

Implementation of a National Identity Number-Based Identity Card Policy In Pasangkayu Regency

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Abstract

The policy development mechanism for the national identity number -based electronic ID card software is described in this report. In this analysis, a qualitative procedure was used in conjunction with a case study technique. The total number of informants was 19. Employees from the government who work on the national identity number -based electronic identification card software make up this group. The culture is often used as a source of information in this report. The findings of the study indicate that; Every organ and implementor personnel at every level in every Pasangkayu sub-district office understands and implements national Identity Number -based electronic identification card policy requirements and goals, namely: first, citizens with a identification card condition have the right to get a electronic identification card, which the government is required to promote. Second, get closer to the position where the community resides, in this case the office respective districts, such that the community is not inconvenienced and burdened, must go to the Disdukcapil office in the district capital. Third, since these programs are provided free of charge or at no expense to government, this approach would not impose an economic burden. Fourth, this proposal has little effect on the district's spending schedule. As a result, success policy is essentially an evaluation of how well expectations and policy priorities have been met. As a result, the policy's standards and objectives must be practical and specifically targeted, and any implementation entity (implementor) must be aware of the policy's standards and objectives.

Keywords: Electronic Identification Card, Implementation, National Identity Number, Public Policy

Introduction

Policy implementation is the process that occurs between the declaration of a government's apparent intention to do anything (or not do anything) and its actual effect in the field of law (O'Toole, 2000). Some researchers include both the gathering of policy players and their behavior, on the one side, and the cause-and-effect connection between their interventions and final results, on the other hand (Sabatier, 1986). Others, including myself, have stressed the value of distinguishing between policy enforcement (action on behalf of the policy) and policy effect (final impact on the policy problem). Implementation analysis is concerned with the development of systemic information about what arises or is caused as actors react to a policy challenge (O'Toole, 1997).

Many early policy analysis was tainted by this notion, ignoring or downplaying the pitfalls that may arise at this point of policy development, such as believing that after a policy decision was taken, the institutional arm of government would immediately marshal the tools and expertise required to carry it out from within its own ranks(Hupe and Hill 2015). The most important

and researchworthy practices in policy-making studies, according to most public policy analysts at the moment, were felt to arise at the 'front-end' of the policy-making process: agenda-setting and policy development, as well as decision-making itself. Policy issues and proposals were articulated, described, framed, and debated here, with execution and other 'back-end' tasks like policy assessment clearly intended to be carried out by unbiased, technical officials in a fairly effective and productive manner. Despite the presence of a broad, century-old literature of public policy, organizational conduct, and management dealing with the complexities inherent in the successful implementation of government decisions, this was achieved in an interesting case of selective borrowing(Morgan 2017).

The result of these experiments in the 1970s was the beginning of a more systemic attempt in the 1980s to better understand the variables that shaped public policy implementation (Mazmanian & Sabatier, 1981) within the newly developing policy sciences. However, this 'second generation' of policy implementation research quickly became mired in a debate about the most appropriate focus for describing and analyzing its subject matter – the so-called debate between 'top-down' and 'bottom-up' approaches to the study of implementation (Barrett 2004) – effectively halting theoretical development in the field. This discussion centered around whether scientific research and hypotheses should be formulated from the viewpoint of government leaders and decision-makers at the top of governmental pyramids, or from the perspective of officials on the shop floor or "street-level bureaucrats" who work with consumers and program clients on a daily basis and define policy enforcement (Lipsky, 2010).

According to Mulyadi (2016) public service is described as "an operation or a set of activities in an effort to meet a service demand for a commodity, service, and/or administrative service rendered by a public service provider." From "what the provider provides" to "what the customers get with their willingness to pay," Ducker described service quality as "what the consumers get with their willingness to pay" (from the service).

As a result, service quality Brandherm et al. (2010) Some studies produced evaluations and prescriptions that took a 'top-down' approach to policy enforcement, with the goal of better understanding the processes that enabled implementing officials to do their jobs more effectively (defined as adhering to the original purpose of the public officials who ratified the policy). Many who believed in a more "bottom- up" strategy, which looked at the decisions of those who were influenced by and involved in the execution of a program rather than the interests and strategies of higher-level planners and decision-makers, were resistant to this approach (Sabatier 1986).

Identity card in Indonesia

The traditional identity card making method in Indonesia, which enables an individual to have more than 1 (one) identity card inspired the use of Electronic identity card. This is attributed to the lack of an established service structure that gathers population data from across Indonesia. Residents who want to cheat the country by duplicating their identity card will take advantage of this reality (Ekawati, 2013). Any of them are used to avoid paying taxes, make it easier to get passports that aren't available anywhere in the city, and conceal identities (for example by terrorists). An Electronic identity card focused on a National Identification Number was introduced to eliminate this replication as well as provide a single identity card (Kurnaiati 2013). Based on National Identification Number, an electronic identity card includes a security code and an electronic database that can be used to verify and validate one's identification records (Gatiningsih, 2018).

This electronic database includes the resident's biodata, passport picture, signature, and handprint. Since citizens no longer need a local identification card, the electronic identity card

application scheme, which is focused on the National Family Registry Number, is meant to be used as a single identity that can still be established multi-functions, making it simpler for residents to get services from government and private agencies (Irfadat et al., 2021). This is in accordance with Law Number 23 of 2006 on Population Administration, which requires the government to issue a Family Registration Number to any Indonesian citizen and provide it in all population documents. The law's mandate is carried out by Presidential Regulation Number 26 of 2009 on the Implementation of National Identification Cards Based on National Identity Numbers, which states that the Identity Card, as the population's official identity, serves as evidence of identity that is legitimate in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Oktamia & Fauziah, 2018). A security code and electronic records of population data based on the Population Identification Number are required to realize the ownership of one Identity Card for one resident, according to government regulations No. 26 of 2009, and the Government provides a Population Identification Number to each resident no later than the end of 2011 and is included in the Identity card (Herawati 2015).

The official identification of the people as the self-evidence published by the executive institution adopted in the Republic of Indonesia country, according to Law No.23 of 2006. Everyone that has been eligible should have a valid identification card. President Regulation Number 26 of 2009 on the Application of National Identity Number (NIK)-Based Identity Card and President Regulation Number 26 of 2010 on the Change of President Regulation Number 26 of 2009 on the Application of National Identity Number (NIK)-Based Identity Card affirm this (Datumongan & Sudi 2021). Furthermore, the Interior Minister Regulation No.9 of 2011 concerning the guidelines for the publication of National Identity Number (NIK)-Based Identity Cards explains that an electronic identity card is one that is generated electronically, functions in a computerized manner, has National Identity Card specifications and format, and is protected by a special security system as the official identity of the people (Setyowati, 2017).

The Indonesian government started implementing the e-ID card, which is supported by a method of producing traditional National Identity Cards in Indonesia, allowing an individual to have several ID cards. This is attributed to the absence of a centralized data base that gathers information from the whole Indonesian community (Rauf, 2016). This reality allows residents who wish to defraud the state to make duplicate ID cards, some of which are used to circumvent taxation, encourage the production of a passport that cannot be created in the whole city / county, and hide their identification, posing a danger to the state's protection (Kurnaiati 2013). The E-ID card is a paper that includes the residence protection scheme / regulation, both administratively and technologically, centered on a national population database. Residents are only permitted to use one Population Identification Number on their ID card (NIK). NIK is a unique identifier for each population that is good for life and can be used for biometric systems, allowing each e-ID card holder to be linked to a national database (Salim & Pranawa 2018).

The e-ID card's aim is to include a valid national identification in order to generate accurate demographic data to help development programs. In addition to the identity of a single identity, the advantages of an e-ID card include the fact that it cannot be forged, duplicated, or used to access government facilities. As stated in Article 13 of Law Number 23 Year 2006 Concerning Population Administration, NIK in the e-ID card can be used as the basis for issuance of a passport, driving license (SIM), Taxpayer Identification Number, insurance plans, certificates of property, and issuance of other identity documents.

As previously said, the issuing of electronic identification card is vulnerable to illegal activities. With the amount of illegal offences perpetrated against personal data using the internet media, these crimes should be discussed. Misuse of population data in the electronic identification card to buy and sell votes in General Elections, including Presidential, Legislative, or Regional

Head Elections, is likely to occur, as in the case described above. As we all remember, 2019 is a political year in Indonesia. The 2019 Election is regarded as the "Five Box Election" since the presidential, House of Representatives, Regional Advisory Council, Provincial House of Representatives, and Regency House of Representatives elections are all conducted at the same time. Until explaining how crimes and violations occurred during the 2019 referendum, it is necessary to review the crimes and violations that occurred during the 2012 DKI Jakarta election; in these circumstances, electors who are not on the List of Potential Voters are always unable to come to polling stations, despite the fact that they can still exercise their voting rights at the polling station by utilizing electronic identification card. The C6 variant is not released to the general population, which is the second possible infringement. Form C6 is a vote-by-mail ballot notice letter (Tangkilisan et al., 2021).

Many electors, like others who are not on the List of Potential Voters, are unable to vote in the end, and their votes are therefore vulnerable to violence. Many electronic identification card results were not released by the local Director General of Population and Civil Registration prior to the 2019 Election, such as the discovery of 2,005 electronic identification card pieces in the rice fields of Jalan Bojong Rangkong, Pondok Kopi, Duren Sawit, in August 2019. In 2020, 270 state elections were conducted at the same time, with nine governors, 224 Regents, and 37 Mayors competing. The introduction of municipal polls has the most serious political effect in this situation. Due to the community's opposition to obtaining an electronic identification card, their voting privileges would ultimately be denied access to the election or municipal election voting procedure. Of definition, this mechanism is incompatible with democratic values. Because of technological and institutional government issues like this, democracy has been "hostage." When the amount of citizens whose voting rights cannot be channeled is high, elected representatives' participation is hampered when there are votes that cannot be channeled. Since democracy is a matter of calculation, including how the ideals of common power and political equality can be realized, this topic is a serious problem in democratic existence (Tangkilisan et al., 2021).

In 2006, the North Mamuju regency's population and civil registry office conducted a mass population registration by distributing form F.1.01 to village officials and sub-districts as a population registration method, which was then sent to the population and civil registration office for input into the server using the SIAK program. This is achieved so that the machine will randomly assign a number to their ID card. The legislation also states that in order to receive a number on their ID card, each person must first report the population's biodata, which begins by correctly filling out the resident biodata form in the village. Any population document, both in population registration and civil registration services, as well as the basis for the issuance of different documents stipulated in compliance with constitutional regulations, must include the number on their ID card.

Since 2011, the North Mamuju Regency Department of Population and Civil Registration has issued an Electronic Identity Card at an early level, in the sense that it is both physically and functionally computerized. According to the Electronic Identification Card's official website, an Electronic Identity Card is a demographic record with a surveillance / control scheme built on the national population database from both the administrative and information technology sides. As a follow-up to the regent's regulation number 35 of 2009 concerning the administration of population administration, the North Mamuju district government issued regional regulation Number 06 of 2012 concerning the implementation of population administration, but this regulation does not provide the process for issuing an Electronic identification card.

The history for the method for creating Electronic identification cards starts with the limitations of a traditional identity card, as discussed above. One of the national strategic initiatives is the introduction of electronic identification cards dependent on numbers on their ID cards. The three (three) national strategic programs whose implementation has been mutually agreed upon by the central government, provincial governments, and district / city governments include: updating population data, which must be completed in 2010, granting a number on their id card to each resident, which will take place in 329 districts / cities in 2010 and 168 districts / cities in 2011, and the application of electronic id cards.

From 2006 to 2010, the population and civil registry office of North Mamuju district modified data by synchronizing district and central data, but the specific application used was different from the basic application used in the population and civil registration office of North Mamuju district, resulting in several variations in data. This is homework for the Mamuju Utara district's population and civil registry office in terms of publishing group population records. The public is issued an electronic identification card based on the number on their ID card, which is collected automatically through the SIAK application. With the issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 26 of 2009 concerning the submission of national identity cards based on community identification numbers in June 2009, electronic identity cards based on numbers on their ID cards were only considered nationally legitimate.

In 2011, the government launched electronic identification cards in 197 districts/cities, and in 2012, it completed hardware and software for documenting electronic ID cards in the population and civil registry services of North Mamuju Regency and each district in the Regency. North Mamuju is a place in Mamuju. Since 2011, the government of the North Mamuju Regency has been issuing electronic identification cards.

The reason for providing population documents such as electronic identification cards, family records, civil registration deeds, and other population certificates is demographic data that is in the community data base as a consequence of upgrading population data that already has a Number on their ID card.

The electronic identification card's printing topology consists of seven stages: 1. The operator inserts the number on their resident ID card, 2. If the data is already in SIAK, the app can search to see if the recording data persists and is unique. 3. MQ will send the print order to BMW, and 4. BMW will send it to the printing facility. 5. The printing provider can verify the details in IDMS and the automated signature's suitability on ABIS. 6. The printing service can resume the printing phase whether the data state of the print ready document / card printer and the digital signature fit. 7. The electronic identification card would be printed by the machine. The following are definitions for each of the words listed above: ABIS is a program that allows you to separate data from population biometric recordings. IDMS is a database that stores biometric data in a single file. MQ is a program that manages the recording of results from the region, county, sub-district, and village. The Electronic Identification Card System's business process data traffic is controlled by BMW.

Methods

The research approach used in this study was qualitative descriptive testing. Several levels of qualitative analysis methods are involved, including deciding the research site and duration. The study's research site is the Pasangkayu Regency region, which includes the Office of Population and Civil Registration, several sub-district offices that provide national NIK-based electronic identification card's recording services, and several villages where data and facts were gathered via document searches and interviews with village officials and community leaders. The Head of the Population and Civil Registration Service was the main informant in

this report. The State Civil Servants (ASN) at Disdukcapil who were closely concerned with the introduction of the electronic identification card's scheme, including the Head of Population Registration, Service Staff, Data Base Administrators (ADB) and Operators, as well as service officers in sub-districts, were the key informants in this report. It is also the primary source of knowledge. The Village Head, Hamlet Head, and city officials are supporting informants. There were 19 (nineteen) informants in all. Miles and Huberman (2014) suggested data processing methods to require four parallel activities: 1) data compilation, 2) data condensation, 3) data interpretation, and 4) drawing assumptions (verification).

Results and Discussion

The national introduction of the NIK-based electronic identity card program, which establishes the sub-district as a support center for the city, seeks to include population administration programs that prioritize the community, such that everyone in the district is expected to provide electronic identification cards. This program is implemented using the following standard measures: first, citizens who hold an electronic identity card have the ability to get one, then the government is required to make things easier for them. Second, they would go to the Disdukcapil office in the district capital, which is closest to the place of operation with the area where the group resides, in this case the respective sub-district office, so as not to make things inconvenient and burdensome for the community. Third, since this program is provided free of charge or at no expense to the government, this approach would not place an economic burden. Fourth, the sub-district expenditure is not burdened by this scheme. Supporting equipment and services have been prepared by the central government and the Disdukcapil of Pasangkayu district.

The standard steps for enforcing the policies listed above should be clearly identified and understood by all implementers, since it is unlikely for NIK-based electronic identity card policies to be implemented successfully nationally in Pasangkayu district if the implementers do not know and understand them well. Similarly, the scale and policy priorities should be practical and in line with current societal conditions; something utopian or ambitious would render achieving the intended targets impossible, and policy execution would collapse. The policy's scale and goal must therefore be suitable for the community's real-world circumstances; if they aren't, the policy's execution would be challenging.

We performed an interview with Achmad Ilham, the Head of the Population and Civil Registration Service for the 2004-2012 term of office, to find out the scope of the Pasangkayu Regency Disdukcapil's attempts to ensure that the requirements and goals / priorities are well identified and understood by the implementors.

“Prior to implementing this scheme in the Pasangkayu district in 2011, we had conducted public education a year ago, in 2010. The aim of this socialization was to get the public to recognize and appreciate this initiative sooner. We expect that a one-year grace period until adoption would be enough to condition the program of this operation to be discussed and disseminated by word of mouth. To be frank, we need this because the socialization we performed was directed solely at sub-district, town, and hamlet officials; due to budget constraints, we did not go directly to the population. We assume that as a result of them, it can be more disseminated to citizens in their respective communities..”

The socialization took place in all of Pasangkayu's sub-districts, a total of 12 sub-districts. Sub-district officials, village governments, and hamlets are the immediate goals in each district of Pasangkayu Regency, where they are the players in enforcing the NIK-based electronic identity card program.

Following the recruiting of service teams in each sub-district, we enable them to first participate in debriefings arranged by the Pasangkayu Regency Disdukcapil under professional guidance. The Head of the Population Registration Division, I Made Widiassa, outlined the intent of this provision as follows:

“This Technical Guidance must be provided to our newly appointed service officers in the sub- districts. There are two goals: first, we want to level the playing field so that everybody understands what this initiative is about and why it exists; second, we want to include professional training on their responsibilities and positions in the sub-district support team and what they can do in depth.”

Disdukcapil's efforts to train NIK-based electronic identity card policy implementers in Pasangkayu Regency, according to I Made Widiassa, are going well. The sub-service district's members have been provided specific details regarding the policy's intent, as well as an understanding of the requirements or procedures that may be included in supporting the population, which are required to be electronic identity cards.

Several service officers in the sub-district reported the reason for the provision of this provision. Abdul Rasyid TH, a support officer with the Baras sub-district operator, acknowledged the technical guidance's implementation by saying:

“That prior to performing our duties as operator officers in the Baras sub-district, we were required to attend two days of technical training in Pasangkayu and join forces with officers from other sub-districts. I don't recall the exact day or month that this exercise was carried out, but I recall it being in 2011. It was carried out by the Pasangkayu Regency Disdukcapil. We were given information about the sub-electronic district's identification card recording scheme, as well as training on how to use the electronic identification card recording equipment”.

As a result of this explanation, Abd.Rasyid TH, a sub-district operator, believes that providing professional advice to service workers in the sub-districts is rather helpful.:

“The professional assistance is extremely beneficial in helping us appreciate our responsibilities and roles as a sub-district service team. We would be able to adjust to the new task more easily. Even so, we believe that this technological training is insufficient; we were only educated for one day on how to use the actual computer system (SIK) to represent the public by capturing the electronic identity card's e, so we have not perfected it”.

The concern regarding the technical advice being too short in its execution was reported by Abdul Rahman, the Program's Head of the Sub-Division, who claimed the following.:

“Owing to financial constraints, technological advice is only implemented for two days.” Regarding the issue of participants - our service officers do not fully comprehend the technicalities of their responsibilities - we will address this by deploying supervisors and Data Base Administrators (ADB) from Disdukcapil to provide service support in each district. When administrative support employees or managers in the sub-district have concerns, these superiors and ADB workers offer advice and remedies.”

Apart from concerns about the technological guidance's limited implementation period, this operation, according to Rahardian Supervisor of the Baras sub-district team, has significantly led to the effective implementation of the electronic identity card program:

“We believe it is simpler for us to give feedback to fellow kecamatan officers when they are already familiar with the protocol and are aware of their responsibilities

and positions. And though they face challenges, it is normally due to logistical issues that they have encountered when helping the city, and they are quick to recognize and follow the guidance we give.”

Service officers in the sub-districts are given a pocket book that acts as a professional manual for how to protect the public by correctly tracking NIK-based electronic identity cards, in addition to being assisted by supervisors and ADB. When they are on service, they have this book with them at all times and may read or open it if they need facts or advice. Ilham Smas, a supervisor in the Bulutaba sub-district team sector, supplied the reason for this pocket book, along with his explanation:

“Service officers in the sub-districts are given a pocket book that acts as a professional manual for how to protect the public by correctly tracking NIK-based electronic identity cards, in addition to being assisted by supervisors and ADB. When they are on service, they have this book with them at all times and may read or open it if they need facts or advice. Ilham Smas, a supervisor in the Bulutaba sub-district team sector, supplied the reason for this pocket book, along with his explanation.”

According to the above clarification, there are three media: technological advice (Bimtek), Supervisor, and ADB, as well as a pocket book used by the Disdukcapil of Pasangkayu Regency to clarify the requirements and goals of the NIK-based national electronic identity card scheme in Pasangkayu Regency to the implementers in the sub-district. ³ This media, if used maximally and effectively, should be sufficient for implementers to understand well the objectives of the policy and policy standards; is the right of the community, bringing services closer to each sub-district office, free of charge, and not burdening the sub-district budget because the facilities and infrastructure are prepared by the central and district governments; is the right of the community, bringing services closer to each sub-district office, free of charge, and not burdening the sub-district budget.

To see how the sub-district implementors are aware of the national NIK-based electronic identity card policy's values. When asked about her experience of electronic identity cards as a community right, Hastina, a support worker in the Baras sub-district, said the following:

“In that regard, we have always believed that electronic identity cards are a community privilege. We are elected officers entrusted with the responsibility of protecting citizens' interests. Officials from Disdukcapil Pasangkayu have stressed to us that we must always offer the best service, be more polite, and react quickly to the needs of the people”

We also inquired about their interpretation of the standard measure of getting facilities closer to the population in each sub-district office, and Surahman (the operator in Dapurang sub-district) provided the following response :

“The establishment of a service team at the sub-district office, made up of us and colleagues, is intended to make it simpler for our citizens in the Dapurang sub-district to obtain electronic identity card services without having to travel all the way to Pasangkayu. Assume we have to drive some 100 kilometers to Pasangkayu. The public is expected to welcome this approach to the camat branch, given the concentration of resources at the sub-district office.”

Surahman's explanation is cited as reflecting the views of many service workers in the sub-district, many of whom are of the same mind, demonstrating that the idea of taking facilities

closer to the sub-district office to offer comfort to the population is well known by lower-level implementers.

Is the standard indicator of the NIK-based electronic identity card policy, which is free of charge, well known by the sub-implementors? district's Mirnawati, a sub-district operator officer, mentioned the following:

We recognize that these policies are all funded by the government, and that the citizens are not required to pay anything. The district Disdukcapil has always cautioned us not to mess around with extracting unauthorized fees from the group.

I Made Widiasta (Head of Population Registration) confirmed the third concept of introducing this NIK-based electronic identity card scheme as follows :

“At disdukcapil, all population administration service items, including this NIK-based electronic identity card, are eligible. The NIK-based KTP service is either free or unpaid, according to Presidential Decree No. 26 of 2009. We've instructed the service officer not to want to extort money from us. If extortion is confirmed, the person's participation in the Service Team may be terminated”

The central government has prepared the most recent standard measure for the provision of equipment, both hardware in the form of electronic identification card recording devices and software in the form of SIAK applications and internet networks, whereas other supporting facilities such as genzet machines to alleviate the constraints of limited PLN services in each district and the provision of air conditioning are prepared by the local governments.

In addition to being well recognized by standard implementers and the national priorities of the NIK-based electronic identity card program, Van Meter and Van Horn demand that the policy's requirements and goals be practical, or provide for realization, and not otherwise difficult to accomplish or realize (utopian). 4 These practical criteria must be met by the normative measure for NIK-based electronic identity card policies.

When asked if the targets and standard steps for introducing NIK-based electronic identity cards were possible to enforce in Pasangkayu Regency during an interview, Ahmad Ilham, Head of Disdukcapil Pasangkayu for the duration 2004-2012, said yes. The following is his response:

“It is practical, in my view, since the NIK-based electronic identification card service scheme will operate in regions, and at least 65 percent of required electronic identification cards can be served in sub-districts without needing to go to the district center. If we now discover that many of our citizens who are required to provide electronic identity cards have failed to procure them, and that many sub-districts have ceased delivering facilities, I do not believe this approach is utopian or impractical. Other variables contribute to this policy's failure to meet its goal or purpose. These obstacles must be resolved in order for this strategy initiative to resume routine operations and meet its objectives.”

Suhardi, the Dapurang sub-district leader, reported that the same issue received the same answer as Achmad Iham's view, along with the extract.:

“We strongly endorse the continuation and expansion of the NIK-based electronic identity card distribution scheme, whose facilities are centered in the sub-district office. When it comes to being practical, this scheme is really realistic; the population is well-served; our community may not have to drive far to reach the district capital; our community is aged and physically handicapped. In terms of military members, we have a large number of people in the kecamatan who can be

seconded. It now relies on the central government's sincerity and willingness to provide expenditure assistance, as well as services and utilities. We assume that if the government is dedicated, this policy initiative will meet its objectives, and that all of our residents who are required to provide electronic identification cards will be better represented, and that they will be more willing to come to the sub-district office to register their electronic identification cards.”

Surahman, the operator of the Daourang sub-district, also voiced his optimistic opinion, along with an extract from his speech:

“The NIK-based electronic identity card policy, which is centered in each sub-district, is very likely to be applied optimally, based on our experience serving the city. The group was ecstatic to have electronic id cards recorded in the sub-district. In the same way, mates of sub-district officers are willing to help.”

Is it not an indication that the goals and normative steps of this policy are impractical to enforce because we affirm the outcomes obtained during the implementation of this policy where the results have not met the anticipated goal and there are so many citizens who are required to do electronic identity cards that have not recorded? Surahman's answer was as follows:

“Due to the government's inadequate carrying power, the NIK-based electronic identity card scheme, which centralizes facilities in sub-districts, has not met its deadline. We work as well as we can, but we often run into issues with unreliable internet networks, and our small equipment, which consists of just two recording units, is often destroyed, requiring us to wait for a specialist from the center to fix it. Other factors, such as the inconsistency of the processing period for the issuing of electronic identity cards printed at the base, contribute to a loss of public confidence. We are certain that this policy goal can be met if efforts are made to solve the issue, because it is practical.”

Araya, one of the community leaders in Dapurang sub-district expressed his hopes as follows:

“We, the citizens of Dapurang sub-district, sincerely hope that the Disdukcapil can maintain this approach, and that the recording activities at the Dapurang sub-district office will resume as before, since we have seen how beneficial it has been to our society. The service location is just a short distance from the sub-district building, so it is once again open. In reality, this is the type of policy we anticipate..”

According to the information obtained from the aforementioned interview, this strategy is currently quite pragmatic and has performed well in its early stages of implementation. As evidence that roughly 60% of the obligatory electronic identification card's goal can be met by recording electronic identification cards for people. According to operators in the sub-district, the government has encountered sluggish hurdles, some of which have not been adequately overcome, such as faulty equipment, unreliable networks, and the certainty of a long wait for electronic identity cards to enter the city. Suhardi, the head of Dapurang Sub-district, expressed hope that the strategy would progress in meeting the original goal if the government committed to provide expenditure funding as well as sufficient equipment and facilities. The sub-district government is optimistic and able to continue implementing this policy for the community's good.

Similarly, the uniform scale of this NIK-based electronic identity card policy can all be easily interpreted by implementers. Apart from the policy's simple and practical standard measures, another factor that helps implementors grasp the policy's standard measures is disdukcapil's

meticulous efforts in delivering instruction, despite the fact that the training is just two days long and includes a pocket book as a guidebook. It is extremely beneficial to all implementers in the sub-district.

Meanwhile, since the findings of the interview did not concern the subject of debate of these aspects, researchers did not quote material from other informants on this axis (policy standards and objectives). Since, according to the researcher, in order to see if the policy's norm and aim elements have gone well or not, policy implementers, in this case the Disdukcapil, service officers in the sub-district, head village / lurah or head of hamlet / environment, would look at the policy from the perspective of the policy implementers, in this case the Disdukcapil, service officers in the sub-district, head village / lurah or head of.

As a result, based on the findings of direct observations by researchers, the findings of interviews with respondents, and the analysis of existing documents related to the standard factors and targets of NIK-based electronic identification card policies nationally in Pasangkayu Regency, it appears that it has been operating in accordance with the standards and regulations in place. The dedication of the implementors or support workers in the sub-district office demonstrates this

Conclusion

The effectiveness of national NIK-based electronic identity card policy implementation can be gauged by the policy priorities, which must be practical in light of the current socio-culture at the policy implementer stage. As a result, such expectations and goals must be met by those enforcing the policy in order to assess its effectiveness. The standards and targets for Pasangkayu Regency's national NIK-based electronic identification card policy are that any organ and implementor staff at each level of each Pasangkayu sub-district office understands and implements standard policy measures, namely: First, people who need an electronic identification card have the right to obtain one; second, people who do not need an electronic identification card have the right to obtain one; and third, people who do not need an electronic identification card have the right to obtain one. Second, they would go to the Disdukcapil office in the district capital, which is closest to the place of operation with the area where the group resides, in this case the respective sub-district office, so as not to make things inconvenient and burdensome for the community. Third, since this program is provided free of charge or at no expense to the government, this approach would not place an economic burden. Fourth, the sub-district expenditure is not burdened by this scheme. Supporting equipment and services have been prepared by the central government and the Disdukcapil of Pasangkayu district. As a result, policy success is a measure of how well policy standards and priorities have been met. As a result, policy goals and objectives must be practical and well-defined, and each implementation organization (implementor) must be aware of the policy's standards and objectives.

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