based on other evidence presented at the trial.

This may involve testing testimonials, other documents (such as Birth Certificates), or even examining medical documents. Based on Law no. 24 of 2013 concerning Population Administration, even though birth registration is mandatory, the court can still determine a person's legal status even if they do not have a birth certificate. Article 49 of the Civil Code (KUHPerdata) also regulates the recognition of a person's legal status which can be implemented even if they do not have certain administrative documents, as long as there is valid evidence that can be accepted by the court.

Carrying out a law enforcement process against health facilities that issue birth certificates with inaccurate data is needed *legal standing* where in this case the party filing the lawsuit must have a direct legal relationship with the case being sued and have a legitimate interest related to the dispute. In principle, a lawsuit cannot be filed without legal standing. This means that to file a lawsuit, someone must prove that they have a legitimate legal interest in the case being sued. Without a clear legal interest, the lawsuit can be rejected by the court because it does not meet the legal standing requirements (Laksana, 2017). However, there are several exceptions and allowances that allow filing a lawsuit even though the legal standing is not completely clear, namely as follows:

a. Public Interest Lawsuit (*Public Interest Litigation*)

In some cases, a lawsuit may be filed though *legal standing* the plaintiff is not clear, for reasons of public interest. This applies especially in cases involving the wider

community or public interest. For example, class action lawsuits or lawsuits that raise social issues can be filed by parties who may not be directly harmed, but may be considered to have a legal interest in a larger issue. For example, in environmental protection or human rights lawsuits, even if the plaintiff is not directly harmed, they may be considered to have an interest in fighting for the public interest.

b. Regulatory Testing Lawsuit (Material Testing)

In terms of reviewing laws or statutory regulations, some parties who are not directly harmed can still file a lawsuit or request for material review. (*judicial review*) against a law or regulation. This is especially true in terms of constitutional interests, where parties who do not have a direct interest can file a lawsuit if there are allegations that the regulations conflict with the 1945 Constitution or other basic rights.

c. Court Determination

There are also several cases where the court can issue a determination regarding who has the right to sue, or change the legal standing provisions in certain cases, especially in family cases (for example, child adoption cases, or inheritance disputes). In some cases, parties who do not have direct legal standing may be permitted to file a lawsuit if the court feels that doing so would be substantively fair.

The legal enforcement process against health facilities that issue birth certificates with inaccurate data is a complex mechanism involving various stages. Each step is designed to ensure that legal violations are identified and dealt with fairly, while maintaining the integrity of the population administration system. Based on the research results, it was found that several stages in the law enforcement process against health facilities that issue inauthentic birth certificates or with inaccurate data are as follows:

a. Supervision and Audit

The first step in law enforcement is supervision carried out by the Health Service and other related agencies. This supervision aims to assess the compliance of health facilities in meeting existing regulations. Typically, monitoring is carried out through periodic audits involving the examination of published documents. In this context, the auditor will examine the birth certificate issued and match it with the data contained in the child's medical records and identity documents. This monitoring is important to detect potential data inaccuracies before they become bigger problems.

b. Receipt of Report

If an individual, such as the parent who received the birth certificate, or a third party, discovers any inaccuracies, they can submit an official report to the Health Service or authorized institution. This report must be accompanied by supporting evidence, such as a copy of the relevant birth certificate and other relevant documents. Receiving this report is a crucial first step, because without reports from the public, the law enforcement process may not be able to run effectively.

c. Preliminary Research

Once a report is received, authorities will conduct a preliminary investigation to assess the validity of the report. This process involves gathering information from a variety of sources, including interviews with parents, health facility staff, and examination of supporting documents. The investigative team will conduct an analysis of the conditions and context in which the birth certificate was issued. This initial investigation aims to determine whether there are any legal violations that need to be followed up.

d. Data Verification

After the initial investigation, the investigative team will continue with data verification. At this stage, all information collected from the investigation will be checked to ensure the accuracy of the data in the birth certificate. If inaccuracies are found, researchers will evaluate whether the error was caused by negligence in filling out, lack of

staff training, or intentional elements, such as fraud. This verification process is very important to determine the next steps in law enforcement.

e. Determination of Sanctions

If the verification results show that the health facility has committed a violation, the authorities will determine appropriate sanctions. These sanctions can vary, ranging from administrative sanctions, such as fines or official warnings, to revocation of operational permits for facilities proven to have serious violations. The aim of providing administrative sanctions is to provide a deterrent effect and encourage health facilities to be more careful in filling out documents. In more serious cases, where there is an element of fraud, the legal process can proceed to the criminal realm.

f. Legal Process

If this case enters the criminal realm, the legal process will continue in court. The evidence that has been collected during the investigation will be presented in court to assess whether violations of the law have occurred. Health facilities and individuals involved, such as doctors or administrative staff, can face severe legal consequences, including fines and prison sentences. This process not only serves to provide justice, but also to set legal precedents that can prevent similar violations in the future. Regarding law enforcement against health facilities that issue inaccurate birth certificates, this is based on several regulations and laws governing this matter. There are several regulations and laws relating to this, namely:

a) Law Number 24 of 2013 concerning Population Administration

The provisions in the Law on Population Administration relating to the issuance of birth certificates are contained in Article 4 of Law Number 24 of 2013 which emphasizes the right of every citizen to obtain accurate birth registration. This means that every individual has the right to receive documents that accurately reflect the fact of their birth, which is essential for the legal recognition of their identity. Accurate recording also serves as the basis for access to a wide range of public services, including education, health and social protection. With this provision, it is hoped that all health facilities will comply with applicable recording procedures. Regarding sanctions for parties who do not fulfill their registration obligations, it is regulated in Article 93 of Law Number 24 of 2013, where this article regulates administrative sanctions for parties who do not fulfill their population administration registration obligations. This includes violations committed by health facilities that fail to report or fill in birth data correctly. Sanctions can take the form of fines, warnings, or revocation of operational permits for facilities that repeatedly commit violations. This provision aims to encourage compliance and improve the quality of population administration.

b) Government regulations Number 40 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Law Number 23 of 2006 concerning Population Administration as Amended by Law Number 24 of 2013 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2006 concerning Population Administration

The provisions in the Marriage, Divorce and Birth Registration Law which regulate the issuance of birth certificates are contained in Article 2 of this law which states that every birth that occurs must be registered at a health facility. This regulates the obligation of health facilities to issue birth certificates as official documents that record births. This registration is not only a legal obligation, but also supports the government's efforts to manage population data more effectively and integratedly. The provisions governing data accuracy are regulated in Article 12 which emphasizes the responsibility of health facilities to ensure the accuracy of the data included in the birth certificate. If an error is discovered, the facility is required to immediately correct the data and report any changes that occur. This provision underscores the importance of

accountability and transparency in the management of official documents, as well as providing sanctions for those who fail to comply with this obligation.

c) Law Number 17 of 2023 about Health

Law Number 17 of 2023 Concerning Health regulates the public's right to obtain accurate information related to the health sector, which includes birth events. The provisions in the law are contained in Article 8 of this law which regulates the public's right to obtain accurate information related to health, which also includes birth data. Health facilities are required to provide correct and reliable information to the public. These provisions not only protect individual rights, but also strengthen the integrity of the health system as a whole. With this right, the public is encouraged to be proactive in demanding the accuracy of the information they receive.

d) Criminal Code (KUHP)

The Criminal Code is a legal regulation that regulates sanctions given to parties who issue birth certificates inaccurately. This is stated in Article 263 of the Criminal Code, where this article regulates falsification of documents and stipulates that any individual who deliberately falsifies documents, including birth certificates, can be subject to criminal sanctions. These sanctions function as a deterrent, preventing certain individuals or parties from carrying out similar actions in the future. This provision is very important in maintaining public trust in official documents. Other provisions are contained in Article 266 of the Criminal Code which regulates fraud in making or filling out official documents. If there is an intention to cheat in filling in the birth certificate data, the perpetrator may be subject to heavier penalties. The strict legal process in this case aims to protect the integrity of the population administration system and ensure that every act of fraud can be processed in accordance with applicable law.

g. Follow-up and Evaluation

Once the legal process is complete, it is important to follow up to ensure that the health facilities involved have taken the necessary corrective steps. This follow-up may include further audits, retraining of staff, and development of better procedures for data entry. Evaluation is also needed to identify weaknesses in the existing system and to improve policies related to the management of population documents.

h. Education and Socialization

It is also important to balance this with education and outreach to the public regarding their rights and the steps they can take if inaccuracies occur. People who are more aware of the law enforcement process and existing regulations will be more inclined to report suspicious cases. Public information campaigns can help increase public understanding of the importance of accuracy in filling out birth certificates and their role in maintaining a transparent administrative system.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results above, it can be concluded that filling out inauthentic birth certificate data in health facilities has broad and serious legal impacts. Administrative sanctions, revocation of operational permits, and lawsuits are some of the consequences that can be experienced, which not only harm the reputation of the facility but can also create a crisis of public trust. In extreme cases, criminal liability for the individuals involved can increase legal and reputational burdens. Administrative complications and socio-economic implications further demonstrate that data accuracy is key to maintaining the integrity of the health system and public services as a whole. The law enforcement process against health facilities that issue birth certificates with inaccurate data involves a series of systematic stages, from monitoring and auditing to public education. These measures ensure the identification and handling of violations effectively and fairly, which in turn improves the integrity of the

population administration system. By involving collaboration between the government, health facilities and the community, this process not only aims to enforce the law, but also to create a more transparent and accountable system. Good follow-up and ongoing education are key to preventing future violations and strengthening public trust. The importance of implementing appropriate procedures in issuing birth certificates and managing children's identity data shows that protecting children's rights is a top priority at the Hospital. Hospitals and doctors have clear legal responsibilities, whether administrative, civil or criminal, if a violation occurs. Therefore, hospitals need to have clear internal regulations and sufficient training to ensure that children's identity rights remain well protected.

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