

---

**ANALYSIS OF POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN THE ONE DOOR FAMILY DATA COLLECTION PROGRAM THROUGH THE CARIK JAKARTA APPLICATION IN DASAWISMA KELURAHAN UJUNG MENTENG EAST JAKARTA DKI JAKARTA****Tuswoyo, Ahmad Hidayat, Tika Amalia Rahmah**

Administrative Sciences, STIAMI Institute of Social and Management, Jakarta, Indonesia  
tuswoyo@gmail.com, ahmad.hidayat@gmail.com, tikaamaliarahmah2705@gmail.com

**Abstract**

The background of this research is the complaints of dasawisma cadres about the Carik Jakarta application and the low understanding of the community in operating the application on mobile phones. The Carik Jakarta application itself often experiences disturbances so that it is not optimal in collecting data. This study uses a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach through observation, interviews, and documentation. Interviews were conducted with five sources, namely the secretary of TP-PKK, RW 003 coordinator, RT 012 coordinator, dasawisma cadres, and residents of Ujung Menteng Urban-Village. Data analysis was carried out through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and data verification. The results showed that the one-stop family data collection in the dasawisma program of Ujung Menteng Urban-Village had been running smoothly, especially in terms of resources, communication, and bureaucratic structure. However, residents are still reluctant to participate. Their enthusiasm needs to be increased to make this one-stop family data collection program a success. The obstacles that arise in the community are the refusal to be recorded, the community is difficult to communicate with and they are afraid that their personal data will be misused. In addition, using the system or server at the same time is also a challenge in itself because it hampers data collection through the Carik Jakarta application. Efforts that need to be made are to conduct campaigns to the community in detail, and continuously approach them.

**Keywords:** policy implementation, one-stop family data collection, Carik Jakarta

## INTRODUCTION

Dasawisma is a group of mothers who come from 10 households (heads of families) in neighboring houses to facilitate the running of a program. In 2019, the Governor of DKI Jakarta, Anies Baswedan, launched a new application called Carik Jakarta. Carik Jakarta is a one-stop integration of family welfare services through Dasawisma which is a cadre of the DKI Jakarta PKK (Family Welfare Empowerment), and is a family data collection application-based program created to collect comprehensive and detailed family data, from population data, family health, family economy, buildings, to the environment. With the completeness of the data, a portrait of the welfare of every family in the entire DKI Jakarta area will be seen. Then Carik Jakarta will integrate all DKI Provincial Government programs that reach families and communities through PKK women. In this case, the dasawisma cadres ensure that the needs of the family and community are well met from the most basic aspects such as health to other needs (Asmalyah, 2019).

The one-stop family data collection method is carried out by means of independent data collection by target residents using the Carik Jakarta Mandiri feature or home visits / face-to-face visits by Dasawisma cadres with the mechanism as stated in Governor Regulation No. 93 of 2020 and observing strict health protocols to prevent COVID-19 transmission. -19, while still using the Carik Jakarta Mandiri feature.

Unlike the One Stop Family Data Collection in the previous year which was carried out door to door by Cadres, the 2021 One Stop Family Data Collection was carried out independently by residents using the Carik Jakarta Mandiri feature delivered by Dasawisma cadres via WhatsApp. ppor short messages to residents in accordance with DKI Jakarta Ingub No. 15 of 2021 concerning Family Data Collection in 2021. Independent and online data collection by residents is one of the efforts to reduce the spread of Covid-19.

Table 1. RT RW data that is less than optimal in the One Stop Family Data Collection program through the Carik Jakarta Application

WARD	RW	RT	BUILDING	FAMILY	%
Menteng Ujung	002	001	152	138	91%
Menteng Ujung	004	001	179	155	87%
Menteng Ujung	006	001	53	32	60%
Menteng Ujung	007	001	26	15	58%
Menteng Ujung	006	003	15	8	53%
Menteng Ujung	007	003	37	17	46%
Menteng Ujung	009	003	53	48	91%
Menteng Ujung	010	003	76	25	33%
Menteng Ujung	004	004	313	253	81%
Menteng Ujung	008	004	70	65	93%
Menteng Ujung	009	004	226	199	88%
Menteng Ujung	010	004	56	28	50%
Menteng Ujung	001	005	108	83	77%
Menteng Ujung	002	005	195	173	89%
Menteng Ujung	004	005	193	149	77%
Menteng Ujung	005	005	84	68	81%
Menteng Ujung	006	005	21	10	48%
Menteng Ujung	007	005	36	32	89%
Menteng Ujung	008	005	69	63	91%
Menteng Ujung	001	006	93	85	91%

Menteng Ujung	002	006	66	44	67%
Menteng Ujung	003	009	71	67	94%
Menteng Ujung	004	009	30	25	83%
Menteng Ujung	006	009	58	44	76%
Menteng Ujung	001	010	69	61	88%
Menteng Ujung	002	010	147	131	89%
Menteng Ujung	004	010	36	30	83%
Menteng Ujung	003	013	58	55	95%

From the table above, it can be seen that the data collection for Carik Jakarta in Ujung Menteng Village is 9 RW and 28 RT out of 10 RW and 123 RT. Problems in the Jakarta carik data collection program in an effort to collect data on one-stop families in the Ujung Menteng Village were complained by Dasawisma members, namely Dasawisma cadres and also the community still did not fully understand or understand technology because in this data collection they used the Carik application or cellphone, and Carik Jakarta applications often experience problems, namely server errors or downs. From the description above, the writer is interested in researching one-stop family data collection through the Carik Jakarta application which is applied in Ujung Menteng because in Ujung Menteng already doing one-stop family data collection using the Carik application.

## RESEARCH METHODS

In accordance with the problems and research objectives, the research approach used is normative juridical research which is doctrinal legal research. Because this research will examine the application of the applicable law in the form of implementation that is being carried out as the basic material in the reference for this research. The type of research used by the author in this study is qualitative research. Because data collection is in a scientific setting with the intention of interpreting the phenomena that occur where the researcher is the key instrument, so that he can describe it according to the facts. Analysis of the legal materials used are primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials are legal materials that are authoritative,<sup>1</sup> Secondary legal materials consist of introductory books on labor law, books on employment, books on the application of laws related to employment, books on resolving cases that often occur in the context of employment, as well as opinions from experts and other references from the internet as well as results from legal research related to this research. Tertiary legal materials obtained from legal dictionaries, Indonesian language dictionaries, encyclopedias, and others.

To be more accurate and in-depth to obtain the required data, the authors carried out the technique of collecting legal materials used in this study by literature studies, interviews, and observations. As well as the method of data collection in this research is done by collecting the results of the analysis which will be linked to the provisions and principles of the law in accordance with the problems discussed. By using normative devices as a reference which includes interpretation and legal construction. And analyze using qualitative methods, so that it can draw a conclusion by deduction. This study uses a qualitative approach, allowing the researcher to explain the entire phenomenon through the use of words. This type of research is a case study, which is a method of studying, explaining or interpreting cases in a natural environment without any pressure from third parties. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the implementation of policies in the One Stop Family Data Collection through the Carik Jakarta Application.

<sup>1</sup>Djulaeka, Devi Rahayu. 2019. Textbook of Legal Research Methods. Surabaya: Scopindo Media Pustaka, p. 36.

In this study, writing focuses on the realm of policy implementation, because when the author conducted a pre-survey, he found things related to policy implementation that needed further research. In addition, with limited time and available budget, it is impossible for the author to examine these three domains.

The operationalization of the concepts in this study include: Analyzing the implementation of policies in the one-stop family data collection program through the Jakarta carik application using the theory of George C. Edward III (Nawawi, 2009:138), suggesting several things that can affect the success of an implementation, namely: 1) Communication (Communication) 2. Resources 3. Disposition 4. Bureaucratic Structure. 2) What are the obstacles in implementing the policy for the 2021 one-stop family data collection program through Carik Jakarta. 3) What are the solutions to overcome the obstacles that arise during the implementation of the policy in one-stop family data collection through the Carik Jakarta application.

Data collection techniques in the study consisted of interviews, observation and documentation. The analysis process is carried out starting from data reduction, namely summarizing, selecting the main things, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and patterns and providing a clearer picture. The next stage of data presentation is to limit a presentation as a set of structured information that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action and seeing what is going on and then determining whether to draw the right conclusions or continue to carry out analysis according to the suggestions told by the presentation as possible. useful.

The last stage is verification, drawing conclusions is only part of one activity from the complete configuration. Conclusions were also verified during the study. the meanings that emerge from other data must be tested for their truth, their robustness, and their suitability, that is, their validity. The final conclusion does not only occur during the data collection process, but needs to be verified so that it can truly be accounted for.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

After conducting interviews with informants, and conducting documentation studies and observations, the following results were obtained:

### **Policy Implementation in the One Stop Family Data Collection Program at Dasawisma, Ujung Menteng Village**

The Carik Jakarta Data Collection Program is a one-stop integrated data collection program that is carried out through an application. In its implementation, the data collection for Carik Jakarta was carried out by Dasawisma cadres. The Carik Jakarta data collection program contains detailed questions for each family. The list of questions is related to personal data such as NIK, KK number, address, medical history, education, occupation, and many more. Aims to synchronize data in detail.

From the results of interviews with informants, information was obtained that the implementation of the One Stop Family Data Collection was good, especially in resources, communication, bureaucratic structure, it's just that the disposition or attitude of the residents was still lacking and needed to be improved in order to make the Family One Data Collection Program successful. Door. Then, with this online system, which makes it difficult for cadres and residents because it is loading when it is opened, the rest is very good in order to be more effective, efficient, accurate and comprehensive because this Carik data collection will directly enter or connect to the Pusdatin and to synchronize the data that is received. there and the latest.

This is in line with the theory put forward by Van Meter and Van Horn in Budi Winarno's book defining policy implementation including efforts to change decisions into operational actions within a certain period of time as well as in order to continue efforts to achieve major changes and small amount determined by policy decisions made by public organizations that

are directed to achieve the goals that have been set. So it can be concluded that policy implementation will not start before the goals and objectives are set or identified by policy decisions. So implementation is a process of activities carried out by various actors so that in the end will get a result that is in accordance with the goals or objectives of the policy itself. Barriers to the Implementation of the One Stop Family Data Collection Program through the Carik Jakarta Application in Dasawisma, Ujung Menteng Village. From the results of interviews with informants, information was obtained that the obstacles faced by the community or residents were in the form of refusal to be recorded, difficult to communicate with and fear that their personal data would be misused. Not only related to residents, the system or server is also an obstacle in this Carik Data Collection because of the joint and simultaneous use which makes it inconvenient because every time the application is opened it always loads.

Barriers to the Implementation of the One Stop Family Data Collection Program through the Carik Jakarta Application in Dasawisma, Ujung Menteng Village. From the results of interviews with informants, information was obtained that the obstacles faced by the community or residents were in the form of refusal to be recorded, difficult to communicate with and fear that their personal data would be misused. Not only related to residents, the system or server is also an obstacle in this Carik Data Collection because of the joint and simultaneous use which makes it inconvenient because every time the application is opened it always loads. Barriers to the Implementation of the One Stop Family Data Collection Program through the Carik Jakarta Application in Dasawisma, Ujung Menteng Village.

From the results of interviews with informants, information was obtained that the obstacles faced by the community or residents were in the form of refusal to be recorded, difficult to communicate with and fear that their personal data would be misused. Not only related to residents, the system or server is also an obstacle in this Carik Data Collection because of the joint and simultaneous use which makes it inconvenient because every time the application is opened it always loads. difficult to communicate with and afraid of their personal data being misused. Not only related to residents, the system or server is also an obstacle in this Carik Data Collection because of the joint and simultaneous use which makes it inconvenient because every time the application is opened it always loads. difficult to communicate with and afraid of their personal data being misused. Not only related to residents, the system or server is also an obstacle in this Carik Data Collection because of the joint and simultaneous use which makes it inconvenient because every time the application is opened it always loads.

The solution is to overcome the obstacles that arise during the implementation of the One Stop Family Data Collection Policy through the Carik Jakarta Application. From the results of interviews with informants, information was obtained that in this case the efforts made by Dasawisma cadres by means of several actions, such as conducting outreach to the public in detail by placing banners in each RT RW environment about the One Stop Family Data Collection activity through the Carik Jakarta Application, not never give up in approaching and being proactive, approaching residents by helping every question given by residents and explaining as clearly as possible to residents or the community.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

Policy implementation in the One Stop Family Data Collection Program through the Carik Jakarta application has been running smoothly, especially in resources, communication, bureaucratic structure, it's just that the disposition or attitude of the residents is still lacking and needs to be improved in order to make the One Stop Family Data Collection Program successful because by working It is the same between cadres and residents who can make this data collection successful. Because with this online system, it is becoming more effective, efficient, accurate and comprehensive in the Carik Data Collection process, it's just that the server or application is less supportive in this regard.

Barriers to this implementation occurred in Dasawisma Ujung Menteng Village by the community in the form of refusal when they wanted to be recorded, it was difficult to communicate with them and they were afraid that their personal data would be misused. Not only related to residents, the system or server is also an obstacle in this Carik Data Collection because of its simultaneous and simultaneous use which makes it inconvenient because every time the application is opened it is always running around or loading. Efforts have been made to overcome these obstacles by conducting socialization to the community in detail, such as placing banners about the activity of one-stop family data collection through Carik Jakarta in every RT RW environment, never giving up in making approaches. The approach taken to residents by helping every question given by residents and explaining clearly to residents or the community.

**REFERENCES**

Adisasmita. (2011). Regional Revenue and Budget Management. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.

Arikunto. (2013). Research Procedures A Practical Approach. Jakarta : Rineka Cipta.

Grindle, MS (2002). Public Policy Theory and Process. In DB Winarno, Theory and Process of Public Policy (p. 21). Yogyakarta : Media Pressindo.

Harsono, Y., & Fajarianto, O. (2021, January). Strategy for Improving the Quality of Human Resources to Improve the Performance of Small and Medium Enterprises in Kepulauan Seribu, North Jakarta. In The 1st International Conference on Research in Social Sciences and Humanities (ICoRSH 2020) (pp. 382-392). Atlantis Press.

Huberman, M. (1992). Qualitative Data Analysis. In M. & Huberman, Qualitative Data Analysis (p. 16). Jakarta: University of Indonesia Press.

Millen. (2004). Basic Handbook of Capacity Development. Yogyakarta: Pondok Pustaka Yogyakarta.

Muhadjir, N. (2000). Creative Social Actors Education Theory. In N. Muhadjir, Education and Social Change (p. 15). Yogyakarta: Raka Sarasin.

Sulistyastuti, P. d. (1991 ). Policy Analysis from Policy Formulation to Policy Implementation. Earth Literacy Jakarta, 21.

Sugiono. (2005). Quantitative and Qualitative Research Methods. Bandung: Alphabeta.

Yolanda, N., & Fajarianto, O. (2021). JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF CURRENCY AND CITIZENSHIP STATUS OF CHILDREN ON DIVORCE IN MIXED MARRIAGE. Review of International Geographical Education Online, 11(10), 2038-2048.