Policy to replace electronic card into population digital in South Lampung Regency

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Abstract
Purpose: The aim of this research is to determine the need to implement a policy of replacing E-KTP with Digital Population Identity (IKD) in South Lampung Regency and to determine the implementation of a policy of replacing E-KTP with Digital Population Identity (IKD) in South Lampung Regency.

Research methodology: This study employs a normative empirical method using a descriptive analysis approach. Secondary data were acquired through meticulous literature review and subjected to qualitative analysis. Rigorous literature selection ensured data validity. The outcomes of the analysis served as the basis for accurate conclusions within the research.

Results: The research results show that changing KTP-e to IKD needs to be done because of the implementation of Permendagri No. 72 of 2022 concerning Standards and Specifications for Hardware, Software and Digital Identity Card Blanks. This was implemented because the e-KTP was no longer in line with the dynamics of the need for population administration services supported by a digital system.

Limitations: The implementation of changing e-KTPs to IKDs in the South Lampung Regency has not been optimal, because the acquisition of IKD activations has only reached 14.04% of the number of existing villages and sub-districts. In practice, any service still requires a physical KTP.

Contribution: This research explains that IKD is a solution to the problem of the scarcity of e-KTP blanks, which has always been an obstacle in implementing e-KTP because of the relatively high demand for recording and printing identity cards.

Keywords: *IKD*, *KTP*, *South Lampung Regency*
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1. Introduction

A Resident Identification Card or KTP is an official identity issued by authorized agencies throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. This card must be owned by every Indonesian citizen and foreign citizen who holds an Indonesian permanent residence permit and has reached the age of 17 years or is married. Every Indonesian citizen must have a KTP because it is important in everyday life. KTP has the function of a person's nationally recognized identity or identifier (Aurora, Tisnanta, & Triono, 2023). The KTP is a primary need for many people in accordance with Law no. 23 of 2006, and its benefits and functions of KTP are development planning, access to public services, population statistical data, state security, democracy, and prevention of misuse of population documents, deeds, and illegal workers, and as a basis for issuing documents such as passports, driver's licenses, NPWPs, and police land rights. certificates and other identity documents.

Today's developments are very rapid compared to ten years ago. As time goes by, electronic developments also develop, and the information technology that makes it easier for the relations

between people to take place quickly and practically. Advances in information technology can also influence social conditions such as medical service systems, educational service systems, government administration service systems, and various other aspects of life. There are many ways to obtain information in cyberspace, and information can be found via an Internet network. The use of the Internet is not only for obtaining or searching for information, but also currently allows transactions to be carried out on the Internet network. An electronic system is used to explain the existence of information based on telecommunications and electronic networks, which prepare, collect, process, analyze, store, announce, send, and distribute electronic information. Indonesia has a large population, and therefore, accurate demographic data are required. In 2011, the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia issued an electronic application of e-KTP or Resident Identification Cards (Khan & Sultana, 2021).

Digital transformation cannot be avoided in current developments. This can be seen in various aspects of life, which are slowly being affected by advances in Information Technology. The broad impact of information technology has encouraged its application in the Indonesian population administration system through the digitalization of population administration. Digitalization in population administration is a step taken by the government to respond to polemics and problems that the public often complains about regarding government responsibility, efficiency, and accountability in the field of population administration. Population administration services are an integral part of public services that involve a series of activities related to publishing documents and managing population data through population registration processes, civil registration, management of administrative information, and their use to provide public services and support development in various fields. This definition emphasizes the importance of recording each resident and managing them through the issuance of documents by the local Population and Civil Registry Service, so that the government can easily handle all population matters if these documents are well structured and managed in an orderly manner to provide services to the community.

The rapid development of information technology has resulted in new innovations, namely the transition from conventional work systems to the digital era. This change is marked by the abandonment of traditional paper-based governments and switching to electronic or e-government. The digitalization of population administration aims to facilitate public services, increase budget efficiency, reduce the time required for administrative processes, and eradicate illegal levies or corruption. As a result, administrative services that were previously carried out manually have now been transformed into digital services (Akib, Triono, Tisnanta, Hukum, & Medlimo, 2023).

According to the guidelines for preparing master plans for institutional e-government development, the implementation of e-government in each government institution is based on the stages of national e-government development with adjustments to the conditions in each government institution. This adjustment includes the following: a) Determining the priority of electronic services to be provided, namely, determining the type of service that will be presented in electronic form. b) Evaluate the condition of the information infrastructure owned, including an assessment of the technology and networks required to support e-government implementation. c) Review the current state of service activities to identify the potential challenges that may arise when switching to electronic services. d) Evaluate the condition of the budget and available human resources to ensure the availability of sufficient funds and workforce to support e-government development. By focusing on these factors, each government agency can prepare a master plan for e-government development that suits the agency's needs and capabilities. The aim is to encourage the effective and efficient implementation of e-government.

One of the e-government policies being implemented is changing electronic KTPs to Digital KTPs in stages, as part of efforts to change the way population administration services are provided. In addition, this is also a definitive solution to the asymmetry problem in printing Electronic KTPs, which has been a long-standing complaint among the public. The Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, through the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration, has set a target of 25% of the total population of 275,361,267 people using Digital Population Identity (IKD) (Khan & Sultana,

2021). With the dynamic development of the population and demands to organize administration in various public services, population documentation services have become an important focus. The ever-increasing population growth over time, especially in urban areas, has led to an increase in demand for population documents. This increase in demand is supported by increasing public awareness of the benefits of population archiving, such as (1) providing clarification about the identity and status of individuals and groups, (2) providing legal certainty, (3) providing legal protection and guarantees for document owners, and (4) providing benefits to encourage motivation in regulation and other public administrations. It is hoped that all Regency/City Dukcapil Services will encourage people to switch to Digital KTPs. The Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia has also implemented digital population applications. With this digitalization, it is hoped that population data can be accessed in an integrated manner in various fields, such as education, health care, tourism, transportation, and logistics.

Digital population identity (DPI) is an Android-based application that contains electronic information used to represent Population Documents and return data that displays Personal Data as the identity in question. Population documents that can be accessed through the Digital Population Identity application include KTP, Family Card (KK). The aim of implementing Digital Population Identity is to follow the application of information and communication technology regarding population digitalization, increase the use of population digitalization for residents, simplify and speed up public or private service transactions in digital form, and secure ownership of Digital Population Identity through an authentication system to prevent counterfeiting and data leakage (Khan & Sultana, 2021; Medlimo, Septania, Hapsari, Zuleika, & Agustin, 2022). Electronic transactions are legal acts performed using computers or other electronic media. Electronic transactions are non-face (without meeting face-to-face), non-sign (not using an original signature), and without territorial boundaries (a person can carry out electronic transactions with other parties even though they are in different countries) using information technology.

The policy of replacing electronic identity cards with digital identity cards in South Lampung Regency has been implemented since the enactment of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 72 of 2022 concerning Equipment Specifications and Electronic KTP Forms and Digital IDs. The use of Digital Population Identity aims to follow developments in information and communication technology in population digitalization. In addition, the use of digital identity is also expected to increase the use of population digitalization, facilitate and speed up public and private service transactions in digital form, and maintain the security of ownership of Digital Population Identity through an authentication system to prevent forgery and data leaks. The IKD is expected to make population administration services easier, faster, more effective, and efficient. The IKD can also save the budget for procuring e-KTP forms, ribowns, films, and cleaning kits.

Overall, policy is used to describe actions taken by individuals, such as an official, group, or entity, to overcome the problems faced. In principle, various explanations define policies with various limitations or meanings. According to Noeng Muhadjir, policy is an effort to overcome social problems for the benefit of society based on the principles of justice and social welfare. In the policy context, it must fulfill at least four key aspects: (1) increasing people's living standards; (2) upholding justice in law, social justice, and individual opportunities for achievement and creativity; (3) providing active opportunities for the community to participate in discussion, planning, decision-making, and implementation; and (4) ensuring sustainable development.

According to Weihrich and Koontz, policy can be considered a means of eliminating doubts or encouragement that encourages initiative action, especially in situations that have limitations. A person's level of freedom in an organization is highly dependent on policy; conversely, policy reflects position and power in the organizational structure. Policies can also be considered plans, and they function as statements or insights that provide direction in the decision-making process (Alim, 2023). Not all policies must be expressed in writing, but they are often implied by managers' actions. In practice, policies take the form of regulations, guidelines, and programmes. In the context of a country, policies are considered a series of steps formulated by an agency or government with a specific aim,

which are then followed and implemented by individuals or groups of actors to overcome specific problems.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that policies are general guidelines that determine the direction of action that must be taken and the rules that must be followed by those who carry out and implement the policy. Policy plays a very significant role in managing an organization and in making decisions based on plans that have been prepared and mutually agreed upon. Thus, policy has become an effective tool for overcoming problems that arise in the implementation of actions. As a series of concepts and principles that underlie the basis of task planning, leadership actions, and behavior, policies function as a declaration of goals, principles, or intentions that are used as a guide to solving problems and as a framework for management to achieve targets or goals. In other words, policy is a guide for decision-making.

One of the government's efforts to make it easier for the public to access population information is through the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 72 of 2022 concerning Device Specifications and Electronic KTP Forms and Digital IDs. This revokes Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 38 of 2009 concerning Hardware and Software Standards and Specifications, and Resident Identification Card Blanks Based on National Population Identification Numbers as amended by Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 6 of 2011 concerning Amendments to Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 38 of 2009 concerning Standards and Specifications for Hardware, Software, and Resident Identification Card Blanks Based on National Population Identification Number. In Article 13, paragraph (1) states that the e-KTP is in physical and/or digital form. Furthermore, in paragraph (2), the digital e-KTP, as intended in paragraph (1), is included in the Digital Population Identity, which represents the resident in a digital application attached to a person who is registered as a resident and ensures that the identity is that of the person concerned. Therefore, IKD contains e-KTP in digital form, guided by the International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission and the National Institute of Standards and Technology, as well as an information security management system in accordance with statutory provisions. As the population continues to increase annually, everyday problems arise for residents regarding the processing of Electronic KTPs. The demand for Electronic KTPs never stops, whether because of damage, data changes, or even loss. However, the availability of Electronic KTP forms is very limited, causing the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration (Dukcapil) at the Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri) to recommend the use of Digital Population Identity (IKD). However, until now, there have been many people who do not understand how to implement government policies, and with the large population, there are still many people who do not understand Digital Population Identity due to the lack of public understanding of the importance of KTPs and the procedures for making them due to a lack of desire to find out. and lack of understanding of new technologies.

1.1 Problem Formulation
1. Why is it necessary to replace the Electronic Population Identification Card with a Digital Population Identity (IKD) card in South Lampung Regency?
2. How is the Digital Population Identity (IKD) policy implemented in the South Lampung Regency?

1.2 Purpose of Writing
The aim of this research is to determine the need to implement the policy of replacing E-KTP with Digital Population Identity (IKD) in the South Lampung Regency and to determine the implementation of the policy of replacing E-KTP with Digital Population Identity (IKD) in the South Lampung Regency.

2. Research Mmethodology
This study employs a normative empirical method using a descriptive analysis approach. Secondary data were acquired through meticulous literature review and subjected to qualitative analysis. Rigorous literature selection ensured data validity. The outcomes of the analysis served as the basis for accurate conclusions within the research.

3. Results and Discussions

3.1 The Need to Implement the Policy of Replacing E-KTP with Digital Population Identity (IKD) in South Lampung Regency

Along with rapid technological progress, it is important to utilize IT to encourage digital economic growth in Indonesia. The regulations regarding the implementation of Digital Population Identity (IKD) are the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 72 of 2022 concerning Standards and Specifications for Hardware, Software, and Electronic Identity Card Forms, and the Implementation of Digital Population Identity, which is a revision of the previous regulation, namely, Regulation Minister of Home Affairs Number 6 of 2011 concerning Amendments to Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 38 of 2009 concerning Standards and Specifications for Hardware, Software, and National Identity Card Blanks Based on National Population Identification Numbers. This regulation is intended to balance the dynamics of the need for population administration services supported by a digital system through digital population identity, as well as developments in legislation and digital population identity policies. This digital population identity policy is a type of data use and innovation effort aimed at overcoming the problem of limited Population Identification Card forms (e-KTP). Through the implementation of this policy, it is hoped that it will create more orderly population administration governance and ensure that citizens' rights are guaranteed in public services related to population identity. As implementing regulations for Article 2, paragraph (2) of Presidential Regulation Number 26 of 2009 concerns the National Implementation of Population Identification Cards Based on Population Identification Numbers. The implementation of regulations is regulated in the framework of carrying out certain affairs in the government (A.D. Kartika & Medlimo, 2022).

One form of transformation towards the era of digitalization in the use of technology is by implementing the replacement of the Electronic Resident Identity Card (KTP-E) with a Digital Population Identity (IKD), which represents the population in a digital application that is attached to someone who is registered as a resident and ensures that the identity is valid. the related person. Resident Identification Cards generally have a broad meaning, namely official identity documents that record proof of resident identity, issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs and are valid throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. This KTP is required for Indonesian Citizens (WNI) and Foreign Citizens (WNA) who have a Permanent Residence Permit (ITAP), have reached the age of 17, have been married, or have been married. Children of foreign national parents who have an ITAP and are 17 years of age or older are also required to have an ID card. As technology develops, KTPs that use blanks are changed to Digital Population Identity, making it easier for users to make KTPs without having to wait for blanks to become available again, because IKD can be accessed by just using a smartphone. The scarcity of e-KTP forms has been a problem that has been ongoing for a long time, not only limited to Bandung Regency but also experienced in various regions in Indonesia. This situation is one of the considerations for the government, especially the Ministry of Home Affairs, in implementing policies regarding digital population identity. This is reflected in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 72 of 2022, which regulates Standards and Specifications for Hardware, Software and Electronic Identity Card Forms, as well as the implementation of Digital Population Identity. The essence of digital population identity is implemented through integration with a Population Administration Information System (SIAK). SIAK is a data framework that adopts data innovation and correspondence to manage population data administration at separate organizational levels, where the organization is considered one unit in its implementation.

Article 15 Paragraph (1) of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 72 of 2022 explains the function of Digital Population Identity:
1. The Digital Population Identity functions are as follows:
   a. Proof of identity;
   b. Identity authentication; And
   c. Identity authorization.

The proof of identity, as referred to above, is carried out through the verification of identity data to prove the ownership of Digital Population Identity. Identity authentication is performed through biometric verification, identity data, verification codes, and QR codes to prove the owner of a Digital Population Identity. Identity authorization, as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c, is the authorization rights of the Digital Population Identity owner for Digital Population Identity data to be accessed by data users. Digital Population Identity has several objectives, as regulated in Article 14 of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 72 of 2022, which explains that the objectives of Digital Population Identity are:

    a. Adopting developments in information and communication technology related to population digitalization
    b. Increasing the use of population digitalization to benefit the population
    c. Facilitate and speed up public or private service transactions in digital format; And
    d. Guarantee the security of ownership of Digital Population Identity through an authentication system with the aim of preventing forgery and data leakage.

Furthermore, Digital Population Identity Security is guided by the International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission and the National Institute of Standards and Technology as well as the information security management system in accordance with statutory provisions.

2. Digital Population Identity Security, as intended in paragraph (1) through
    a. Providing a personal identification number.
    b. providing a device release menu in the Digital Population Identity application if the device and/or smart device number is changed; And
    c. blocking of Digital Population Identity if the smart device is reported lost by the Resident to the Minister through the Director General (Ananda Dwi Kartika, Septiana, Ariani, Kasmawati, & Nurhasanah, 2022).

Implementation of Digital Population Identity security as regulated in Article 22 of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 72 of 2022:

3. The implementation of Digital Population Identity security is carried out by
    a. implementation of standard operational procedures for registration and issuance of Digital Population Identity; And
    b. established cooperation with non-ministerial government institutions in charge of the study and application of technology, as well as in the field of cyber security and state passwords in accordance with statutory provisions.

Population data recording continues to develop, previously recorded on conventional KTPs, but has now switched to electronic KTPs. Currently, the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration (Ditjen Dukcapil) of the Ministry of Home Affairs has adopted a digital population identity innovation, known as digital population identity. A Digital Population Identity is a digitalization device used to present population documents through digital applications on smart devices, which displays personal data as the identity of the individual concerned. The implementation of digital population identity was carried out in stages, starting with all employees in the Indonesian Government, then involving university students and students, and finally expanding to the general public.

The legal basis for implementing an IKD is as follows.

1. Article 1 Number 8 of Law Number 24 of 2013 states that population documents are official documents issued by the Implementing Agency, which have legal force as authentic evidence originating from the Dafduk and Capil services.
2. Article 5 Letter b of Law Number 24 of 2013 indicates that the government, through its competent minister, is responsible for the implementation of the National Population Administration, including the establishment of systems, guidelines, and standards.
3. Article 87 Letter a of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 95 of 2019 concerning the Population Administration Information System (SIAK) explains that the evaluation and development of SIAK is carried out by the Ministry through the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration (Dukcapil).

The implementation of replacing KTP-e with IKD has been frequently used in almost all regions in Indonesia, including the Population and Civil Registration Service of South Lampung Regency. Based on the results of an interview with Mr Paulus C. Subianto, ST., MM. as Head of the Population Administration Information Management Division at the Population and Civil Registration Service of South Lampung Regency on November 6 2023, explained that the implementation of replacing KTP-e with IKD in South Lampung Regency has been implemented since the implementation of the central program, following up on the Letter of the Directorate General of Dukcapil of the Ministry of Home Affairs Number 471.13 /17740/Dukcapil dated 20 June 2022 This policy was implemented in South Lampung Regency in order to implement central programs and also take advantage of technological advances in the field of Information Technology (IT) in this digital era, and also as a solution to the problem of the constant scarcity of e-KTP blanks This is an obstacle in implementing e-KTP in South Lampung Regency because the demand for recording and printing identity cards is relatively high.

Based on the results of the second interview with Mrs. Yuliana Neni Maryani, S. Kom, and MM. The Head of the Civil Registration Services Division at the South Lampung Regency Population and Civil Registration Service on November 6, 2023, said that the implementation of replacing the Electronic Population Identity Card (KTP-e) with a Digital Population Identity (IKD) in South Lampung can also save money and provide convenience for the community because IKD can be accessed anywhere simply by using a smartphone without having to come to the Disdukcapil office if there are problems or want to change residence status, considering the location of the Disdukcapil office in Kalianda and the wide reach of the people of South Lampung Regency.

Based on the results of research that the author has conducted, in reality the implementation of changing KTP-e to IKD in South Lampung Regency was carried out to implement Permendagri No. 72 of 2022 which then follows up on the Letter of the Directorate General of Dukcapil of the Ministry of Home Affairs Number 471.13/17740/Dukcapil because the e-KTP is no longer in accordance with the dynamics of the need for population administration services supported by a digital system through digital population identity and the development of statutory regulations, so it needs to be replaced. However, this policy is not yet mandatory for the population because it is still being implemented in stages and there are still no rules regarding sanctions if this IKD is not implemented. This is evident from the fact that there are still many people who have not yet changed their e-KTP to IKD., the replacement of KTP-e to IKD in South Lampung Regency was carried out solely to comply with regulations and not because there was a very important need (Alim, Triono, & Yudhi, 2023).

3.2 Legal Implications for Amanda Private Hospital Which Does Not Fulfill the Rights of BPJS Health Participants

Van Meter and Van Horn describe policy implementation as a series of actions carried out by individuals or groups from both the government and private sectors. These actions aim to achieve the goals set out in the previous policy decisions. This model includes efforts to translate policy decisions into operational actions within a specified period. This concept assumes that policy implementation is intertwined with policy process. The policy implementation stage is an important step in the public policy process. The success of a policy programme depends on its implementation to achieve the desired impact or goal. Public policy is a choice determined by the state to do or not to do (whatever governments choose to do or not to do). Policy implementation is basically a way ensures that a policy achieves its target. This includes a series of steps taken by the government to achieve the goals set out in policy decisions. However, before formulating a policy, the government must first assess the potential negative impacts it might have on society. The goal is to ensure that policies not only meet people's needs but also do not harm them.

The government chose to implement a digital population identity policy for at least two reasons: to keep up with developments in information and communication technology in terms of population administration and to face the limited supply of e-KTP forms. As a policy, the implementation of digital population identity must produce a positive impact or be in line with expectations that have been set.

The government officially regulates digital population identity through the stipulation of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 72 of 2022. The implementation of digital population identity is the responsibility of the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration (Ditjen Dukcapil) under the Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri). Digital population identity still involves the Population and Civil Registration Service (Disdukcapil) in each district/city government as the implementing agency (Sari et al., 2022).

The implementation of the e-KTP replacement in South Lampung Regency started with the implementation of Digital Population Identity, placing the government, in this case the South Lampung Regency Dukcapil Office, as the implementer of this policy and the community as the target of this policy. The first step was to conduct outreach to the community. As an initial step in socialization, it was marked by the Letter of the Directorate General of Dukcapil, Ministry of Home Affairs Number 471.13/17740/Dukcapil, and the Head of the Population and Civil Registration Service (Disdukcapil) distributed a circle containing various instructions regarding digital population identity to all relevant agencies and institutions, including at the sub-district level. and villages/sub-districts, respectively. So that all related parties, including the public, are deemed to have received and understood information regarding digital population identity (Rahma, Triono, & AT, 2023). Community socialization plays an important role because of the direct involvement of the community in the process of creating a digital population identity. In fact, some of the steps in creating a digital population identity must be carried out by the people who need it. Realizing this, the government is intensively conducting outreach and education for the public regarding digital population identity through various media, especially electronic mass media. From a financial perspective, disdukcapil is financed through a budget originating from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). Meanwhile, in terms of facilities, Disdukcapil has been enriched with service vehicle units. The Disdukcapil Office is also equipped with an adequate internet network to support the effective implementation of online services.

Regarding the issue of implementing digital population identity, the readiness of resources at the South Lampung Regency Dukcapil Office was considered sufficient. This can be seen from the large number of Civil Servants (PNS) and Honorary Employees who not only work in the Disdukcapil office, but also in the Service Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD) located in each sub-district. It is necessary to consider the availability of facilities for the community to implement digital population identity (Medlimo, 2022). The facility in question is the ownership of a smartphone with the Android operating system as the main requirement for creating a digital population identity. As previously mentioned, the implementation of digital population identity emphasizes the active role of the community, which means that they must be directly involved rather than just waiting for services. However, this does not exclude the role of the disdukcapil officers. The process of creating a digital population identity has a set procedure and needs to be well-socialized to the public so that they really understand it. There are several main requirements for obtaining a digital population identity, namely: (1) having a smartphone that uses the Android and IOS operating systems; (2) already having a physical electronic Identity Card (KTP-el) or having carried out the data recording process even though they do not yet have a physical KTP-el; and (3) having an email address (e-mail).

The IKD activation process includes the following steps.
1. Download the Digital Identity application (PPID Kemendagri) to the mobile device. Currently, the application is available to Android and iOS users.
2. Enter Population Identification Number (NIK), email address, and telephone number.
3. Verification of data using facial recognition or facial verification.
4. Verify via email.
5. Once successful, it returns to the ID application menu and logs in.
6. The application's main menu includes a digital KTP, Family Card (KK), NPWP, vehicle ownership documents, National Civil Service Agency (BKN) information and a Covid-19 vaccination card.

Based on the results of an interview with Mr Paulus C. Subianto, ST., MM. As Head of the Population Administration Information Management Division at the Population and Civil Registration Service of

South Lampung Regency, the implementation of replacing the Electronic Population Identification Card (KTP-e) with Digital Population Identity (IKD) in South Lampung Regency has been running at 14.04%, and the Lampung Regency Dukcapil Office South is number 2 in Lampung Province with the highest number of IKD activations; however, there are several obstacles that hinder this policy, namely that many other supporting agencies do not understand and have not used IKD, and there is also a lack of public interest in activating IKD, especially among people who do not understand it. They prefer to continue using physical e-KTPs (Zahrani, Nurmayani, & Deviani, 2022). South Lampung Regency with a total of 260 villages/sub-districts and 17 sub-districts, there are 50 villages that can carry out activation in the village so people don't need to come to Disdukcapil to activate IKD.

Table 1. Percentage of Digital Population Identity ownership in South Lampung Regency as of 7 November 2023

NUMBER	DISTRICT	IKD TARGET	TOTAL	IKD PERCENTAGE
1.	NATAR	35,483%	4,154	11,71%
2.	TANJUNG BINTANG	15,218%	1,764	11,59%
3.	KALIANDA	17,394%	2,097	12,06%
4.	SIDOMULYO	12,228%	1,301	10,64%
5.	KATIBUNG	13,094%	1,143	8,73%
6.	PENENGAHAN	7,802%	599	7,68%
7.	PALAS	11,429%	2,240	19,6%
8.	JATI AGUNG	22,104%	2,681	12,13%
9.	KETAPANG	9,871%	910	9,22%
10.	SRAGI	6,651%	3,353	50,41
11.	RAJA BASA	4,568%	964	21.1
12.	CANDIPURO	10,832%	2,081	19,21%

13.	MERBAU MATARAM	10,259%	1,016	9,9%
14.	BAKAUHENI	4,325%	645	14,92%
15.	TANJUNG SARI	6,016%	826	13,73%
16.	WAY SULAN	4,505%	1,400	31,08%
17.	WAY PANJI	3,468%	244	7,04%
	TOTAL	**192244**	**277418**	**14,04**

Source: South Lampung Dukcapil Office

Based on the results of research conducted by the author in the field, the implementation of IKD replacement in the South Lampung Regency has not been optimal because the acquisition of IKD activation has only reached 14.04% of the number of existing villages and sub-districts; in practice, any service still requires a physical KTP. Public interest in determining the importance of the IKD is also ver; this policy is optimally implemented. This is something that must be of concern to the government because the solutions provided by the government are not appropriate and need to be studied more deeply, so that the implementation of this policy is carried out in accordance with the needs of the field.

4. Conclusion

Changing KTP-e to IKD needs to be done to implement Permendagri No. 72 of 2022 concerning Standards and Specifications for Hardware, Software and Digital Identity Card Blanks. This was implemented because the e-KTP was no longer in line with the dynamics of the need for population administration services supported by a digital system through digital population identity as well as developments in statutory regulations, so it needed to be replaced. This study also takes advantage of technological advances in the field of Information Technology (IT) in the digital era. In addition, IKD is a solution to the problem of the scarcity of e-KTP blanks, which has always been an obstacle in implementing e-KTP because of the relatively high demand for recording and printing identity cards.

The implementation of changing e-KTPs to IKDs in South Lampung Regency has not been optimal because the acquisition of IKD activations has only reached 14.04% of the number of existing villages and sub-districts, and in practice in the field any service still requires a physical KTP. In addition, public interest in determining the importance of IKD is very low. This policy has not been optimally implemented; this is something that must be of concern to the government because the solutions provided by the government are not appropriate.

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