

## **POLICY IMPLEMENTATION OF PASURUAN REGIONAL REGULATION NO. 1 OF 2015 REGARDING SUMBERSUKO, KEJAYAN, PASURUAN**

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### **Abstract**

Policy implementation is an action carried out by individuals, officials or government or private groups directed at achieving the goals outlined in policy decisions. This research examines how policy implementation is said to be good from the perspective of A Model of the Policy Implementation according to Van Metter and Van Horn (1975). This research uses qualitative research methods. Data collection methods were carried out using observation, interviews, documentation studies, and technical triguation according to Yulianto Kadji (2014). And the data analysis techniques of Miles Huberman and Saldana (2014), namely data collection, data condensation, presenting data, drawing conclusions and verification. The results of the research show that the resources, characteristics and attitudes of implementers as well as aspects of the social and political environment have been implemented well and correctly, with standards, community resources and communication between organizations that need to be studied in more depth in their implementation in SumberSuko Village, with supporting factors such as human and material resources. , implementing characteristics, as well as the social, economic and political environment. Meanwhile, the inhibiting factors are policy standards, community resources and time which still need to be developed and communication between organizations or agencies which is still very lacking so it needs to be developed again.

**Keywords:** Population Administration, Policy Implementation.

### **A. INTRODUCTION**

Based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation no. 47 of 2016, village government administration can be interpreted as the entire process of recording data and information regarding the village government in the village register book. The scope of village government administration consists of five administrations, including general administration, population administration, financial administration, development administration and other administrations. Implementation of population administration is the implementation of a series of structuring and controlling activities in the publication 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. (Khumaidi, 2020).

Law No. 23 of 2006 as amended by Law No. 24 of 2013 Article 3 states that every resident is obliged to report population events and important events experienced to the implementing agency by fulfilling the requirements required for population registration and civil registration. One of the important event categories in question is death. Law no. 23 of 2006 concerning population administration which was ratified by the DPR RI on 26

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November 2013. The amendment to the Law aims to increase the effectiveness of population administration services to the public, guaranteeing the accuracy of population data and the singleness of Population Identification Numbers (NIK) as well as the singleness of population documents.

Death events must be reported to be recorded in the death certificate register and a Death Certificate extract issued. (Sutejo et al., 2020) . Law No. 23 of 2006 as amended by Law No. 24 of 2013 Article 3 states that every resident is obliged to report population events and important events experienced to the implementing agency by fulfilling the requirements required for population registration and civil registration. One of the important event categories in question is death. Law no. 23 of 2006 concerning population administration which was ratified by the DPR RI on 26 November 2013. The amendment to the Law aims to increase the effectiveness of population administration services to the public, guaranteeing the accuracy of population data and the singleness of Population Identification Numbers (NIK) as well as the singleness of population documents. Death events must be reported to be recorded in the death certificate register and a Death Certificate extract issued.

Through Permendagri No.69/2012, the government determines the SPM for the issuance of death certificate quotations which must be carried out by districts or cities which have currently delegated authority to villages in 2020 at 70%. The Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Ditjen Dukcapil Kemendagri) in 2022 recorded that the number of death certificates issued reached 1.47 million, the number of death certificates issued decreased by 71.26% compared to the previous year. This low number of death certificate registrations also occurs in Pasuruan Regency, where the average number of death certificates issued in the last 3 years was 2,840 certificates. (Juwita, 2021).

SumberSuko Village, Kejayan District, is one of the villages in Kejayan District, Pasuruan Regency which also has the obligation of regional autonomy to take care of population administration matters in making and processing death certificates, which is the community's obligation to report population events. In Pasuruan Regency Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2012 Article 55 paragraph 1 states that every death must be reported by his family or representative to the implementing agency no later than 30 days from the date of death. This regional regulation was amended to become Pasuruan Regency Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2015 article 55 paragraph 1 which states that every death must be reported by the Head of the Neighborhood Unit or another name in the resident's domicile to the implementing agency no later than 30 (thirty) days from the date of death.

The low number of death registrations in Sumber Suko village was recorded as 1 person processing death certificates out of 15 people who died in 2022 and 1 person processing death certificates out of 14 people who died in 2023. This was caused by the lack of community participation. but also due to the lack of dissemination of information to the public regarding the importance of death certificates. The SumberSuko Village Government has not been able to create the conditions for requiring a death certificate. Subjectively, the conditions experienced by the community have a negative impact on policy innovation provided by the government. Because basically policy implementation is the consequences and consequences that arise from implementing these policies. Policy assessment can cover policy content, policy implementation and policy impact. Weaknesses or errors in a policy will usually be known after the policy is implemented, as well as the success of policy implementation can be seen from the consequences that arise as a result of implementing the policy. (Hidayat Saeful Eet, 2018).

The importance of death registration carried out by the village government for its deceased citizens provides many benefits both for the individual community members

themselves and for the state or government. The benefit for individuals in this community is that it can protect human rights regarding social status and individual benefits. The use of this death certificate is also for the requirements for managing the distribution of inheritance, whether for wife, husband or children. For widows or widowers (especially for civil servants), this is required as a condition for remarriage, required to take care of pensions for their heirs, take care of condolence money, allowances and insurance. Meanwhile, the benefits for the state and government in state administration and statistics include establishing a permanent electoral list in general elections and collecting data for the realization of government assistance programs, so that event statistics can be obtained which will be used for monitoring causes of death. (Inka et al., 2024)

## **B. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Legal Framework for Death Registration in Pasuruan Regency**

The legal framework for death registration in Pasuruan Regency must be understood within the broader context of regional legislation governing population administration. Although Pasuruan Regency Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2015 does not specifically address death registration, it provides insights into the effectiveness of local legislation in shaping administrative policies. One key indicator of regulatory effectiveness is the extent to which the provisions can be consistently and efficiently implemented to fulfill the objectives of civil registration. However, this effectiveness is often hindered by various structural and administrative factors, including weak inter-agency coordination, limited human resources, and low public awareness regarding the importance of death registration (Makinde et al., 2020).

From an administrative law perspective, death registration is a state obligation in providing an accurate and comprehensive vital registration system. However, at the implementation level, several challenges impede the optimization of death registration. One significant issue is the fragmentation of authority across different institutions, where responsibility for death registration is often divided among the Population and Civil Registration Office, village officials, and healthcare facilities without a structured coordination mechanism. A similar situation in Nigeria has resulted in low death registration rates due to overlapping jurisdictional boundaries and a lack of effective communication systems among relevant agencies (Oung et al., 2019). Without a clear coordination system, existing regulations risk becoming mere legal instruments without effective implementation.

Additionally, challenges in enforcing death registration policies are also attributed to low legal literacy and public awareness. Studies in Myanmar have shown that limited public understanding of the benefits of death registration contributes to non-compliance with registration regulations (Atuhaire et al., 2022). In the Pasuruan Regency, a similar situation can be observed in the low number of recorded deaths compared to actual mortality figures. This issue is exacerbated by cumbersome administrative procedures and the lack of incentives for individuals to voluntarily register deaths. Various studies have demonstrated that simplifying regulations can enhance compliance with civil registration, particularly when accompanied by public awareness campaigns and the utilization of technology in death registration (Kasasa et al., 2021).

The effectiveness of the legal framework also depends on the capacity of human resources within the civil registration system. Many regions face challenges due to a lack of trained personnel in population administration, leading to inconsistencies in policy implementation. A study in Uganda found that technical training for death registration officers can improve the accuracy and speed of registration processes, thereby strengthening the overall civil registration system (Kumar et al., 2022). Pasuruan Regency should adopt a

similar approach by enhancing training for village officials, medical personnel, and civil registration officers to ensure they better understand regulations and implement them effectively.

Beyond administrative and human resource factors, legal barriers also pose significant challenges. Overly rigid regulations or those that do not align with the socio-economic conditions of the community may hinder death registration efforts. For example, complex requirements for supporting documents or strict administrative penalties for late registration often discourage families from reporting deaths (Fall et al., 2021). In the context of Pasuruan Regency, an evaluation of death registration procedures and regulations is necessary to ensure that policies are not only legally compliant but also accessible and practical for grassroots implementation.

Furthermore, death registration is not merely an administrative obligation but has far-reaching implications for public policy planning. Accurate mortality data are essential for analyzing health trends, resource allocation, and responding to crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic (Rao & Gupta, 2020). Without reliable death registration data, local governments will struggle to formulate evidence-based health and social policies. Therefore, death registration policy reforms should focus on integrating civil registration systems with the health sector, leveraging digital technology, and strengthening cross-institutional coordination to ensure that every death in Pasuruan Regency is properly recorded and utilized as a foundation for more effective and responsive public policy formulation (Lima et al., 2021).

The effectiveness of the legal framework for death registration in the Pasuruan Regency depends on the harmonization of regulations, institutional coordination, capacity-building for human resources, and strategies to enhance public awareness. Existing regulations should be evaluated and adjusted to meet implementation needs in the field, ensuring a more effective, accurate, and sustainable death registration system.

### **Policy Implementation in Interregional Cooperation**

It discusses the implementation of public policy in the context of inter-regional The implementation of death registration policies in Pasuruan Regency is inherently linked to the dynamics of interregional cooperation. In the civil registration system, recording deaths requires cross-regional coordination to ensure the accuracy of population data, particularly for individuals who pass away outside their place of residence. Interregional collaboration is a crucial factor in ensuring the effectiveness of this policy, especially as population mobility continues to increase due to economic and social factors. However, in the absence of clear coordination mechanisms, death registration often experiences delays or even fails to be recorded altogether (Kasasa et al., 2021).

One of the primary challenges in interregional cooperation is the disparity in regulations and administrative systems across different regions. Case studies from various countries indicate that differences in standard operating procedures (SOPs) for death registration can lead to data inconsistencies and hinder the integration of national population systems (Atuhaire et al., 2022). In Indonesia, a similar issue arises due to regional autonomy, which grants local governments the authority to regulate their own population registration systems. As a result, some regions implement stricter recording mechanisms than others, while certain areas still rely on manual systems prone to administrative errors.

Effective communication systems among the Civil Registry Office (Disdukcapil), hospitals, healthcare facilities, and village administrations are also essential for interregional cooperation in death registration. In some countries, integrating civil registration systems with healthcare services has proven to enhance the efficiency of death registration. For instance, in Uganda, a death registration system based on routine reports from healthcare

facilities to civil registration authorities has improved data accuracy and accelerated death reporting (Kumar et al., 2022). Pasuruan Regency could adopt a similar approach by establishing an automated reporting mechanism through cooperation between community health centers, hospitals, and Disdukcapil.

Furthermore, integrating death registration systems with the national database is an urgent necessity. Currently, Indonesia's population data still faces synchronization challenges between regions and between central and local governments. Technology-based systems could serve as a solution to streamline the registration process and ensure that every death is promptly recorded in the national population system. A study in Estonia demonstrated that digitizing civil registration through an electronic system significantly improved the efficiency of death registration and reduced the risk of administrative errors (Campos Lima et al., 2021). Pasuruan Regency should evaluate the potential implementation of a similar system to enhance the accuracy and efficiency of death registration.

While interregional cooperation offers numerous benefits, resource allocation remains a key challenge. Not all regions possess the financial capacity and infrastructure necessary to support an optimal death registration system. Therefore, death registration policies must be accompanied by strategies to strengthen regional capacity, including funding provisions, technical training for village officials, and improvements in information technology infrastructure. With these measures, the implementation of death registration policies can become more integrated and effective, aligning with the principles of good governance and legal certainty.

### **The Effectiveness of Legislation in Death Registration**

The effectiveness of legislation in death registration depends on the extent to which established policies can be consistently implemented and yield a significant impact on improving death registration rates. In the Pasuruan Regency, local regulations governing population administration serve as the legal foundation for death registration. However, in practice, the effectiveness of these regulations continues to face challenges due to regulatory complexity, weak law enforcement, and low public awareness of the importance of death registration (Fall et al., 2021).

One of the primary factors influencing the effectiveness of legislation is the limited capacity of institutions responsible for civil registration. The Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) of Pasuruan Regency has undertaken various initiatives, such as training and workshops, to enhance legislators' understanding of population administration. However, without effective coordination between the DPRD, the Civil Registry Office (Disdukcapil), and other stakeholders, the implementation of death registration policies remains suboptimal. Studies conducted in various countries indicate that the effectiveness of civil registration legislation is significantly influenced by the presence of systematic, data-driven policy evaluation mechanisms (Makinde et al., 2020). Pasuruan Regency should adopt a similar approach by conducting regular audits of death registration policy effectiveness and assessing the key challenges encountered in the field.

Furthermore, simplifying death registration procedures is a crucial aspect of enhancing legislative effectiveness. Bureaucratic and time-consuming procedures tend to discourage public participation in reporting family member deaths. For instance, in certain regions, death registration still requires the submission of documents that are difficult to obtain, such as medical certificates or police reports in cases of death outside healthcare facilities. Studies in Latin America have shown that countries that have streamlined death registration procedures have experienced a significant increase in public compliance with death registration requirements (Rao & Gupta, 2020). Therefore, Pasuruan Regency should consider reforming its death registration procedures by reducing administrative barriers and

introducing more accessible registration systems.

Moreover, the effectiveness of legislation is also influenced by the level of public compliance with established policies. Compliance is not only determined by the existence of clear regulations but also by the effectiveness of policy dissemination to the public. In various countries, well-structured public campaigns have proven successful in raising awareness of the importance of death registration (Oung et al., 2019). Pasuruan Regency can adopt similar strategies by strengthening public education programs through social media, community forums, and collaborations with religious institutions to improve public understanding of the benefits of death registration.

Additionally, the effectiveness of legislation in death registration should also be viewed in the context of data utilization for public policy. Accurate mortality data is crucial for health planning, social budget allocation, and risk mitigation in emergency situations such as the COVID-19 pandemic. If death registration policies are ineffective, the data obtained will fail to reflect actual conditions, ultimately leading to inaccurate government policymaking (Lima et al., 2021). Therefore, the DPRD of Pasuruan Regency must ensure that the regulations enacted not only govern death registration procedures but also facilitate the use of death registration data as a foundation for evidence-based policymaking.

In conclusion, the effectiveness of legislation in death registration in the Pasuruan Regency largely depends on regulatory reform, institutional coordination optimization, procedural simplification, and increased public awareness. Without these measures, death registration policies will struggle to achieve their intended objectives and may contribute to gaps in population data, which could have far-reaching implications for regional development planning.

### **C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This research uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach in accordance with the aim of this research to determine the implementation of the policy of Pasuruan Regency Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2015 Article 55 concerning Death Registration in SumberSuko Village, Kejayan District, Pasuruan Regency which occurs factually and objectively, so this type of research is namely descriptive research. Descriptive research is research that attempts to describe a symptom, event, event that is occurring at the present time, the type of research used is descriptive qualitative, namely providing a more detailed description and explanation of the variables carried out through library research techniques and field research consisting of direct observation of research objects, direct interviews with informants, and documentation (Moleong, 2010)

### **D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Research on the Implementation of Pasuruan Regency Regional Regulation Policy Number 1 of 2015 Article 55 Concerning Death Registration in SumberSuko Village, Kejayan District, Pasuruan Regency aims to find out how to implement, supporting and inhibiting factors in Pasuruan Regency Regional Regulation Policy Number 1 of 2015 Article 55 Concerning Registration Death. This research uses Van Metter and Van Horn's (1975) theory about how policy implementation can be said to be good.

#### **Policy Standards and Targets/Policy Measures and Objectives**

The first indicator is policy standards and targets in policy implementation in accordance with the opinion of Van Metter and Van Horn (1975) as quoted from Kurniawan & Maani (2019) in explains that to measure the performance of policy implementation, it must emphasize certain standards that must be achieved by policy implementers, because policy performance is basically an assessment of the level of achievement of these standards and

targets. Because determining standards and policy objectives is a guide to how work should be carried out, Huse and Kay strongly emphasize the importance of this step (Fauziyah & Arif, 2021). The first indicator is policy standards and targets in policy implementation in accordance with the opinion of Van Meter and Van Horn (1975) as quoted from Kurniawan & Maani (2019) in explains that to measure the performance of policy implementation, it must emphasize certain standards that must be achieved by policy implementers, because policy performance is basically an assessment of the level of achievement of these standards and targets. Because determining standards and policy objectives is a guide to how work should be carried out, Huse and Kay strongly emphasize the importance of this step (Thoah, 2018).

The results of the research explain that the implementation policy of Pasuruan Regency Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2015 Article 55 concerning death registration has not been able to be implemented properly and optimally. The Village Government and also the community as policy implementers have not been able to implement policies in accordance with the applicable Regional Regulations. The village head has conveyed the regulations regarding the recording of deaths to village officials. It's just that the delivery to the RT and the community directly within the time limit, the implementing party who has the obligation to report to process the death certificate has never been carried out. So the target of delivering or disseminating policies and standard time limits specified in Pasuruan Regency Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2015 Article 55 has not been fully fulfilled.

### **Resource**

The success of policy implementation depends on the ability to utilize available resources. Van Metter and Van Horn (1975) stated that policy implementation requires the support of human resources as well as the support of non-human resources. In addition, human resources and their application are often not yet in line with organizational desires and policy objectives, while harmony in managing human resources is the main factor in the success of implementing a policy. (Zulfikar; Rozaili; Hansyar, 2022).

From the results of the research that has been carried out, it can be explained that in terms of human resources, the village government aspect is very good, but the community aspect is not yet supportive in terms of education and knowledge. This has an impact on the level of community participation because they still do not know the importance of recording deaths.

Meanwhile, from the aspect of processing time and materials, it is in accordance with Pasuruan Regency Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2015 Article 55 which is very good, but if you look at the aspect of submission time, it is still not in accordance with the Regional Regulation with a time limit of 30 days from the time of death, whereas from the results Observations found that many residents only processed death letters and certificates after 2-3 years.

### **Characteristics of the Implementing Organization**

There are several characteristics and behaviors of implementing organizations that are pathological, one of which is the desire to serve which is still low because it is influenced by the lack of support for comprehensive technology and low loyalty caused by a high cost economic culture. (Syafie, 2016).

In implementing the implementing organization's death registration policy, in this case the village government, from the results of observations and interviews it can be found that the village government in processing and submitting death certificates is online through an application that has been provided by the central government, namely the Centralized SIAK application in this application. makes it easier for the village government to process death certificates both quickly and in terms of transportation so that this has provided advantages for the village government.

### **Attitude of Implementers**

It is important to know that one of the factors that influences the effectiveness of policy implementation is the attitude of the implementer. Departing from the concept of governance, community involvement and participation must be present in democratic dynamics, including in the practice of public policy (Rahardian, 2020). If the implementers agree with parts of the content of the policy then the implementers will implement it happily, but if there are different views then the implementation process will experience many problems. As stated by Van Metter and Van Horn, a high disposition influences the level of policy success, in this case disposition is understood as the tendency, desire, and agreement of implementers to implement the policy.

Based on the observations that have been made, it was found that the village government and also the community have not really prioritized the processing of death certificates and certificates because there is no pressure and evaluation from the central government regarding the management of population administration in recording these deaths. So the desire to immediately process the death certificate in accordance with the instructions of Pasuruan Regency Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2015 has not been implemented.

### **Inter-Organizational Communication Regarding Implementing Activities**

Coordination is a powerful mechanism in implementing policies. The better the coordination of communication between the parties involved in an implementation process, the assumption is that very few errors will occur, and vice versa. Communication in organizations is always closely related as stated by Herbert A. Simon (1968) "Organization is the complex pattern of communication and other relations in a group of human beings." Organization is a complete pattern of communication and other relationships within a group. people (Syafie, 2014). However, it cannot be denied that communication is a difficult and complex process.

In this research, researchers found several obstacles in the aspect of communication between organizations, both between regional government and village government, between village government and the smallest level of government, namely RT and RW. And also between communities themselves. From the results of the interview, it was found that there was no communication between the regional government and the village government regarding changes to regional regulations from the Pasuruan Regency Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2012 to the Pasuruan Regency Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2015 and between the village government, the RT and the community there was also no communication regarding this regulation. especially in article 1 which states that the person who has the right to report is the RT within 30 days of death, whereas what happens in the field is that the submission is still made by the family with a time limit of up to 2-5 years later.

Apart from that, there is also communication that can have a good impact on the community, one of which is the Pasuruan Regency Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2015 article 72A regarding the cost of processing and submitting population administration for the community without any fees.

### **Social, Economic and Political Environment**

The final thing that needs to be considered in order to assess the performance of public implementation from the perspective offered by Van Metter and Van Horn (1975) is the extent to which the external environment contributes to the success of the public policy that has been established. The policy environment depends on whether it is positive or negative. If the environment views a policy positively, it will generate positive support so that the environment will influence the success of policy implementation and vice versa (Soetari, 2018).

From the results of observations and interviews, it was found that the social, economic and political environment was very influential, one of which was the distribution of social assistance because there were still some data found on residents who died and were recorded as still receiving social assistance, thus making families unwilling to process death certificates because if they were to process the data These residents will automatically delete their names registered as recipients of social assistance. However, the existence of this regional regulation provides significant changes in the social, economic and political environment. Such as increasing community participation every year, economic improvement due to the absence of costs and a good political environment because there are no brokers as intermediaries in the administration of this death.

### **Factors Inhibiting the Implementation of Pasuruan Regency Regional Regulation Policy Number 1 of 2015 Article 55 Concerning Death Registration**

Implementation is a process that is not simple (Solichin, 1997). Even Udiji said firmly that "The execution of policies is an important if not more important than policy-making. Policies will remain dreams or blueprints file jackets unless they are implemented."

Inhibiting Factors are obstacles that always exist in every policy, because these inhibiting factors make the implementation of the policy not run smoothly, giving rise to negative impacts in implementing the policy, namely:

- a. Policy Standards that cannot function properly as they should. In Pasuruan Regency Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2015 Article 55 Paragraph 1 which provides a standard time limit that the Head of the RT is obliged to report the death of his community no later than 30 days. However, in reality, many people apply for death certificates 2-5 years later and the family still applies.
- b. Community resources are less supportive as seen from low community participation and lack of public awareness regarding the importance of death certificates.
- c. Time Resources in the perspective of the time for registration of death certificates and certificates that do not comply with the stipulated provisions.
- d. Communication between organizations or agencies, namely communication between regional governments and village governments regarding regulations that have passed down and undergone changes, so that many village governments do not understand the regulations related to death registration.

### **Supporting Factors for Implementing Pasuruan Regency Regional Regulation Policy Number 1 of 2015 Article 55 Concerning Death Registration**

Supporting factors always exist in the implementation of a policy. Based on the results of observations and interviews that have been conducted, there are several supporting factors, including the following :

- a. Human Resources in terms of educational perspective and village government capabilities are very good.
- b. Material Resources that are in accordance with Pasuruan Regency Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2015 Article 72A which states that there is no charge for processing and issuing population documents. So this is also a factor that makes it easier for people to process death letters and certificates as well as other population administration.
- c. The characteristics of the implementing organization in village government are very good, making services easier, so that the administration of death registration is no longer complicated and convoluted.
- d. The social, economic and political environment has experienced many positive changes, because the existence of Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2015 is able to

increase participation every year with an increase of several percent, improve the community's economy and eliminate extortion by the village government.

## E. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers regarding the Implementation of Pasuruan Regency Regional Regulation Policy Number 1 of 2015 Article 55 concerning Death Registration, it can be concluded as follows. The implementation of the policy regarding death registration still requires increased community participation as the key to the success of policy implementation, both in timeliness which is still very lacking and not in accordance with the provisions that have been set so that the policy standards which are the policy objectives have not been met, apart from that, communication is also an important factor. in implementing policies because researchers found problems in communication between organizations, namely village government and regional government or between village government and the community as policy implementers in achieving the objectives of making the policy..

Supporting factors for the implementation of Pasuruan Regency Regional Regulation Policy Number 1 of 2015 Article 55 concerning Death Registration include, firstly, human resources from a village government perspective that are very good in terms of education and ability, the second supporting factor is material resources that have in accordance with Pasuruan Regency Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2015 article 72A, the third supporting factor is the characteristics of the implementing organization in the village government in facilitating death registration administration services, and the fourth is the social, economic and political environment which has felt the impact of the implementation of this policy so that many provide change for the better. Inhibiting factors in implementing this policy include the first, the policy standards that have been stipulated in the regional regulations have not been fulfilled, the second is the lack of supportive community resources seen from the lack of community participation, the third inhibiting factor, time resources that are not in accordance with the provisions of the regional regulations, and the last, namely the fourth, is communication between organizations or agencies that has not been implemented optimally and has caused miscommunication in implementing applicable policies.

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