Politics of Law "Single Identity Number" in the Organization of Population Administration for Improving Public Services

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Abstract— **The first foundation for rendering public assistance. This study aims to examine how population administration connected to public services is implemented using the single identity number policy. The research question is how the political orientation of the single identity number law function would enhance public service administration. The research employed a normative legal methodology to examine the legal politics of Law No. 23 of 2006, as amended to Law No. 24 of 2013. The study's findings demonstrate how the politics of the single identity number law are implemented in population administration by assigning each resident a unique population identification number (NIK), which is valid for their entire life, included in all population documents, and serves as a single identity number for all public service issues. The politics surrounding the "single identity number" law focus on safeguarding residents' legal status, creating a national population database, and leveraging the "single identity number" to enhance public services by allowing public service institutions to integrate and use population data. After partnering with the government, any public service organization can acquire the authorization to access demographic data.**

Keywords— **Single Identity Number, Population Administration, Public Services.**

I. INTRODUCTION

The provision of public services is one of the primary concerns in government governance because it is possible to achieve community welfare when everyone has access to public services as a fundamental right. As a result, the government must offer the community public services. Because public services can demonstrate the government's efforts to attain communal welfare, they are the most apparent indicator of government performance.[1][2] The lack of reliable population data and the inconsistency of the population data standards used as the foundation for public service delivery are two core issues facing public services, leading to inadequate assistance.[3] Before the development of big population data, every state institution already had customer data with specific identities, so a lot of data appeared with different reference codes and identities even though the person was the same; for instance, the Ministry of Social Affairs integrated social welfare data and released "Kartu Keluarga Sejahtera."

The Ministry of Home Affairs possesses population data and issues population documents; the Finance Ministry has taxpayer data and publishes NPWP; non-governmental organizations like banks issue Customer Information File numbers; and BPJS produced many Healthy Indonesian Cards (KIS). Data released by different agencies with varying standards will significantly impact how well the government implements good governance in the Administration of government development. This will result in difficult-to-achieve efforts to provide targeted public services.

Several parties have repeatedly expressed the importance of improving population data for public services, including the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia and the Supreme Audit Agency, who discovered maladministration in the Family Hope Program (PKH) implementation due to improper distribution. Numerous programs can still not be implemented because the recipient information is unclear. Law No. 23 of 2006 concerning demographic Administration, as revised by Law No. 24 of 2013, regulates the availability of reliable demographic data that can be used as an initial foundation for public services.[4]

The Supreme Audit Agency requested that the Government update the data on the recipients of the PKH. In addition to ensuring that population rights are upheld and that population administration orders are implemented through creating a national population database, the Population Administration Law's provisions also aim to use population data to carry out public services in Indonesia.[5] Through demographic information and management systems, the government promotes realizing goals. Which is to satisfy community demands for social protection, meet government data requirements, and make population data a key component of sustainable development.[6]

According to the Law on Population Administration, there can only be one (1) Indonesia Identity Card (KTP-el) per resident. The population identification number (NIK), which serves as a population identity number (SIN) for each resident to manage their interests and activities, is one of the data elements in the KTP-el.The primary goal of this study is to investigate the relationship between better public services and the political trajectory of SIN law in population administration. This study used a normative legal methodology to examine the legal politics of Law No. 23 of 2006 as modified by Law No. 24 of 2013 and its implementing regulations.

II.   FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Designed to replace all identity numbers held by several organizations, the Social Security Number (SIN) is a permanent, unique, nationally standardized, and organized number combined with data from various authorities. Because it can save money, time, resources, and facilities, using SIN concentrated in one agency is meant to promote efficiency and effectiveness in providing public services.

SIN is directed in population management by the legal politics of the Law on Population Administration, which can be explained as follows: First, one identity, one resident, and one population identification number (NIK). Article 13 of Law No. 23 of 2006 and Articles 58, 63, and 64 of Law No. 24 of 2013 govern the normative framework that guides SIN in managing population administration. These Articles require every resident to have one (1) Population Identification Number (NIK) and one (1) electronic Indonesia Identity Card (KTP-el).

The National Identity Number (NIK) is a permanent population data element incorporated into all population documents. It is a unique identity number for each resident, distinct from other numbers, and applicable to all public service matters. The NIK is the foundation for issuing passports, driver's licenses, taxpayer identification numbers, insurance policies, land rights certificates, and other identity documents. No later than five years after Law Number 24 of 2013 becomes operative, the government arranges all public services based on NIK through an integration mechanism of existing identifying numbers.[7][8]

The second method is using demographic data to integrate it. The Ministry of Home Affairs integrates identity numbers with population data supplied by different authorities depending on the issued NIK. By giving these public sector entities access rights to use population data for services, the method for integrating population data is implemented. Articles 83, 79, and 86 of Law No. 24 of 2013, which highlight this integration mechanism, state that population data is used to inform policy development in governance and development using a system that gives public service institutions access rights to population data.[9]

To integrate population data, public service institutions must obtain access rights to the utilization of population data, which they can get after user institutions and the Ministry of Home Affairs have reached a cooperation agreement on the utilization of population data. This is stated in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 102 of 2019 concerning Granting Access Rights and Utilization of Population Data. To cooperate when using population data, state security and personal data protection must be taken into account.[10] Protection of the right of access to the population database and confidentiality of data are two ways that personal data protection is implemented.[11]

The Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, Paragraph 4, stipulates that the state of Indonesia must be a welfare state. Realizing social welfare requires the government to be able to provide for the requirements of its citizens through a system that encourages the development of high-quality public services that meet each citizen's fundamental needs and rights, including providing commodities and services as well as administrative assistance.[12] Delivering public services quickly, precisely, accurately, and efficiently is essential to their excellence. To ensure that individuals receive public services by their rights, the accuracy of demographic statistics will substantially impact the accuracy of targets in public services.[13]

Because of the national population database that the Ministry of Home Affairs created by implementing population administration, the accuracy of population statistics is now realized; these tasks include organizing and regulating the dissemination of records and demographic information and applying the findings to public services. A NIK is issued to each resident in population administration, which can be used to access public services. The National Identity Card (NIK) is the primary means of confirming and validating an individual's identity, and it

can serve as a reference for obtaining a SIN due to its permanent nature and the existence of a national population database application system that ensures the NIK's singleness.

The Ministry of Home Affairs and 6,124 public service institutions have a data utilization cooperation agreement, which is one way the government attempts to combine demographic data. By the cooperation agreement terms, the Ministry of Home Affairs verified the population data. This included confirming that the Integrated Social Welfare Data of the Ministry of Social Affairs had 97,204,424 individuals, which matched the population data of 79,110,242 individuals (81.3%); that the data participants of the Social Security Administering Agency for Health were 223,008,726 individuals, which reached the population data of 180,217,671 individuals (80.8%); and that the Ministry of Education and Culture provided 52,321,128 individuals with primary education data, which matched the population data of 43,826,916 individuals (83.8%).

Only after a cooperation agreement on the rights for data utilization access with public service institutions was reached have efforts to optimize SIN in the implementation of population administration to improve the quality of public services been carried out through a mechanism for integrating population data based on Population Identification Number (NIK) by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Population data implementation significantly impacts fulfilling and improving the public services required of state and other institutions in the context of carrying out their primary activities and functions.

III.   CONCLUSION

The political direction of the SIN law regulated in the Population Administration Law is through the granting of 1 (one) Population Identification Number (Indonesian: Nomor Induk Kependudukan (NIK)), 1 (one) identity for 1 (one) resident and integration of population data through the rights of data utilization access. The development of a national population database, the protection and state recognition of citizens' personal and legal status, and the utilization of the SIN to enhance the quality of public services are the goals of the SIN's urgency in the population administration process. One of the cornerstones of effective government, which will enable the realization of the welfare state required by the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, is the provision of public services to the entire population. It is insufficient to implement the SIN policy in population administration using a population data integration method that solely relies on data utilization access rights cooperation. To ensure that residents only need to use one Population Identification Number (NIK) as a single identity number that can be used for all service needs, it is still necessary to regulate in the Population Administration Law that all public service providers use the Population Identification Number as the SIN issued by one (1) authorized institution.

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