

POPULATION DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

The population is influenced by birth (fertility), death (mortality) and population migration. The process of changing dynamic elements is called a dynamic process in the population structure. The reasons for this change must be studied in their changes and developments. The purpose of this study was to determine the level of labor force participation in Indonesia. This study uses a time series secondary data published by the Central Bureau of Statistics, namely the labor force participation rate according to the Province from 2010 to 2015. Hope to enjoy a demographic bonus if it reaches 70 percent of the Labor Force Participation Rate.

Keywords: Population, Development, Work Force

INTRODUCTION

The population is influenced by birth (fertility), death (mortality) and population migration. The process of changing dynamic elements is called a dynamic process in the population structure. The reasons for this change must be studied in their changes and developments. The need to know the composition of the population at this time both infants, children, adults to old age. The purpose of this study was to determine the level of labor force participation in Indonesia.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Muhammad (2011:27), Healthy is the condition of someone who is not sick of body and soul, enough nutritious food, living in a clean environment, and behavior and reaction in accordance with ethics and law. Healthy which fulfills these four elements is desired by every person or family because it fulfills the requirements of modern human life. If the family meets the four elements in the concept, it can be said that the family is "healthy family" in the most perfect or complete (family in complete health) sense. If one element is not fulfilled, it can affect the overall family life with a certain designation.

Muhammad (2011:34-35), Prosperous is a state of prosperous families, in a regular group, based on a value system, free from disease, no interference, and pleasant. Based on the concept, there are several factors that need to be studied in order to explain the concept of prosperity. Some of these factors are economic, social, cultural, health, security and entertainment factors, which correlate with each other.

Economic factors relating to prosperity which basically include the adequacy of clothing, food, and housing, which is obtained because of being able to work hard. Social factors are related to group life and order. Cultural factors regarding lifestyle based on value systems. Health factors regarding clean living free from disease. Safety factor regarding peace because there are no physical and mental disorders. Entertainment factor regarding refreshing life pleasures. If the life of a family has fulfilled these factors, it can be said that the family is a "prosperous family" in the sense of the most perfect or complete (family in complete welfare).

Irianto and Friyatmi (2016:1-2), Demographic words come from Greek which means *demos* are people or residents and *grafein* which means writing. So, demographics are writings or essays about the people or the population. Demography is the study of the structure and process of the population in a region. The population structure includes the number, distribution, and composition of the population. According to demographic experts, demographic goals are divided into four main objectives, namely:

1. Study the quantity and population distribution in a certain area.
2. Describe the past growth, decline, and distribution as well as possible and with available data.
3. Develop a causal relationship between the development of the population and various aspects of social organization.
4. Try to predict population growth in the future and the possible consequences.

Irianto and Friyatmi (2016:2), The population structure is always changing, and these changes are caused by demographic processes, namely birth (fertility), death (mortality), and population migration. These three factors are called components of population growth. Besides these three factors, the structure of the population is also determined by other factors, such as marriage and divorce. Changes in structure, namely changes in the amount and composition will provide social, economic and political influence on the population living in an area.

Irianto and Friyatmi (2016:2-3), Knowledge of population is important for private and government institutions, both at the regional and national levels. Plans relating to education, taxation, military, social welfare, housing, agriculture, and companies that produce goods and services, roads, hospitals, shopping centers, and recreation centers will be more appropriate if all are based on population data.

Irianto and Friyatmi (2016:13-14), The higher the DR of a country the slower the development, because the number of productive people must bear the burden of the lives of many unproductive people (children and parents).

Demography Bonus

Irianto and Friyatmi (2016:21-22), Improving quality through birth control (fertility) is an important issue at this time, because the aspect of the population is the most basic thing in development. Universally the population is the development actors and targets while enjoying the results of development. Therefore, the quality of the population needs to be improved in order to be able to play a role in development. In addition, the quantity of the population also needs to be a concern by building quality small households so that any development benefits that can be enjoyed include the amount, structure of the composition, and ideal population growth can be achieved. This can be created through controlling birth rates, decreasing the mortality rate, and evenly distributing the population

Mantra (2000:2-3), each country wants to know the population in their respective countries, how the distribution and composition. To obtain this data a population data collection system was created which was then developed as the basis for the implementation of the Population Census. This data collection system was first developed in Western countries and then developed in other countries. The population census which is often analogous to the shooting of residents at one time will only provide population data at the time of the Population Census. To find out the progress of the population then it is necessary to complete with other population data collected by other means such as population registration and population surveys. In accordance with the description above, there are three sources of demographic data namely population census, population registration, and survey, Mantra (2000: 10-11).

Mantra (2000:30-31), population data obtained from the results of registration, population census and survey, the structure is still not organized so that, it is difficult to read, let alone interpreted. For the above purposes, all the data needs to be simplified first. Simplifying data into a form that is easier to read and interpret is called analyzing data (Sofian Effendi et.al, 1983). In this process, statistics are often used, because indeed one of the functions of statistics is to simplify data. Dividing residents into certain groups, or can also be said for the composition of a particular population, is one of the forms of analysis of the population. The composition of the population describes the composition of the population made based on grouping the population according to the same characteristics (Said Rusli,

1983). Various population compositions can be made, for example, the composition of the population according to age and sex, marital status, education level, employment, language, and religion.

Dependency Ratio (DR)

Mantra (2000:89), If a group of people aged 0-14 years is considered as a group of people who have not been economically productive, the age group 15-64 years as a productive group and a population of 65 years and above as a group of people who are no longer productive, the Dependent Ratio can be calculated by formula as follows:

Dependency Ratio (DR)

$$= \frac{\text{Population age (0-14 years)} + \text{Population 65 years and more} \times k}{\text{Age population (15-64 years)}}$$

k = Number of Constants, and in this formula the amount is 100.

Mantra (2000:92), the high rate of Dependency Expense Ratio is an inhibiting factor for Indonesia's economic development because a portion of the income earned by productive groups is forced to be spent to meet their non-productive needs. Developing countries with high fertility have a high dependency ratio, due to the large proportion of children in the population group.

Data Source

The data taken is data on Labor Force Participation Rate by Province, year 2010 until 2015, the results of the publication of the Central Statistics Agency, namely the National Labor Force Survey.

Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis technique used is descriptive analysis by describing the available data from the results of the publication and then concluding the results of the study.

DISCUSSION

Workforce Participation Rate by Province, year 2010 until 2015 starts from the largest to the smallest:

1. Year 2010, February (Indonesia 67.83)
Papua 78.86; Bali 77.03; Nusa Tenggara Timur 75.40; Kalimantan Barat 74.97; Kalimantan Tengah 74.12; Bengkulu 73.63; Sulawesi Tengah 72.29; Sulawesi Barat 71.89; Sulawesi Tenggara 71.84; Kalimantan Selatan 71.65; DI Yogyakarta 71.41; Sumatera Selatan 70.66; ; Papua Barat 70.32; Jawa Timur 69.77; Sumatera Utara 69.38; Lampung 69.23; Jawa Tengah 68.97; Nusa Tenggara Barat 68.73; Gorontalo 68.12; Maluku 67.55; DKI Jakarta 66.84; Kalimantan Timur 66.53; Jambi 66.51; Sumatera Barat 66.39; Kepulauan Bangka Belitung 65.88; Kepulauan Riau 64.95; Banten 64.04; Riau 63.74; Jawa Barat 63.10; Maluku Utara 63.05; Aceh 62.83; Sulawesi Utara 62.79; Sulawesi Selatan 62.24; Kalimantan Utara -
2. Year 2010, Augustus (Indonesia 67.72)
Papua 80.99; Bali 77.38; Kalimantan Barat 73.17; Nusa Tenggara Timur 72.77; Sulawesi Tenggara 71.86; Bengkulu 71.86; Sulawesi Barat 71.46; Kalimantan Selatan 71.26; Jawa Tengah 70.60; Sumatera Selatan 70.23; Kalimantan Tengah 69.86; DI Yogyakarta 69.76; Sumatera Utara 69.51 ; Papua Barat 69.29; Sulawesi Tengah 69.22; Jawa Timur 69.08; Kepulauan Riau 68.85; Lampung 67.95; DKI Jakarta 67.83; Nusa Tenggara Barat 66.63; Kepulauan Bangka Belitung 66.53; Maluku 66.48; Kalimantan Timur 66.41; Sumatera Barat 66.36; Jambi 65.78; Banten 65.34; Maluku Utara 65.11;

- Gorontalo 64.42; Sulawesi Selatan 64.14; Riau 63.66; Sulawesi Utara 63.31; Aceh 63.17; Jawa Barat 62.38; Kalimantan Utara -
3. Year 2011, February (Indonesia 70.01)
Papua 81.13; Bali 78.29; Sulawesi Barat 76.40; Nusa Tenggara Timur 74.69; Kalimantan Barat 74.52; Bengkulu 74.25; Sumatera Utara 73.63; Kalimantan Tengah 73.60; Papua Barat 73.17; Sulawesi Tengah 72.96; Sulawesi Tenggara 72.53; DI Yogyakarta 72.49; Jawa Tengah 72.02; Sumatera Selatan 71.73; Jawa Timur 71.31; Lampung 71.10; Kalimantan Selatan 70.79; Maluku Utara 70.41; Nusa Tenggara Barat 69.93; Jambi 69.82; Kepulauan Riau 69.17; Maluku 68.99; Kepulauan Bangka Belitung 68.84; Sumatera Barat 68.56; DKI Jakarta 68.41; Banten 68.26; Riau 68.03; Kalimantan Timur 67.60; Aceh 66.52; Jawa Barat 65.46; Sulawesi Selatan 65.15; Sulawesi Utara 64.41; Gorontalo 63.58; Kalimantan Utara -
 4. Year 2011, Agustus (Indonesia 66.78)
Papua 77.75; Bali 75.19; Kalimantan Barat 72.41; Kalimantan Selatan 71.94; Bengkulu 70.22; Jawa Tengah 70.15; DI Yogyakarta 70.15; Kalimantan Tengah 70.14; Sulawesi Barat 69.87; DKI Jakarta 69.30; Sulawesi Tengah 68.65; Nusa Tenggara Timur 68.58; Sumatera Selatan 68.30; Jawa Timur 68.06; Sumatera Utara 67.62; Maluku 67.21; Papua Barat 66.87; Sulawesi Tenggara 66.73; Kalimantan Timur 66.56; Kepulauan Riau 65.71; Nusa Tenggara Barat 65.7; Banten 65.61; Jambi 65.48; Sumatera Barat 65.33; Lampung 65.27; Maluku Utara 64.57; Kepulauan Bangka Belitung 64.19; Gorontalo 64.06; Sulawesi Selatan 63.43; Riau 63.21; Sulawesi Utara 62.66; Aceh 62.53; Jawa Barat 61.34; Kalimantan Utara -
 5. Year 2012, February (Indonesia 69.59)
Papua 78.79; Bali 77.08; Bengkulu 74.66; Sumatera Utara 74.49; Nusa Tenggara Timur 74.38; Sulawesi Tengah 74.17; Kalimantan Barat 74.11; Kalimantan Tengah 73.53; Sumatera Selatan 73.35; Sulawesi Tenggara 73.09; Sulawesi Barat 72.69; Lampung 71.95; Papua Barat 71.84; Jawa Tengah 71.52; Kalimantan Selatan 71.36; DI Yogyakarta 70.95; DKI Jakarta 70.66; Sumatera Barat 70.00; Jawa Timur 69.60;; Banten 69.54; Kalimantan Timur 69.33; Nusa Tenggara Barat 69.30; Kepulauan Riau 69.09; Jambi 69.01; Kepulauan Bangka Belitung 67.53; Maluku Utara 67.43; Sulawesi Utara 66.84; Maluku 66.42; Riau 66.42; Aceh 65.67; Sulawesi Selatan 64.53; Jawa Barat 64.24; Gorontalo 64.10; Kalimantan Utara -
 6. Year 2012, Agustus (Indonesia 67.76)
Papua 78.18; Bali 76.58; Kalimantan Selatan 71.95; Sulawesi Barat 71.71; DKI Jakarta 71.47; Kalimantan Barat 71.40; DI Yogyakarta 71.37; Jawa Tengah 71.26; Bengkulu 70.14; Nusa Tenggara Timur 69.98; Kalimantan Tengah 69.88; Sumatera Selatan 69.61; Jawa Timur 69.60; Sumatera Utara 69.27; Sulawesi Tenggara 67.30; Papua Barat 67.20; Kepulauan Riau 66.92; Kalimantan Timur 66.37; Lampung 66.30; Maluku Utara 66.05; Nusa Tenggara Barat 65.93; Sulawesi Tengah 65.92; Kepulauan Bangka Belitung 65.58; Banten 65.17; Jambi 64.92; Sumatera Barat 64.42; Jawa Barat 63.64; Maluku 62.94; Sulawesi Selatan 62.71; Gorontalo 62.57; Riau 62.52; Aceh 61.72; Sulawesi Utara 61.54; Kalimantan Utara -
 7. Year 2013, February (Indonesia 69.15)
Papua 79.88; Bali 78.61; Bengkulu 74.35; Nusa Tenggara Timur 74.31; Kalimantan Barat 72.66; Kalimantan Tengah 72.65; Sumatera Utara 72.65; Sulawesi Barat 72.43; Kalimantan Selatan 72.11; Sumatera Selatan 71.91; Sulawesi Tengah 71.35; Kepulauan Bangka Belitung 70.72; Jawa Tengah 70.54; Lampung 70.51; Nusa Tenggara Barat 70.46; Kepulauan Riau 70.46; Sumatera Barat 70.33; Jawa Timur 70.15; DI Yogyakarta 69.82; Sulawesi Tenggara 69.64; Riau 69.14; Kalimantan Timur 69.09; Jambi 68.97; Banten 68.76; DKI Jakarta 68.26; Papua Barat 68.12; Maluku Utara 67.69; Maluku

- 67.50; Aceh 65.60; Sulawesi Utara 64.56; Gorontalo 64.10; Jawa Barat 63.96; Sulawesi Selatan 63.49; Kalimantan Utara -
8. Year 2013, Augustus (Indonesia 66.77)
Papua 77.70; Bali 74.93; Sumatera Utara 70.62; Jawa Tengah 70.43; Jawa Timur 69.78; Kalimantan Barat 69.53; Kalimantan Selatan 69.31; DI Yogyakarta 69.29; Kalimantan Tengah 68.50; Nusa Tenggara Timur 68.15; DKI Jakarta 67.79; Bengkulu 67.59; Sulawesi Barat 66.83; Sumatera Selatan 66.75; Papua Barat 66.69; Kepulauan Riau 65.92; Sulawesi Tenggara 65.91; Sulawesi Tengah 65.56; Nusa Tenggara Barat 65.42; Kepulauan Bangka Belitung 65.38; Lampung 64.84; Maluku Utara 64.35; Banten 63.55; Kalimantan Timur 63.50; Riau 63.44; Sumatera Barat 62.92; Jawa Barat 62.82; Jambi 62.68; Aceh 62.24; Maluku 61.93; Gorontalo 61.46; Sulawesi Selatan 60.32; Sulawesi Utara 59.41; Kalimantan Utara -
 9. Year 2014, February (Indonesia 69.17)
Papua 80.54; Bali 78.61; Bengkulu 74.38; Nusa Tenggara Timur 74.04; Sumatera Utara 73.04; Kalimantan Selatan 72.95; Kalimantan Tengah 72.93; Kalimantan Barat 72.21; Sumatera Selatan 71.96; DI Yogyakarta 71.84; Sulawesi Tengah 71.79; Sulawesi Barat 71.18; Sulawesi Tenggara 71.05; Papua Barat 71.05; Jawa Tengah 70.93; Nusa Tenggara Barat 70.71; Sumatera Barat 70.58; Lampung 70.55; Jawa Timur 70.52; Kalimantan Timur 69.23; DKI Jakarta 68.49; Kepulauan Riau 67.83; Riau 66.88; Maluku 66.84; Kepulauan Bangka Belitung 66.84; Jambi 66.51; Banten 66.47; Maluku Utara 66.43; Gorontalo 66.25; Sulawesi Utara 66.14; Aceh 65.32; Jawa Barat 64.36; Sulawesi Selatan 62.02; Kalimantan Utara -
 10. Year 2014, Augustus (Indonesia 66.60)
Papua 78.67; Bali 74.91; Sulawesi Barat 71.06; DI Yogyakarta 71.05; Kalimantan Barat 69.93; Jawa Tengah 69.68; Kalimantan Selatan 69.46; Nusa Tenggara Timur 68.91; Sumatera Selatan 68.85; Kalimantan Tengah 68.56; Papua Barat 68.30; Bengkulu 68.29; Jawa Timur 68.12; Sumatera Utara 67.07; Lampung 66.99; Sulawesi Tenggara 66.87; Sulawesi Tengah 66.76; Nusa Tenggara Barat 66.63; DKI Jakarta 66.61; Kepulauan Riau 65.95; Jambi 65.59; Kepulauan Bangka Belitung 65.45; Sumatera Barat 65.19; Kalimantan Timur 64.10; Maluku Utara 63.88; Banten 63.84; Riau 63.31; Aceh 63.06; Gorontalo 62.84; Jawa Barat 62.77; Sulawesi Selatan 62.04; Maluku 60.92; Sulawesi Utara 59.99; Kalimantan Utara -
 11. Year 2015, February (Indonesia 69.50)
Papua 79.26; Bali 78.86; Sulawesi Barat 74.74; Bengkulu 73.24; Kalimantan Selatan 73.21; DI Yogyakarta 73.10; Kalimantan Tengah 73.05; Nusa Tenggara Timur 72.95; DKI Jakarta 72.60; Jawa Tengah 72.19; Nusa Tenggara Barat 71.66; Sulawesi Tenggara 71.04; Kalimantan Barat 70.73; Sumatera Selatan 70.54; Sulawesi Tengah 70.21; Kepulauan Bangka Belitung 70.20; Lampung 69.95; Jambi 69.92; Sumatera Utara 69.90; Jawa Timur 69.58; Riau 68.85; Papua Barat 68.81; Sumatera Barat 68.73; Maluku Utara 67.99; Kalimantan Timur 67.81; Banten 67.28; Aceh 66.37; Gorontalo 66.37; Sulawesi Utara 66.24; Kepulauan Riau 66.16; Jawa Barat 66.08; Kalimantan Utara 65.70; Maluku 63.71; Sulawesi Selatan 62.23
 12. Year 2015, Augustus (Indonesia 65.76)
Papua 79.57; Bali 75.51; Kalimantan Tengah 71.11; Bengkulu 70.67; Sulawesi Barat 70.27; Kalimantan Selatan 69.73; Kalimantan Barat 69.68; Nusa Tenggara Timur 69.25; Papua Barat 68.68; Sumatera Selatan 68.53; DI Yogyakarta 68.38; Sulawesi Tenggara 68.35; Jawa Tengah 67.86; Jawa Timur 67.84; Sulawesi Tengah 67.51; Sumatera Utara 67.28; Kepulauan Bangka Belitung 66.71; Nusa Tenggara Barat 66.54; Maluku Utara 66.43; DKI Jakarta 66.39; Jambi 66.14; Lampung 65.60; Kepulauan Riau 65.07; Sumatera Barat 64.56; Maluku 64.47; Gorontalo 63.65; Kalimantan Utara 63.45;

Aceh 63.44; Riau 63.22; Kalimantan Timur 62.39; Banten 62.24; Sulawesi Utara 61.28; Sulawesi Selatan 60.94; Jawa Barat 60.34

CONCLUSION

It is said that the hope is to enjoy a demographic bonus if it reaches 70 percent, while the reality is that many still do not reach the lift, so it is said that they have not enjoyed the demographic bonus at that time.

SUGGESTION

It can be recommended that:

1. Raising the Family Planning program with socialization and counseling to the community, namely the two-child program.
2. Disseminate so that they do not get married at an early age.
3. Maintain communication media so that it is not accessible for school-age children.
4. Providing lessons on sex and family to school-age children.

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