Effectivity Of Single Identity Number (SIN) In Implementation Of KTP Electronic

Juli Nurani
Fakulty of Law
University of Bhayangkara Surabaya Indonesia

Vera Rimbawani S.
Fakulty of Law
University of Bhayangkara Surabaya Indonesia

Darwin Abdul Razak
Faculty of Social and Political Science
University of Muhammadiyah North Maluku Indonesia

Susi Ratnawati
Faculty of Social and Political Science
University of Bhayangkara Surabaya Indonesia

ABSTRACT
One of the problems that are now emerging and intractable associated with the development of information systems in various institutions / agencies in Indonesia is the heterogeneity of the network , hardware , OS , programming language , developers , database , and the number of unique identity number used . Project -based e-ktp card valid SIN who are expected to be nationally significant improvement steps. Development of information system of e-ktp card equipped with occupancy database that stores the database associated with the identity of every citizen over the age of 17 years and / or married. Various attempts have been made , among others, introduced the concept of a Single Identity Number (SIN) . SIN is a unique number that is integrated in the identity card of a citizen . SIN and identity cards will form a national population database that can be the only reference to a variety of public service applications . (http://news.viva.co.id/) This study wants to assess the effectiveness of the application of komprehansif about single identity number (SIN) in the implementation of e -ktp card to realize good governance. The target of this study is to examine the effectiveness of the application of single identity number (SI) , and examines how the implementation of e-ktp model using kosep single identity number is implemented . In this study the authors used a qualitative approach . As for the data collection was done with a quick survey , indept interview and observation. Results: policy and regulatory support required to realize the national population database as a prerequisite for good governance . In the future , the presence of SIN and national identity cards population , will facilitate the implementation of biometric data . Biometric data guarantee uniqueness of one's identity card ownership .

Key words: efektifitas, Single Identity Number (SIN), e-KTP, good governance.

INTRODUCTION
Indonesia is the largest and largest archipelagic country in the world. Indonesia comprises over 17,000 islands, although only 6,000 of these islands are inhabited. Each island is connected by sea.

Face of IT System in Indonesia, Apparently this concept is also applied in the IT system that we have today: ID cards can be broken into small islands, such as the KTP island of Jakarta, Bekasi ID card, and so on. Until now quite a lot of people who can have more than one ID card, indicating the absence of means that connect one island with another. SIM Islands are similar to ID cards, people can have more than one other islands: Passport, Health Card, Insurance Card, Birth Certificate, Death Certificate, etc.

Single Identity Number (SIN) is not a human monopoly, in the world of networking, SIN has been applied since time immemorial. We call it IP Address (internet protocol address). This IP address is unique, and to be sure, there is an agency on the Internet that is responsible for managing the IP address allocation of each device that wants to connect to the Internet. If anyone uses an IP address that is not legal, then this person will cause chaos on the Internet and the penalty is that he will be disconnected from the Internet connection, until he gets the correct and legal IP address. SIN, like an IP address, is just an identity number. No more than that. But there are so many uses. For example: simplifying our population database system (with consolidation and storage virtualization, servers, and databse), ensuring the integrity and accuracy of demographic data (resident identity via fingerprint, eye retina, blood vessels in the palm, etc.) become a reference number for all sorts of needs (business, education, health, public facilities, taxes, etc.) integration of all databases (including jobs, education, expertise etc.) so we know what advantages and disadvantages our human resources have, can make the education system better and fitting to encourage the rise of the Indonesian economy in the eyes of the world and others *(www.viva.news.com)*

Various efforts have been made, among others, introducing the concept of Single Identity Number (SIN). SIN is a unique number that is integrated into one citizen identity card. SIN and identity cards will form a national demographic database that can be the sole reference for various public service applications. The experience of various other countries in applying SIN and building its national population database, serve as a reference. It is concluded that technical, economic, and organizational factors are some of the factors that determine the success of the national demographic database. SIN combined with identity identity is the best approach as a "*unifying code*" which can be used as a reference for various information systems owned by various government agencies without changing the basic form of the agency's database. (www.batan.go.id)

The purpose of SIN implementation varies in each country, but the management is only done by one agency. The use of concentrated SINs in one agency increases the efficiency and effectiveness of good governance because it can save time, cost, facilities, and resources. Required policy and regulatory support to realize the national population database as a prerequisite of Good Governance. In the future, the presence of SIN and national identity cards will facilitate the application of biometric data.

The problem that arises here is that the existing policy has not explicitly stated that the SIN is the only pointer (reference) for obtaining population data. The closest to this SIN concept is the Population Identity Number (NIK) which has been attached to the Identity Card (KTP).

Formulation of the problem
1. What factors affect the effective implementation of Single Identity Number (SIN) in the implementation of e-ID card to realize good governance?
2. To what extent is the effectiveness of Single Identity Number (SIN) Implementation in the Implementation of e-ID Card to Achieve Good Governance?

3. How to apply Single Identity Number (SIN) Model in the implementation of e-ID card to realize good governance?

Single Identity Number

SIN is not a human monopoly, in the world of networking, SIN has been applied since time immemorial. We call it IP Address (internet protocol address). This IP address is unique, and to be sure, there is an agency on the Internet that is responsible for managing the IP address allocation of each device that wants to connect to the Internet. If anyone uses an IP address that is not legal, then this person will cause chaos on the Internet and the penalty is that he will be disconnected from the Internet connection, until he gets the correct & legal IP address.

SIN, like an IP address, is just an identity number. No more than that. But there are so many uses. For example:

- simplify our population database system (with consolidation and storage virtualization, server, and databse)
- ensuring the integrity and accuracy of demographic data (citizen identity can be through fingerprint, eye retina, blood vessels in palms, etc.)
- be the reference number for all sorts of purposes (business, education, ealthcare, public facilities, taxes, etc.)
- integration of all databases (including jobs, education, expertise etc.) so that we know what advantages and disadvantages our Human Resources have, and we can create a better and fitting educational system to drive Indonesia's economic growth in the eyes of the world

Intelligent Network Concepts

Build intelligent information networks. This network should be able to provide advanced services of security, mobility, storage, computing, identity, virtualization, and more. All government agencies must be connected through this intelligent network or the cool term is e-Government. *(Richardus Eko Indrajit: 2002)*

This highly intelligent data network will make all the services on it virtually. So that development, maintenance, and change can be done very quickly, and without any significant hardware or network changes. In many cases, the changes that occur only in the software configuration alone.

Single Identity Number is a unique identity number integrated with data from various government and private institutions. So it can be used in various agencies, which is designed to replace all existing identity numbers with problems that have the properties:

- Unique, no multiple or multiple identities
- Standard, identical structure nationally
- Complete, the data to be the identity is data that includes all parts of Indonesia (national)
- Permanent, unchangeable and immutable.
- Integrated.

So the new identity number will combine the data in Commond Identity, SIAK, DIN and other domains. SIN will be accessible to all government institutions and can be used as a business and industry license. SIN consists of nine or ten digits, written three links separated by a hyphen: AAA-GG-SSSS. The first 3-digit section is called the "area number", which in the middle of the 2-digit section is called the "group number" and the last part 4 or 5 digits is called the sequence number.

SIN is not just a number, not just to solve problems within an institution but is designed to solve problems from various institutions. So one way to overcome the above non-technical problems required an interface. The first step that needs to be done is to collect all information systems (SI) owned by all organizations, both government and private. Then, SI information that was originally "island-palau" was connected to one another by using SIN as the primary key (PK). After that remove all data / field and process that is redundant. Such as the name field and / or fingerprinting process. (*R Driana Lusmiarwan, Suhono H. Supangkat*)

Implementation of Good Governance to improve the Public Service
In the concept of governance the government does not stand alone, but the administration of public administration must involve Private Sector (private) and Civil Society (community) in addition to Government (government). The involvement of which sector is dominant depends on the situation and condition of the country concerned. But it is expected that these three sectors must be balanced in the administration of public administration although the possibility is very small. The activities of these three sectors should be based on good governance,

One of the activities that must be realized with good governance model is "Public Service". (Widiyarta, 2006). The quality of public services is often much complained by the users of the service either about speed, cost, convenience and so forth. However, the bureaucracy still shows a negative impression because the bureaucracy has not been able to respond to the wishes of the people. Bureaucracy that has been working slowly, cautiously and methodology is not acceptable to people who need fast, efficient, timely and simple service. To enhance competitive competitiveness, bureaucratic reforms that can result in a barrier-free, professional and professional bureaucracy. This is a prerequisite for the implementation of good governance, by applying the principles of accountability, transparency and openness, efficiency and effectiveness, and participation, which is conducted democratically as a unified whole. (*Ratminto & Atik Septi, 2005: 44*).

One of the activities that must be realized with good governance model is "Public Service". (*Widiyarta, 2006*). The quality of public services is often much complained by the users of the service either about speed, cost, convenience and so forth. However, the bureaucracy still shows a negative impression because the bureaucracy has not been able to respond to the wishes of the people. Bureaucracy that has been working slowly, cautiously and methodology is not acceptable to people who need fast, efficient, timely and simple service. To enhance competitive competitiveness, bureaucratic reforms that can result in a barrier-free, professional and professional bureaucracy. This is a prerequisite for the implementation of good governance, by applying the principles of accountability, transparency and openness, efficiency and effectiveness, and participation, which is conducted democratically as a unified whole.

To be able to face the challenges in the era of globalization needed improvements and improving the quality of civil servants performance, both the institutional side and the behavior of its own apparatus. (*Budiyanto: 2001*). In the future demanded high professionalism, civil servants must be neutral and professional, able to walk alone without being influenced by the development of changing political situation. (www. Itjen.e Human Resources.go.id.). It is intended that political officials prioritize the public interest, in accordance with the task they hold. therefore, it is necessary to improve the positive attitude of civil servants / civil servants towards the principles of Public Service, so that it is expected to improve Public Service. (www.transparansi.or.id/majalah) One of the activities that must be realized with good governance model is "Public Service". (*Widiyarta, 2006*). The quality of

public services is often much complained by the users of the service either about speed, cost, convenience and so forth. However, the bureaucracy still shows a negative impression because the bureaucracy has not been able to respond to the wishes of the people. Bureaucracy that has been working slowly, cautiously and methodology is not acceptable to people who need fast, efficient, timely and simple service.

To enhance competitive competitiveness, bureaucratic reforms that can result in a barrier-free, professional and professional bureaucracy. This is a prerequisite for the implementation of good governance, by applying the principles of accountability, transparency and openness, efficiency and effectiveness, and participation, which is conducted democratically as a unified whole.

To be able to face the challenges in the era of globalization needed improvements and improving the quality of civil servants performance, both the institutional side and the behavior of its own apparatus. (*Budiyanto: 2001*). In the future demanded high professionalism, civil servants must be neutral and professional, able to walk alone without being influenced by the development of changing political situation. (*www. Itjen.e Human Resources.go.id*.).

It is intended that political officials prioritize the public interest, in accordance with the task they hold. therefore, it is necessary to improve the positive attitude of civil servants / civil servants towards the principles of Public Service, so that it is expected to improve Public Service. (*www.transparansi.or.id/majalah*)

THE RESULTS ACHIEVED

Factors affecting the effective implementation of Single Identity Number. The recent implementation of E-KTP in Sidoarjo sub-district is the first step in implementing SIN (Single Identity Number). With SIN, one person will have only one identity / Identity Number (NIK) until the person dies. The NIK number in the e-ID card will be used as the basis for the issuance of Passport, Driver's License, Taxpayer Identification Number (NPWP), Insurance Policy, Certificate of Land Rights and issuance of other identity documents (Article 13 of Law No. 23 Year 2006 about Adminduk). With the implementation of E-ID card is actually there are many progress, where there is already more complete population data.

The concept of SIN is manifested by a unique number integrated in an identity card given to a citizen who has met the requirements of the applicable laws and regulations. SIN is considered the best approach because SIN is a "unifying code" that unifies various population information systems owned by agencies without overhauling the basic form of the agency's database system.

It can be concluded that the application of Single Identity Number (SIN) in the implementation of Electronic Identity Card (e-KTP) has a more comprehensive advantage with biometrics and fingerprint recording so it has the following advantages:
1. Identity of a single identity
2. Can not be falsified
3. Can not be duplicated
4. Can be used as a voting card in o or Pilkada (E-voting)

In addition, the fingerprints recorded from each mandatory e-ID card are all fingers (totaling ten), but the inserted data in the chip is only two fingers, ie the right thumb and forefinger. Fingerprint is selected as authentication for e-ID card because it has the following advantages:

1. The cheapest cost, more economical than other biometrics
2. The shape can be kept unchanged because the fingerprints will return to the original shape even if the skin is scratched
2. Unique, no possibilities even though twins.

Effectiveness of Single Identity Number (SIN) Implementation in Implementation of e-ID card to Achieve good governance Implementation of e-ID cards in the sub-district experienced many obstacles, especially in technical matters such as the limited equipment and distribution process to the community. In terms of this distribution, had several times received complaints from the community. For example, when making e-ID card is done simultaneously but at the time of distribution there are already get and there is not yet.

Some electrical related constraints, such as frequent power failure so that no data recording device can be operated. So is the case with unstable voltage power and electric power of at least 3,500 watts. In addition, the recording device often occurs jams on one of its devices. Often a power failure causes the server to stall because of its unstable power. As a result, the data sent in-line-not smooth so that there is a difference between the data sent to the center and who have done recording in particular and in technical terms such as equipment limitations and distribution process to the community is also still constrained.

Based on the results of the above interviews, it is known that some obstacles / barriers in the application of Single Identity Number in the implementation of E-ID card in Sidoarjo Sub-district.
1. Difficult geographic conditions,
2. Low population awareness,
3. High population mobility until distribution
4. Technical constraints are not smooth network / server.
5. Still the lack of experts
6. The problem of voltage / electrical power in Kecamatan Sidoarjo is still low.

The problem that arises here is that the existing policy has not explicitly stated that the SIN is the only pointer (reference) for obtaining population data. The closest to this SIN concept is the Population Identity Number (NIK) which has been attached to the Identity Card (KTP). Until now there is no mechanism that can guarantee not the occurrence of multiple NIK or double ID. On the other hand, almost all public service transactions, such as the creation of a driver's license (License), passport, land certificate, etc., must include a KTP.

When recording data in District / Mobile / Mobile is wrong birth date and birth date is changed immediately, for example date of birth is January 12, 1989, NIK is not changed in eKTP application but eKTP concerned will still be published. It's just that if the concerned changes data in the Civil Registry after making changes in Sub-District / Mobile / Mobile, the NIK in the Department of Population and Civil Registry will change.

Model of application of Single Identity Number (SIN) in Implementation of e-ID card to realize good governance
From the experience of some countries that apply SIN, then there are some things to note, among others:
a. When should someone have SIN.
b. Which agency is entitled to manage this SIN issue.
c. How the numbering used SIN.
d. How data structure and database architecture will be used.

If adjusted to the old procedure, then to get a NIK a person must have been aged more or equal to 17 years. This is based on the consideration that a person is considered an adult at that age. For people under the age of 17, their identity as citizens is represented by birth certificates. There are several alternatives that can be done to establish the national database management agency. First is to let these agencies manage on their own, but there is agreement to form unique "combined numbers" to maintain data integrity. But this will be difficult to implement, because there must be intensive communication between agencies, and the numbers in each agency change rapidly. Second, a new body was created that manages the national population database. This is very likely to be done but it will cost a lot because of having to build infrastructure to the regions.

Third, assigning and empowering only one agency that already exists. Taking into account the technical, economic, and organizational aspects, the empowerment of existing agencies will be more efficient and effective. The selected agency should have more experience in dealing with population administration issues and has a "command" line, from central, provincial, district, sub-district and kelurahan

CONCLUSION

Implementation of SIN with identity cards into national demographic databases ensures each resident is uniquely recorded. The purpose of SIN implementation varies in each country, but the management is only done by one agency. The use of concentrated SINs in one agency increases the efficiency and effectiveness of good governance because it can save time, cost, facilities, and resources. Required policy and regulatory support to realize the national population database as a prerequisite of Good Governance. In the future, the presence of SIN and national identity cards will facilitate the application of biometric data. Biometric data ensures the uniqueness of one's identity card.

Reference

Dwiyanto, Agus, 2006. Realizing Good Governance Through Public Service, ajah Mada University Press Publisher, Yogyakarta.

Indiahono, D. (2009). Inter-District Cooperation Model In E-Government (Journal of Implementation of Web Site Management Barlingmascakeb.Com) in Journal of State Administration Science, Public Vision, Vol 6, April - September.

Indrajit, Richardus Eko, 2002. Elektronic Government. Yogyakarta: Andi.

Juanda, 2005. "Good Governance Paradigm" Review of the aspects of Law and Reality in North Bengkulu, Journal of Social Sciences & Humanities, ISSN 1410 -9263, Volume VII.

Miles, Mathew B, Hubberman A. Michael, 1992. Qualitative Data Analysis. Jakarta: UI-Pers.

Rahardjo, Budi, 2008. E Government as an Efficient, Effective and Transparent Government Official, Surabaya.

Sinambela, Lijan Poltak et al. 2006. Public Service Reform, Bumi Aksara, Jakarta.

Suharno, 2005. "Towards the Creation of Single Identification Number in Indonesia", Jakarta.

http://news.viva.co.id/
http://batan.go.id/

http://www.tempointeraktif.com) index.php / what is e-ID card, September 19, 2012

http: //www.antaranews/application of e-KTP online.com, dated. September 21, 2012

http://www.transparansi.or.id/majalah Master Identity Number.co.id

http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-government, d. July 20, 2012, at 11:00

PERMENDAGRI No. 24 of 2006.

Law Number 23 Year 2006

Government Regulation Number 37 on the Implementation of Law Number 23 Year 2006.

Bupati Regulation No. 1 of 2008 on the Implementation of Population Administration.

Government Regulation Number 37 on the Implementation of Law Number 23 Year 2006.

Bupati Regulation No. 1 of 2008 on the Implementation of Population Administration.