Utilization Of E-Residential Card Programs On Development Planning In Dairi Regency

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study is to provide an overview of the importance of identity in supporting the achievement of development planning in Dairi District after the issuance of Law Number 24 of 2013 concerning changes to Law Number 23 of 2006 concerning Population Administration which is very complex in its benefits. Through a single Population Identification Number (NIK), e-residential cards become one of the media used by the government to create a good population database, so that the government can analyze appropriate development planning as stipulated in article 58 paragraphs (4 letter b). The data used is sourced from the Dairi Regency Population and Civil Registration Service. Primary data researchers conducted interviews and observations. The results of the study show that development planning must utilize data sourced from the Population Registration Number which is key in development planning. All Indonesian citizens have population registration numbers and the government can prioritize development plans by looking at the population number.

Keywords: Benefits, e-residential cards, planning, regional development

Introduction

Indonesia is one of the countries with the highest population fourth in the world after the USA. Based on data obtained from the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration of the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, at the end of 2016 Indonesia's population reached 259,993,081 people. Therefore it is necessary for population administration to create order in terms of population databases, issuance of population numbers (Population Registration Number), and order in terms of population documents (Family Cards, Residential Cards, Civil Registration Deeds, etc.).

E-residential card is a national program in the field of population that aims to realize a single identity for the obligatory residential cards throughout Indonesia. To support the implementation of e-residential cards in Dairi Regency, the Regional Government of Dairi Regency issues Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2010 concerning the Implementation of Population Administration. The Dairi District Government targets the implementation of e-residential card recording activities to be carried out in all

sub-districts in Dairi regency. The population in Dairi Regency which has been absorbed by e-residential cards as of December 31, 2016 was 227,412 people out of 321,782 mandatory citizens.

Invalid population data is a weak point in implementing a sustainable development plan in the area. This indirectly affects sustainable development planning because population data as regional baseline data are relatively static such as data on changes in migration between regions, changes in general population structure, socio-economic structure, vertical population mobility and important data collection and planning of population at the regional level

Statement of the problem
How to use the e-residential card program on Development Planning in the Dairi Regency Region?

Literature Review
The application of the Population Administration System (SIAK) is based on the results of research, regulated by Law Number 23 of 2006 concerning Population Administration as amended by Act Number 24 of 2013, Article 82 called Management of Population Administration Information conducted through the Population Administration System. Dairi Regency Population and Civil Registration Service has implemented SIAK since 2008.

The government also created a Population Data Recording (TPDK) located in each District. Population Data Recording is part of the Office of Population and Civil Registration of the Dairi Kabuapaten located in each sub-district. The main task of Population Data Recording is to provide family card publishing services and e-residential cards which are Population

Administration System programs that are integrated with the Program e-residential cards that are connected online with databases in local governments.

Based on Presidential Regulation Number 112 of 2013 concerning the Fourth Amendment to Presidential Regulation Number 26 of 2009 concerning the Implementation of e-residential cards Based on National Population Identification Number Article 1 paragraph (3), e-residential cards are based on population numbers, hereinafter referred to as e-residential card is a residential card that has the specifications and format of a national e-residential card with a special security system that applies as the official identity issued by the implementing agency.

The application of the e-residential card program is mandated by Law Number 23 of 2006 concerning Population Administration as amended by Act Number 24 of 2013. The law states that the Government is obliged to provide population numbers to each Indonesian citizen and include them in each document. population. This national program emerged as a result of Indonesia's still weak administrative system due to the occurrence of multiple residential cards and so on.

Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 69 of 2014 Article 2 paragraph (2) divides the application of e-residential cards into mass e-residential card issuances conducted by the central government and the issuance of regular e-residential cards issued by each local government.

Legislation regulations are the legal basis for implementing the national e-residential card program:

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1. Law Number 23 of 2006 concerning Population Administration as amended by Act Number 23 of 2013;
2. Government Regulation Number 37 of 2007 concerning Implementation of Law Number 23 Year 2006 concerning Population Administration;
3. Government Regulation Number 102 of 2012 concerning Amendment to Government Regulation Number 37 of 2017 concerning Implementation of Law Number 23 Year 2006 concerning Population Administration;
4. Presidential Regulation Number 25 of 2008 concerning Requirements and Procedures for Population Registration and Civil Registration;
5. Presidential Regulation Number 112 of 2013 concerning the Fourth Amendment to Presidential Regulation Number 26 of 2009 Concerning the Implementation of e-residential cards Based on the National Population Number;
6. Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 38 of 2010 concerning Standards and Specifications for Hardware, Software and Stamps of e-residential cards Based on National Population Registration Numbers, as amended by Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 69 of 2014;

The e-residential card contains a security code and electronic recording of population data, which includes iris and fingerprints of residents. The following are the benefits of Biometrics and Chip in e-residential cards.

Benefits of Biometrics (Fingerprint):

1. As identification of identity, namely data contained in the document to find out identity quickly and accurately;
2. As self-authentication, namely as a tool to ensure documents, as belonging to the person (preventing forgery of documents, while preventing multiple documents, and having an Independent Data Security System) as a password for everyone.

CHIP benefits:

1. As a necessary electronic data storage device for residents, including biometric data;
2. Data contained in the Chip can be read electronically with a specific device (reader) anywhere;
3. Equipped with data security in the chip itself;
4. Serves for various needs (multipurpose) with the intended chip (ID Card, ATM, Access Card) and relatively easy to integrate with other systems.

According to Miraza (2006) in Sirojuzilam (2010) it was found that regional planning covers various aspects of life that are comprehensive and related to each other, all of which lead to efforts to improve the welfare of the community. Tarigan (2005) suggests that regional development planning is not perfect if only using a sectoral approach or regional approach.

The implementation of policies as stated by Grindle in Wahab (2005: 59) is actually not just related to the mechanism of elaborating political decisions into routine procedures through bureaucratic channels, but more than that. Policy concerns the issue of conflict, decisions and who benefits from a policy (Wahab, 2005: 59). Jones as quoted by Widodo (2001: 191)

defines the implementation of public policy as getting the job done and doing it. It is not possible for a Regional Government to rely solely on funds from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget to develop its area. Because it can be said, most of the area using an average of 2/3 of the fund Regional Budget to finance the implementation apparatus. Only around 1/3 can be allocated for development. With the limited funds owned, inevitably the Regional Government must involve investors (domestic and foreign) in building their regions. The Regional Head must be able to create a conducive climate so that investors are interested in investing in their area

Material and Method

Based on the objectives, the research method is classified into descriptive method. Based on the time dimension, this study is classified as a cross sectional research because it is carried out in a certain time and will not be carried out at one time and will not be conducted at a different time for comparison (Jannah and Prasetyo, 2006: 45). The data collection technique used is a qualitative approach. In-depth interviews were conducted in collecting primary data and observations in the Dairi Regency Population and Civil Registration Service. Analysis of the data used in this study is the model of Miles and Huberman.

In this study, there were several informants, as follows:

1. Mr. Rewin Silaban, S. Sos, MM, as Head of the Population and Office
2. Indra Simanjuntak, S. Kom, as Head of Data Management and Presentation at Dairi Regency Population and Civil Registration Service
3. Some Operator Population Data Recording and Operator e-residential card Dairi Regency Population and Civil Registration Office.
4. Some of the e-residential card respondents were randomly selected by researchers.

Result

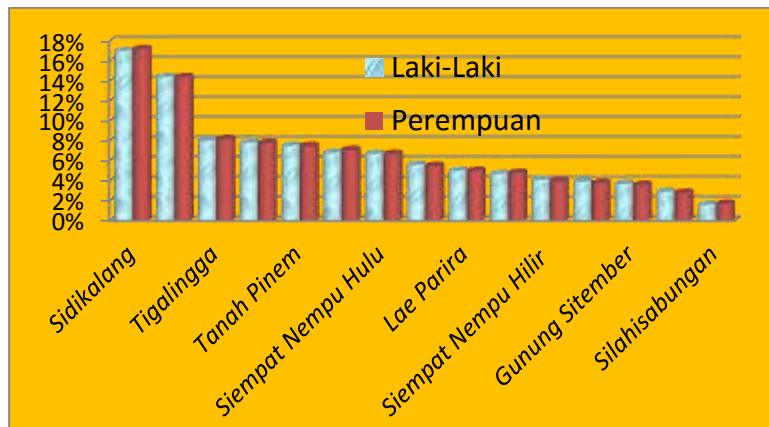### Table 1 Population of Sub-District and Gender in 2016

Sub-district	Population		Total
	Males	**Female**	**Male + Female**
Sidikalang	27.885	27.464	55.349
Sumbul	23.359	22.985	46.344
Tigalingga	12.932	13.169	26.101
Siempat Nempu	11.073	11.306	22.379
Silima Punggapungga	7.551	7.663	15.214
Tanah Pinem	12.121	11.930	24.051
Siempat Nempu Hulu	10.769	10.688	21.457
Siempat Nempu Hilir	6.695	6.471	13.166
Pegagan Hilir	8.996	8.881	17.877
Parbuluan	12.662	12.450	25.112
Lae Parira	8.008	8.038	16.046
Gunung Sitember	5.973	5.815	11.788

Berampu	4.631	4.456	9.087
Silahisabungan	2.654	2.699	5.353
Sitinjo	6.352	6.106	12.458
Total	**161.661**	**160.121**	**321.782**

Source of Data: Local Government of Population and Civil Registration Dairi Regency

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the population of Dairi Regency is 321,782 inhabitants, consisting of 161,661 male and 160,121 female spread in 15 (fifteen) sub-districts. The largest population distribution is in the Sidikalang sub-district with a total of 55,349 (17.10%), Sumbul sub-district with a total of 46,344 (14.30%) while the lowest population distribution is in the Silahisabungan sub-district with a total of 5,353 people (1.80%). Population distribution according to the sex of each sub-district can be seen more clearly in the following graph:

Graph 1 Population Distribution based on Gender in 2016

Table 2 Population, Area Size and Dairi Regency Population Density in 2016

Sub-district	Jumlah Penduduk (Jiwa)	Luas Wilayah		Kepadatan Penduduk (Km²)
		(Km²)	**%**	
Sidikalang	55.349	70,69	3,67	782,98
Sumbul	46.344	192,58	9,99	240,65
Tigalingga	26.101	197	10,2	132,49
Siempat Nempu	22.379	59,35	3,08	377,07
Silima Punggapungga	15.214	83,4	4,33	182,42
Tanah Pinem	24.051	439,4	22,8	54,74
Siempat Nempu Hulu	21.457	93,93	4,87	228,44
Siempat Nempu Hilir	13.166	105,12	5,45	125,25
Pegagan Hilir	17.877	158,4	8,22	112,86
Parbuluan	25.112	235,4	12,2	106,68
Lae Parira	16.046	61	3,16	263,05

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Gunung Sitember	11.788	77	3,99	153,09
Berampu	9.087	39,45	2,05	230,34
Silahisabungan	5.353	75,62	3,92	70,79
Sitinjo	12.458	39,48	2,05	315,55
Jumlah	**321.782**	**1.927,82**	**100**	**166,91**

Sumber Data : Dinas Kependudukan dan Pencatatan Sipil Kab. Dairi

The table shows that the distribution in each Sidikalang sub-district is the most densely populated area with a density of 782.98 people / km2

Discussion

Relationship between electronic e-residential card program and Development Planning
The advantages of e-residential cards are located on the chip on the card that contains biometric data, fingerprints and population demographic data. The chip can only be read with a card reader. When the e-residential card is placed on the card reader, within 10 seconds the reading of the data stored in it is encrypted. Then it will be known whether the e-residential card is valid and the owner verifies fingerprints. If the placement is successful, then the data in the chip is displayed on the card reader screen. The whole process takes a total of 12 seconds.

The success in improving the population registration system and recording provides the acquisition of population data that is very useful for regional autonomy. In addition, good registration and registration management will provide legal certainty and protection to the population. For policy makers, efforts to improve the availability of demographic data will provide material for analyzing population development that is beneficial for the process of policy development and planning. For public services, population data can produce Health Cards, Poor Cards, Driving Permits, passports, marriage certificates, foster children and a collection of other products. No exception is national development programs, such as subsidized rice programs, free medical treatment and scholarships. In supporting these activities, the need for facilities and infrastructure and costs for data analysis, data presentation, information dissemination meetings, intervention activities and evaluation of intervention results to find out the implementation of development in the area. In supporting population administration, the application of technology is very important for the security and speed of the process of recording, sending / communicating data, storing and utilizing individual population data. With these principles, the Population Administration System which is integrated with e-residential cards is designed, built and developed to be able to carry out the issuance of national population number as a unique identity number and as a key to accessing personal data and identifying one's identity in realizing efficiency and effectiveness of public services.

Application of e-residential cards with the Development Planning Process in Dairi Regency based on electronic based data.

Dairi Regency is one of the regency that uses e-residential cards for the purposes of policy formulation in governance activity and development planning as mandated by Law No. 24 of 2013 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 Year

2006 article 58 paragraph (4 letters b) What is meant by 'utilization of development planning', among others, is for national development, education, health, labor, and / or poverty alleviation. This was as stated by the Head of the Dairi Regency Population and Civil Registration Service in the following interview:

> "Usually planning is based on BPS (Central Bureau of Statistics) data as a reference for the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA), but since 2015 all population data has come from the Dairi Regency Population and Civil Registration Service."

So far, population data has been published by the Central Statistics Agency and carried out once every 10 years through the Population Census. Enumeration of population data of the Central Statistics Agency is based on the population at that time, even though the administration is not the population concerned. while annual population data are estimates and collaborations from annual surveys conducted. Complete data on the results of the population census are not owned by the region.

Head of Population and Civil Registration Dairi added in an interview:

> "Bagaimana mungkin pemerintah bisa menciptakan program-program yang benar-benar bermanfaat bagi masyarakat, kalau *snapshot* (data dan informasi yang lengkap) tentang penduduk tidak dimiliki?, dengan keluarnya Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2006 sebagaimana telah diubah Undang-Undang Nomor 24 Tahun 2013 Tentang Adminstrasi Kependudukan terjadi perubahan yang mendasar bagi penataan adminstrasi kependudukan, apalagi sekarang terintegrasi dengan e-residential cardmebuat data kependudukan semakin valid"

The e-residential card program is an information system that is mutually integrated and can be presented according to needs so that it can be useful for policy formulation by government and development planning as mandated by Law Number 23 Year 2006 as amended by Act Number 24 of 2013 concerning Population Administration.

Management of e-residential card data starts from recording population data. The process of recording population data includes the biodata, signatures, photographs, irises and fingerprints of the residents concerned. In line with the interview with the Head of the Data Management and Service Division of Dairi Regency, he said:

> "In addition to being used as a National Identity Card, the benefits of e-residential cards are minimizing multiple identities and fake e-residential cards. Because in the card biometric data has been recorded two fingerprints of the resident's finger, the iris and the signature of the resident. All of the data is stored on a chip embedded in the card as a data storage device and a security tool for reading, storing data and transferring data."

Management of population data is dynamic and changes every day. Population data that can be presented and used for policy formulation and development planning. With the use of population data in e-residential cards it can be a data of development planning in all agencies in the regions, it is expected that there will be no overlapping of programs and targets. Besides that, the program will run more effectively and efficiently because it has begun with complete and accurate data about the program

objectives. By looking at the condition of population information that is available and can be traced, the officer can develop creativity and innovation programs according to a population snapshot in a dynamic moving area. Hopefully in the future there will be good coordination between official offices, the creation of a more Pro-People program because it is based on community needs and accurate information about the community.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research that has been presented in the previous chapter, conclusions can be obtained as follows:

1. The e-residential card program is an information system that is mutually integrated and can be presented according to needs so that it can be useful for policy formulation by government and development planning.
2. Population data in e-residential cards can be used as data on development planning throughout all agencies in the region so that there is no overlapping of programs and targets.

Suggestions

Based on the data from the results of the discussion on this study, the authors provide suggestions or contributions of thoughts as follows:

1. A policy is needed to support the utilization of population data integrated with e-residential cards in the preparation of Regional Development Planning which will later be realized in the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD).

2. In order for this system to work well, public awareness is needed to do data recording. And from the officers, by conducting socialization and motivating the community to participate to help officers in carrying out accurate recording of population data.

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