



Policy Implementation of Public Service Department Civilian Population and Notes District Merauke

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ABSTRACT:- The purpose of this study was to determine and describe about (1) how the implementation of the policy issuance Electronic Identity Card in Merauke, (2) constraints in the implementation of policy issuance Identity Card Electronic in Merauke include Communication, Resources, Disposition, Organizational Structure. This study used a qualitative approach to data collection techniques with a focus on the issuance of Electronic National Identity Card. This research data retrieval through interviews, observation and documents. The study found that implementation of Electronic Identity Card issuance has not been optimal views of the population as well as geographic location areas are still many people who do not have identity cards Electronic population and the variables encountered in the implementation of policies Electronic Identity Card among others: Human resources, communication, disposition, bureaucratic structure has not been effective and are still experiencing problems in the field such as facilities and infrastructure operational support services, geographical circumstances which are difficult to reach, lack of socialization, and is still a lack of awareness.

KEYWORDS:- Policy Implementation, Electronic Identity Card

I. INTRODUCTION

Law Number 23 Year 2006 concerning Population Administration, has issued a more technical arrangements regarding the translation of the provisions in the Law on Population Administration, which includes the Government and Regulation of the President. In Law Number 23 Year 2006 concerning Population Administration, which is included in the Population events, among others, changes of address, moved came to settle, stay limited or temporary residence, as well as changes in the status of foreigners living stays. Constitution limited to just this Act then followed Government Regulation No. 37 of 2007, concerning the implementation of Law No. 23 Year 2006 concerning Population Administration from the central level to the regions. Implementation of this law is still using the existing operational rules. The operational regulation law is still applicable Presidential Decree Number 88 Year 2004 concerning Population Administration Information Management applicable and the Minister of Interior No. 9 of 2011 on Guidelines for Issuance of Identity Card Number Parent Family Based Nationally.

Identity Card (KTP) is the official identity of a person as a resident. This card must be owned by the residents who were aged 17 years or has been married. The new ID card is made no later than 14 days since the age of 17 years, wedding date or a resident ID card replacement is done not later than 14 days from the expired ID card. ID card valid for a period of five years, unless the elderly (over 60 years), ID card valid for life. The expiry of the ID card, according to the date and month of birth is concerned. KTP is damaged, lost or altered data, such as change of address, nationality, name and so on should be replaced with a new ID card. Are not required to have ID cards are representatives of foreign countries, international organizations, diplomatic corps along with members of his family.

Electronic Identity Card (e-ID) is projected to prevent and closed the opportunity for multiple ID cards and fake ID cards. Accurate population data can also be realized through a program Electronic Identity Card (e-ID), so population data compulsory ID cards that are identical with the data of potential voters on Election which have often troubled will not happen again. The space for criminals including terrorists will be limited with the implementation of e-KTP program. Electronic Identity Card (e-ID) is a national ID card that applies across Indonesia, so that the processing of one's ownership of land assets located in other areas do not need to

create a local identity card. However, for people who move permanent domicile must change the Identity Card of the corresponding new domicile.

E-ID card program policy a policy central government pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 35 Year 2010 on Amendment of Presidential Decree 26 of 2009 on the Implementation of National Identity Card Identification Number Population-based nationally. The program is implemented by the Ministry of the Interior with the The Presidential Decree. Card-based on Electronic Identity (e-ID) or Electronic Identity Card is a document that contains demographic security system or good control (from the administration or information technology with based on demographic data base national, Electronic identity Card (e-ID) is a government program to replace the identity Card is valid now, which is in the e-ID card contains a chip with fingerprint data, signature, photo. and Population Identification Number (VIN).

The formation of Merauke District Regulation No. 4 of 2008 on the administration of residence where the Department of Population and Civil Registration Merauke as implementing public service policy governing the protection and recognition of personal status and determination of legal status of each event on population and vital events experienced by residents domiciled and listed as residents of Merauke district, which consists of 20 district or districts, 160 villages and 8 in the village with a population totaling 255.022 inhabitants.

The population of compulsory identity cards with a population scattered in various regions of Merauke, Muting, Okaba, Kimam, Semangga, Land Leaning, Jagebob, Sota, Ullin, Elikobel, Kurik, Naukenjeray, Kaptel, Tubang, Ngguti, Tambonji, waan, Ilwayab, Malind, Animha , Empirically just as much as 101 981 who already have a national identity card (KTP), the lack of community outreach activities in the importance of having personal documents so that low public awareness in the care or have citizenship documents and still lack of personnel resources, and equipment Administration Information System (SIAK) has been less well-functioning and need replacement, in addition to the difficulty of the terrain and geography are quite far away.

According to Turner and Hulme, (1997: 66-67)[1] the resistance of the inside can be seen from the availability and quality of the inputs used as human resources, funding, organizational structures, information, facilities and facility that is owned, as well as rules, systems and procedures to be used , And barriers from the outside can be distinguished on all the forces that influence directly or indirectly the implementation process itself, such as regulations or government policies, the target group, the tendency of economic, political, social and cultural conditions.

Implementation of the policy is very important in view of the policy process as Mazmanian and Sabatier (1983) [2] implementation of the policy is "Understanding what actual happens after a program is declared valid or formulated is the focus of attention of policy implementation, the events and activities that arise after the passing of guidelines GUIDE public policy that includes both efforts to administer as well as for the consequences / real impact on society. " Without implementation of the policy will not be able to realize the results program, Implementation not a simple process but a very complex and complicated where there is a conflict of interest between the actors administrators, field workers, as well as targets often happens, during Implementation often varied interpretation on goals, targets and strategies, Implementation influenced by several variables, both individual and organizational variables.

Associated with implementation According to Nugroho (2003-158) [3] said that implementation was "How to order a policy can achieve its objectives. No more and no less. To implement public policy, then there are two options available measures, which directly implement in the form of programs or through policy formulation derivatives or derivatives of such public policy. "Furthermore, According Mazmanian and Sabatier (1983) [2] said that implementation was" Implementation of the basic policy decisions, usually in the form of legislation, but can also form orders or decisions of the executive or judicial decision. Typically, the decision to identify the problem to be addressed, mention is expressly goals / targets to be achieved, and various ways to structure / adjust the implementation process ".

Based on the background of the above problems, the formulation of the problem in this research are: 1) How is the implementation of Electronic Identity Card issuance in Merauke, (2) constraints in the implementation of Electronic Identity Card issuance of Merauke include Communications, Resource, disposition, Organizational Structure.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses descriptive method with qualitative approach. Qualitative analysis was conducted by classifying the data obtained in these aspects and then explored in depth study of the phenomena that occur as well as the underlying background. This research is trying to find and describe the phenomenon of Implementation publishing Electronic Identity Card according to local regulations (Perda) in Merauke. In this study using two types of field data are primary data and secondary data. The primary data obtained directly from the informants of information in the field, which includes publishing services Electronic Identity Card and secondary data obtained through the research paper documents and literature.

Data collection techniques performed in this study were interviews, observation, documents and literature. Interviews are conducted within the structure of the data collection and limited discussion regarding research material with sources and informants research consisting of the executive bureaucracy Department of Population and Civil Registration Merauke district while observing the observation made by direct activity publishing services Electronic Identity Card and a research paper documents and literature do at the beginning of the study, at the time of data collection and at the time of the analysis and interpretation of data. Documents and literature at the beginning of the study are intended for the collection of data and information in order to draw up concepts and research instruments, while research paper documents and literature at the time of collection, analysis and interpretation of data intended to supplement and complement the data in order to obtain high-quality research results.

The model used data analysis using a model of Miles and Huber (1992) [4] in accordance with the stages were developed, among others, the initial data collection or raw data, data reduction, data presentation, draw conclusions or verification.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research results discussed various aspects related to the effort to answer the research questions as proposed previously and discuss the results of such research linkages with the concepts and theories discussed in the previous publication about the implementation of Electronic Identity Card

Department of Population and Civil Registry as part of the Implementing Agencies of government in implementing the population administration affairs with authority includes, obtaining information and correct data about events on population and vital events were reported by residents, to obtain data on significant events experienced by the population on the basis of a judgment or court order, provide information on reports of events on population and vital events for the sake of the investigation and the evidence for the judiciary, manage data and information utilizing the results of the census and civil registration for development purposes.

Objectives and targets to be achieved Department of Population and Civil Registry through the realization of a vision that is both recording population administration and complete and accurate population had documents while its mission of improving human resources Merauke and improve and organize the public service procedures in an integrated manner that is transparent, effective and efficient and can be accounted for (good and clean government).

Electronic identity card (e-ID) is the official identity occupation as proof of identity issued by local governments that apply in the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia. Procedure issuance of electronic identity cards (e-ID) in Merauke is resident / applicant reported the local neighborhood to fill in a form of identity and made introductory request ID, the applicant subsequently escorted to RT to obtain notarized letter of introduction petition KTP, after it brought a letter to the village to request a new ID card with a photo copy of the terms of family card, photocopy of Birth cards, ID cards form filling, 3x4 color photo; KTP renew the request directly to the Department to bring the old ID card, bring a 3x4 color photo, copy of family card, ID card form filling; Change Request ID cards to bring the old ID card, bring a 3x4 color photo, copy of family card, ID card form filling, a statement of changes in population data; Request Replacement ID cards to bring proof of identity card is damaged, a letter from the police for a lost ID card and family card photocopy; these files according to the applicant continued to the Department of Population and Civil Registry to be processed and sent to the data center.

E-ID card number required in Merauke the number of 175.352 people or 66.72 percent of the population is quite high as 255.022 people, while the population who already receive / e-ID card is printed as many as 101.981 people and the number of people who have not received / e-ID card is printed as 73.371 people. In the Merauke district population of 120.656 people at most that the population of compulsory e-ID card as much as 83.571 people who have received the e-ID card as many as 53.197 people and 30.374 people have not been printed. At the District Land Leaning with a population of 21.148 people are required to have an e-ID card is 14.895 people who have received the ID card as much as 8.875 people and 6.020 people have not been printed.

Semangga district with a population 16,937orang required to have an e-ID card is 11.878 people who have received the e-ID card as many as 7.520 people and 4.358 people have not been printed. Pock district with a total population of 16.448 people are required to have an e-ID card is 11.622 people who have received the e-ID card as many as 5.627 people and 5,995 people have not been printed and Malind District with a population of 11.003 people are required to have an e-ID card is a person who has received 7.652 Cards e-ID card as many as 4.513 people and 3,139 people have not been printed.

Issuance of Identity Card (KTP) is still a lot of printing a card with a name that is not the owner and the photos are not the same as the owner ID card so that changes must be made, and there is still a lost ID card and ID card were damaged. The changes show that the issuance of ID cards is as high as 1,273 sheets, means the

level of understanding of the data are still many who do not fit in with their owners, while the residents who lost ID card is pretty much that is 783 sheets, is due to the distance people from districts with one another apart, and ID card damaged as many as 123 pieces of a broken, identity and photo paper that has been blurred or can not be read.

Complaints community above illustrates that it is true because based on the table was clearly visible that there is still a lot of e-KTP changes that occur in almost every month of 1272 cards. Surely government policy is needed by the people, of course, the funds needed in the e-ID card printing even higher. The process of obtaining a KTP experienced a long period due to a maintenance between the village and the district is very far apart.

The cost of obtaining a KTP is set in the Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2008 on article 40 and the population administration Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2011 concerning public services levy of Article 15 set the structure and amount of the levy rates set as a replacement ID card printing costs, namely:

- a) Identity Card of the Citizen Indonesia Rp. 15,000;
- b) Identity Card WNA Rp. 50.000;
- c) The certificate of the population moved between districts or provinces Rp. 5,000;
- d) A description of the population between districts move comes province Rp. 5,000;
- e) The certificate of moving out of the country Rp. 5,000;
- f) Certificate move came from abroad Rp. 5,000;
- g) Fines administrative delays Rp. 10,000

The variables of this study using the model of Edward III (1980) [5] in the implementation of the National Identity Card Electronic publishing is:

- a) Communication, a lack of communication between the central government and local governments so that the ability of policy makers to communicate the stricken area and make the needs of the region to implement a policy to be in line with the central government. Lots of government regulation that does not comply with the conditions of the area so that local governments make policies through regulations that facilitate communication between local government and regional implementation units in the field to easily understand and implement the policy implementation.
- b) Lack of competence in their field of human resources, skilled and professionally so that affect the communication between the units implementing socio-economic as well as environmental influences. Human resources are adequate in number within the agency but still using temporary employees so that competence is still lacking professionalism in carrying out the policy implementation. Besides, the infrastructure is still very low in the implementation of the service in accordance with the duties and functions effectively, efficiently and timeliness of service.
- c) Disposition, the behavior of the policy implementers must be committed and honest to the implementation of policies in accordance with the vision and mission of the Department of Population and Civil Registration Merauke. Implementer leads to a level of honesty in every implementation of the program will make a strong commitment to the executors at lower levels in accordance with the duties, powers and responsibilities in accordance with the policies that created the content. There are still power and attitude on the show implement less good at decision making perceived policy implementers.
- d) The structure of bureaucracy is a rule that is made to be obeyed and implemented in accordance with the prevailing structure and placement of human resources in accordance with the field and expertise. Structuring the organizational structure of bureaucracy in the implementation, in accordance with the Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) which is regulated by local regulation (Perda). But in policy implementation are still using service flow that created the Department of Population and Civil Registration Merauke.

Based on the results of research and discussion on the implementation of publishing services Electronic Identity Card (e-ID) is less effective and fuel-efficient. Where policy formulation is not conflict with the values that live or grow in the community, the implementation of the policy is well implemented or accepted by society.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research and discussion that has been done, it can be concluded the following:

1. The implementation of population policies on Electronic Identity Card (e-ID) in accordance with Regulation area yet optimal views of the population as well as geographic location areas are still many people who do not have identity cards Electronic population and of course legal certainty on the identity of himself and his family has not been recognized by the government regions and countries.
2. Publishing services Electronic Identity Card (e-ID) is still very low in both the recording and collection, this happens because of a lack of good communication between policy makers on regional implementation units in various neighborhoods.
3. The process of civil registration services is influenced by various Factors such as :
 - The bureaucratic structure that is too long from the neighborhood level, the District / Sub-District to the Department of Population and Civil Registry office by a considerable distance.
 - The resources available such as Apparatus Resources (personnel) as well as facilities and infrastructure to support the operation of the service is very limited in terms of both quality and quantity.
 - The implementation of cross-sectoral coordination involving the relevant agencies such as Community Leaders and social institutions have not been implemented effectively and efficiently spread the program the lack of support from various parties.
 - The geographical conditions and the availability of infrastructure in the region of Merauke affect the service process Electronic Identity Card (e-ID) because of the isolation and lack of regional infrastructure.
4. There is still a lack of public understanding of the importance of population administration because they assume that they are far from urban and livelihoods just enter and exit the woods so what the importance of identity. People who have the identity of only those who have an interest and who live close to the city of Merauke.
5. Outreach activities to raise public awareness about the importance of Identity Card in particular the rights and obligations in the field of population and civil registration needs to be improved to the level ranging from urban village outposts so that the ownership of personal documents will increase.
6. Implement the policy issuance Electronic Identity Card (e-ID) is influenced by factors in this study were
 - Transformation of information in the form of clear communication of information on population administration as population documents and implementing consistent policies in policy implementation services Electronic Identity Card (e-ID) has been running but not yet effective.
 - Resources they have not been properly fulfilled, namely the lack of human resources and provision of infrastructure facilities in the field of information technology is not maximized.
 - Disposition that the implementation of the attitude and commitment of the implementers in conducting population administrative services are already well underway.
 - Bureaucratic structures in policy implementation Electronic Identity Card (e-ID) has been running well despite the lack of human resources, the Standard Operation Procedural (SOP) in coordination with the bureaucratic structure is still less effective.

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