

APPLICATION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POPULATION DATA HOUSE PROGRAM BY THE GOVERNMENT OF KERTABUMI VILLAGE, CIJEUNGJING DISTRICT, CIAMIS DISTRICT

Winy Apriany*, Irfan Nursetiawan, Aan Anwar Sihabudin, Otong Husni Taufiq

Universitas Galuh Ciamis, Indonesia

Email:

Article History

Received: 13 July 2026

Accepted: 13 August 2026

Published: 27 August 2026

Abstract

This research was motivated by the fact that the implementation of the Population Data Center (Rumah Data Kependudukan) program by the Kertabumi Village Government (Cijeungjing District, Ciamis Regency) has not yet been optimal. The study aims to examine the implementation of this program by the Kertabumi Village Government. A qualitative research method was employed, involving seven informants. Data collection techniques included literature reviews, fieldwork (observation and interviews), and documentation analysis. Qualitative data analysis techniques were used to process findings from interviews and observations, enabling conclusions to be drawn that address the research problem. The results indicate that, while the implementation of the Population Data Center program by the village government has generally proceeded well, it is not yet fully optimal due to several obstacles: suboptimal data integration, delays in updating population data, limited supporting facilities, and low community participation in reporting data changes. Furthermore, inconsistent coordination and varying levels of understanding among implementers have affected the program's effectiveness. Nevertheless, the village government continues to make various efforts such as improving coordination, conducting public outreach, performing periodic data verification, and strengthening the roles of RT/RW officials, community cadres, and field officers (PLKB) to optimize the program's implementation.

Keywords: Implementation, Kertabumi Village Government, Population Data Center Program.

A. INTRODUCTION

The implementation of the Population Data House (Rumah Data Kependudukan) program by the village government is a crucial aspect that determines the success of the program's objectives. Implementation encompasses not only the establishment of institutional structures and the provision of supporting facilities and infrastructure but also coordination among stakeholders, capacity building for human resources, and the commitment of the village government to utilize data as the basis for decision-making. Without effective implementation, the program risks becoming merely a formal administrative requirement without producing tangible improvements in village development planning and public service

<http://jurnaldialektika.com/>

Publisher: Perkumpulan Ilmuwan Administrasi Negara Indonesia

P-ISSN: 1412-9736

E-ISSN: 2828-545X

delivery. Therefore, special attention must be given to how this program is implemented at the village level.

Population issues and family development constitute critical components of Indonesia's efforts to achieve sustainable development. In accordance with Law No. 52 of 2009 on Population Development and Family Development, both the central and regional governments are responsible for collecting, managing, and disseminating population and family data and information as part of an integrated and sustainable management system (Kustanto et al., 2020). Furthermore, Article 58 of Law No. 52 of 2009 stipulates that every citizen has the right to participate in population management and family development. Such participation may be carried out individually or through non-governmental organizations, community organizations, professional associations, and the private sector (BKKBN, 2020).

The availability of up-to-date, valid, and reliable development data and indicators is essential for supporting development interventions at all administrative levels. At the macro level, the implementation of decentralization has played a significant role in strengthening bottom-up development planning (BKKBN, 2020). In addition, Law No. 3 of 2024 on Villages grants broader authority to district and municipal governments in formulating development plans and determining priorities that correspond to local needs. Through the Village Fund policy, village governments are also provided with substantial autonomy to design and implement development programs at the local level.

The Population and Family Information House, commonly referred to as Rumah DataKu, is a community-based forum that functions as a micro-level center for population data and information. Its existence is strategically important in meeting the demand for accurate data to support development planning and program implementation. Therefore, establishing a Population Data House in every village is essential to ensure the availability of relevant and high-quality data. Furthermore, a community-based approach to data management within the Population Data House not only increases public awareness of the importance of demographic data for development but also generates information that more accurately reflects the interests and aspirations of local communities (BKKBN, 2020).

In 2017, the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) introduced the Population Data House as a center for population data and information as well as a focal point for development interventions at the micro level, particularly within Quality Family Villages (Kampung Keluarga Berkualitas/Kampung KB). This initiative was designed to strengthen collaboration among government institutions, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector in supporting communities through the implementation of the Family Development, Population, and Family Planning Program (Bangga Kencana) and other development sectors. In addition, the program seeks to enhance public awareness of the importance of population-oriented development and to encourage the availability of accurate and accountable data as a foundation for policy formulation (Yustini et al., 2024, p. 9).

In the era of data-driven development, Rumah DataKu serves as an innovative mechanism for local-level data management that promotes community participation and evidence-based decision-making. The Population and Family Information House functions as a community working group (*Kelompok Kegiatan* or Poktan) responsible for collecting, verifying, analyzing, presenting, and utilizing population, family, and development data at the

village level (Ari et al., 2021, p. 81). As a community-based functional organization, this working group is responsible for providing valid and continuously updated demographic data. Although the Poktan operates independently, it constitutes an integral component of the broader population development system, producing information that can be utilized by government agencies, civil society organizations, and the private sector to improve the accuracy and effectiveness of community development interventions.

Despite its strategic importance, the implementation of the Population Data House Program in many regions continues to face several challenges. These include limited human resources with expertise in data management, inadequate supporting facilities such as computers and internet connectivity, and weak coordination among village governments, community data collectors, and district and regency authorities. These constraints often result in suboptimal processes of data collection, processing, and utilization. Consequently, the resulting data are frequently insufficiently integrated and are not fully utilized in village development planning and decision-making processes.

Similarly, preliminary observations indicate that the implementation of the Population Data House Program by the Kertabumi Village Government, Cijeungjing District, Ciamis Regency, has not yet been optimal. This condition is reflected in the following indicators: Here is the academic English translation appropriate for a journal article or thesis:

- Weak organizational aspects in the Rumah DataKu Program. This is evidenced by the limited number of personnel with adequate competencies in population data management, as well as insufficient support from village officials and community data collectors. These limitations often result in delays in the processes of data collection, processing, and presentation. Furthermore, the absence of an effective coordination mechanism among the village government, community data collectors, and sub-district authorities has led to poorly integrated information flows.
- Weak interpretive aspects in the Rumah DataKu Program. This is demonstrated by the differing levels of understanding among program implementers and community members regarding the objectives and benefits of the Rumah DataKu Program. Some village officials and community data collectors do not yet fully understand the role of Rumah DataKu as a population data center and a reference for evidence-based village development planning. Consequently, data collection activities are often perceived merely as routine administrative tasks rather than as an essential foundation for village development decision-making.
- Weak application aspects in the Rumah DataKu Program. This is reflected in the inadequate availability of supporting facilities and infrastructure, including computers, internet connectivity, and digital data management applications, which has become a major obstacle to regularly updating and maintaining population data. In addition, the data that have been collected have not been fully utilized as a basis for village development planning. As a result, the benefits of Rumah DataKu have not yet been fully realized by the community.

Based on these identified problems, the researcher is interested in conducting a study entitled: “Application In The Implementation Of The Population Data House Program By The Government Of Kertabumi Village, Cijeungjing District, Ciamis District”

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

The problem addressed in this study is based on the finding that the implementation of the Population Data House (Rumah Data Kependudukan) Program by the Kertabumi Village Government, Cijeungjing District, Ciamis Regency, has not yet been optimal. This condition is influenced by several factors, including limited human resources and supporting infrastructure, weak institutional coordination, insufficient commitment from the village government, and low levels of community participation. These circumstances indicate that although the program has been implemented administratively, its function as a center for population and family data and information has not been fully optimized to support evidence-based and sustainable village development planning.

The implementation of the Population Data House (Rumah DataKu) Program by village governments represents the practical realization of the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) policy aimed at establishing a population and family information system at the village or urban ward level. The program is designed to enable village governments to maintain accurate, up-to-date, and integrated micro-level population data as the basis for evidence-based development planning. Consequently, the implementation of this program is not merely an administrative activity but also a strategic initiative, as it directly influences the effectiveness of village development policymaking.

The primary objective of program implementation is to ensure that the policies that have been formulated generate tangible benefits for the community. According to Wahab (2018, p. 65), *"The success of public policy implementation largely depends on the government's ability to adapt program design to community needs while ensuring support from all stakeholders involved."*

Jones (as cited in Agustino, 2020) argues that policy implementation is a process intended to operationalize a program by emphasizing three principal activities:

- Organization, which involves establishing or restructuring resources, organizational units, and methods necessary to support effective program implementation.
- Interpretation, which refers to translating policies into appropriate plans and operational guidelines that are understandable, acceptable, and implementable. This activity also includes ensuring that policy implementation is consistent with operational guidelines, that implementers understand the substance of the policy, and that adequate socialization is conducted so that the policy can be properly implemented and accepted by both implementers and target beneficiaries.
- Application, which refers to the practical execution of routine activities, including the provision of goods and services required for program implementation.

Accordingly, the success of program implementation depends on the integration of a well-structured organization, accurate interpretation, and effective application. These three activities must operate synergistically to ensure that public policies produce meaningful outcomes for society. In other words, when these components function harmoniously, program implementation will generate accurate, up-to-date, and reliable population data that can serve as the foundation for sustainable village development. Conversely, if any one of

these activities is not implemented effectively, a gap will emerge between the intended objectives of the program and its actual outcomes in practice.

Based on this conceptual framework, the research process is illustrated more clearly in Figure 2.1 below.

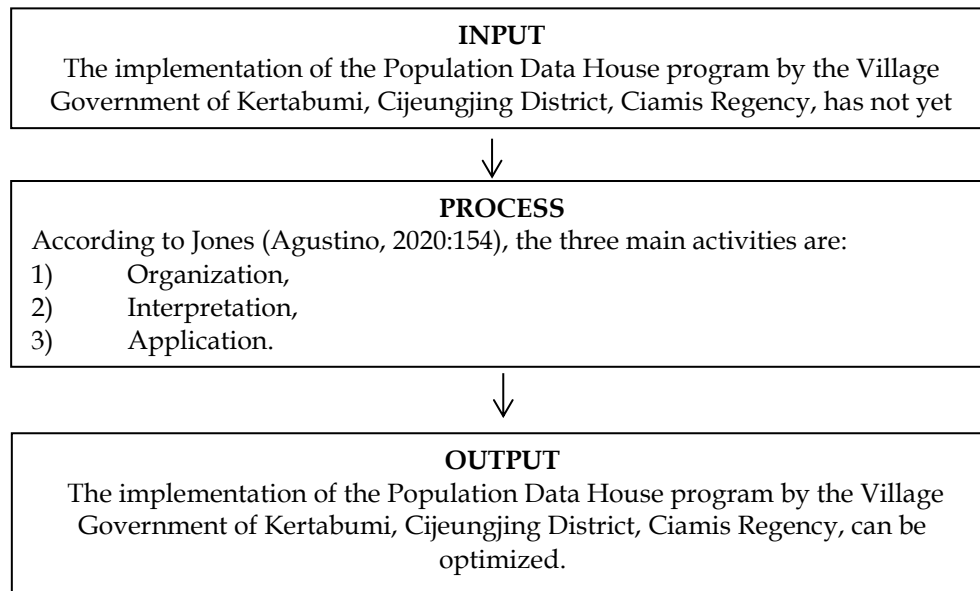


Figure 2.1 Research Flow
Source: Processed by the researcher, 2026

C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employs a qualitative research design. The informants for the study consist of the Head of Kertabumi Village, the Kertabumi Village Secretary, the Kertabumi Village Government Section Head, a Population Data Center (RDK) volunteer, a Family Planning Field Officer (PLKB), and two community representatives from Kertabumi Village, bringing the total number of informants to six.

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Effective Application in the Population Data House Program

An effective application system in the Population Data House (*Rumah Data Kependudukan*) Program serves as an essential tool for supporting the rapid, accurate, and integrated management of population data at the village level. The use of digital applications enables the systematic collection, storage, processing, and presentation of population data, making information more accessible to relevant stakeholders. With an effective application system, data management is no longer conducted manually, thereby minimizing recording errors, accelerating data updates, and facilitating the retrieval of information required for village development planning. Furthermore, the application assists in presenting data in more informative formats, such as graphs and reports, enabling village governments to better understand the demographic conditions of their communities.

Periodic Data Collection and Updating

Based on interviews with the informants, the implementation of periodic data collection

and updating within the Population Data House Program in Kertabumi Village, Cijeungjing District, Ciamis Regency, has been carried out relatively well through the involvement of village officials, Population Data House cadres, Family Planning Field Officers (PLKB), and community members. Data collection is conducted gradually based on reports from neighborhood associations (RT/RW) and household records, which are subsequently verified by the village government. Nevertheless, several challenges remain, including delays in reporting, inconsistencies between manual and digital data, and limited public awareness regarding the reporting of demographic changes. To address these issues, the village government has implemented routine coordination meetings, periodic data verification, and increased public awareness campaigns.

Similarly, field observations indicate that data collection and updating activities have been conducted progressively through information gathered from RT/RW administrators and community reports. However, some records have not been updated promptly due to changes in residents' demographic status and the incomplete integration of digital data systems. Consequently, the village government continues to verify population records, strengthen communication among program implementers, and encourage greater community participation in reporting demographic changes.

These findings are consistent with the view that population data collection and updating should be conducted continuously, accurately, and with the active involvement of all implementing stakeholders and the community. The accuracy of demographic data largely depends on effective coordination, consistent record-keeping, and the proper utilization of data management systems, enabling population data to serve as a reliable foundation for development planning and village policymaking.

Therefore, the implementation of periodic data collection and updating under the Population Data House Program in Kertabumi Village can be considered fairly satisfactory. Although challenges related to reporting delays and data updating remain, the village government continues to improve coordination, conduct regular data verification, and strengthen community participation to ensure that population data become increasingly accurate, consistent, and sustainable.

Utilization of Data for Planning and Public Services

The utilization of population data for development planning and public service delivery under the Population Data House Program implemented by the Kertabumi Village Government has generally been satisfactory. Population data collected from RT/RW administrators, Population Data House cadres, and field surveys have been utilized as the basis for village development planning, determining beneficiaries of social assistance programs, and providing administrative services to the community. Nevertheless, challenges such as delayed data updates and inconsistencies in information remain, highlighting the need for continuous improvement.

Based on interviews with the informants, population data have been utilized in preparing the Village Government Work Plan (RKPDDes), distributing social assistance, and providing services to community groups, including toddlers, pregnant women, older adults, and economically disadvantaged families. However, obstacles such as discrepancies in population records and limited public awareness regarding demographic reporting persist. To overcome

these issues, the village government continues to validate and update population data while strengthening public awareness initiatives.

Field observations also revealed that population data have been incorporated into development planning and public service activities. These data are used to identify program beneficiaries and improve the quality of administrative services. However, delays in data updating and the incomplete integration of digital information systems remain significant challenges, making continuous coordination and periodic data verification necessary.

Accordingly, the implementation of the indicator concerning the utilization of population data for planning and public services within the Population Data House Program in Kertabumi Village can be considered relatively effective. Although issues related to data synchronization and updating continue to exist, the village government has made ongoing improvements through data validation, enhanced coordination, and community outreach to ensure that the data used become increasingly accurate and better support development planning and public service delivery.

Community Participation and Awareness

Community participation and awareness in the implementation of the Population Data House Program by the village government have begun to emerge but have not yet reached an optimal level. Community members generally participate in data collection activities conducted by RT/RW administrators, community cadres, and village officials. However, some residents remain inactive in reporting demographic changes such as births, deaths, and migration. Consequently, the village government continues to conduct awareness campaigns and community engagement activities to strengthen public understanding of the importance of population data.

Based on interviews with the informants, community participation and awareness in Kertabumi Village have started to develop but remain uneven. While many residents support data collection activities, some still lack an adequate understanding of the importance of updating population records. Identified challenges include limited public awareness, a tendency to postpone reporting demographic changes, and a lack of individual initiative to update personal data. To address these issues, the village government has intensified public outreach and strengthened the roles of RT/RW administrators and community cadres as key channels for disseminating information.

Similarly, field observations indicate that community participation is evident in population data collection and administrative service activities, although participation has not been entirely consistent. Delays in reporting demographic changes continue to hinder timely data updating. Nevertheless, the village government has maintained direct engagement with community members through RT/RW administrators and community cadres to enhance public awareness and encourage more active participation.

These findings are consistent with Dwiyanto (2021), who argues that the success of public policy implementation is significantly influenced by community participation and the government's ability to foster public awareness regarding the importance of a policy or program.

Therefore, the implementation of the community participation and awareness indicator within the Population Data House Program in Kertabumi Village can be considered to have

made progress but remains suboptimal and uneven across the community. Although the village government has undertaken various initiatives through public awareness campaigns, direct community engagement, and strengthening the roles of RT/RW administrators, further efforts are needed to increase public awareness so that the program can be implemented more effectively and sustainably.

Overall Findings

Based on the research findings regarding the effective application dimension, which was assessed using three indicators within the implementation of the Population Data House Program by the Kertabumi Village Government, Cijeungjing District, Ciamis Regency, it can be concluded that the program has been implemented reasonably effectively. This is demonstrated by the utilization of population data in development planning, the implementation of data collection involving multiple stakeholders, and the use of demographic information to improve public services. However, several challenges remain, including delays in data updating, the incomplete integration of information systems, and uneven levels of community participation. Therefore, greater coordination, consistent implementation, and strengthened community participation are required to ensure that the objectives of the program are achieved more effectively and sustainably.

E. CONLSUION

Based on the findings of this study, it can be concluded that the application dimension of the Population Data House (Rumah Data Kependudukan) Program implemented by the Kertabumi Village Government, Cijeungjing District, Ciamis Regency, has generally been implemented reasonably well, although it has not yet achieved optimal performance. Several challenges remain, including the incomplete integration of manual and digital data, delays in updating population records, limited supporting facilities and infrastructure, and low levels of community participation in reporting demographic changes. In addition, inconsistent coordination among program implementers has affected the overall effectiveness of the program.

Nevertheless, the village government has continued to undertake various improvement efforts by strengthening inter-agency coordination, conducting public awareness and outreach activities, carrying out periodic data verification, and reinforcing the roles of RT/RW administrators, Population Data House cadres, and Family Planning Field Officers (PLKB). Through these initiatives, the Population Data House Program is expected to provide more accurate and reliable demographic data, thereby supporting evidence-based village development planning and improving the effectiveness and targeting of public service delivery in Kertabumi Village.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Agustino, Leo. 2022. *Dasar – Dasar Kebijakan Publik*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Anjania Rayi Saputri (2020). *Implementasi Rumah Dataku Sebagai Basis Data dan Informasi di Tingkat Desa/Kelurahan*. Jurnal Mahasiswa Ilmu Pemerintahan. Jurnal SNPD. APMD Volume 2 Nomor 1 (2020)

- Ari, N., Putri, L., & Rahmawati, D. (2021). *Implementasi Program Rumah Data Kependudukan dalam Meningkatkan Akurasi Data Keluarga*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional (BKKBN). (2018). *Petunjuk Teknis Rumah Data Kependudukan dan Informasi Keluarga*. Jakarta: BKKBN.
- Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional (BKKBN). (2020). *Pedoman Umum Rumah Data Kependudukan dan Keluarga*. Jakarta: BKKBN.
- Kunarjo, 2012, *Perencanaan dan Pengendalian Program Pembangunan*. Universitas Indonesia UI Press.
- Moleong, L. J. (2023). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Edisi Revisi). Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Ningrum dkk. 2021. *MSDM Perusahaan*. Bandung: CV. Media Sains Indonesia.
- Rara Gusnila (2025). *Implementasi Rumah Data Kependudukan Dalam Upaya Optimalisasi Kampung Keluarga Berkualitas Oleh DPPKB Kabupaten Sijunjung*. Skripsi. Program Studi Administrasi Publik Departemen Administrasi Publik Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Andalas Padang.
- Sugiyono. (2023). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Tika Dwi Astuti, 2025. *Implementasi Kebijakan Pembangunan Rumah Dataku untuk meningkatkan Keluarga Berkualitas di Kecamatan Kiaracondong Kota Bandung*. Jurnal Pemerintahan dan Kebijakan (JPK) Vol 6, No 3, August 2025
- Undang-Undang Nomor 3 Tahun 2024 tentang Desa
- Undang-Undang Nomor 52 Tahun 2009 tentang Perkembangan Kependudukan dan Pembangunan Keluarga.
- Yustini, T., Rahman, I., & Sari, P. (2024). *Evaluasi Efektivitas Program Rumah Data Kependudukan dalam Peningkatan Basis Data Keluarga di Pedesaan*. Jakarta: Prenadamedia Group.