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## IMPACT OF INCREASING POPULATION GROWTH RATE ON THE QUALITY OF THE POPULATION IN WEST NUSA TENGGARA

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### Abstract

Based on data from the 2020 Population Census (SP), West Nusa Tenggara is one of the provinces outside Java that experienced significant population growth. Population projections using SUPAS 2015, it is estimated that the population growth rate (LPP) until 2015-2035 will decrease below 1.17, but from the results of the 2020 Population Census, it turns out that LPP has increased to 1.63. Related to this, the policy policies that have been set to improve the quality of the population are certainly changing and need adjustments following a significant increase in population.

The increase in the population of West Nusa Tenggara, which tends to continue to increase from year to year, will cause various increasingly complex problems. This can be seen in the achievement of population quality indicators as measured using the Human Development Index (HDI). Although from year to year the achievement of the HDI value of West Nusa Tenggara has increased, the increase looks very slow.

The increase in LPP must be accompanied by adjustments to the Minimum Service Standards (SPM) to maintain the quality of the population.

**Keywords:** Impact, Increasing, Population Quality

### Background

SP2020 recorded that Indonesia's population in September 2020 was 270.20 million people. Since Indonesia held its first Population Census in 1961, the population has continued to increase. The results of SP2020 compared to SP2010 show an increase in population of 32.56 million people or an average of 3.26 million every year. In the last ten years (2010–2020), Indonesia's population growth rate was 1.25 percent per year.

There was a slowdown in the population growth rate of 0.24 percentage points when compared to the population growth rate in the 2000–2010 period which was 1.49 percent. In contrast to the national population picture where the population growth rate is slowing, the population growth rate in West Nusa Tenggara Province actually increased from 1.17 according to SP 2010 to 1.63 according to SP 2020. The population in West Nusa Tenggara Province also increased by 819,880 people, namely from 4,500,212 people based on SP 2010 to 5,320,092 based on SP 2020

**Tabel 1. Population Census West Nusa Tenggara**

Age Group	[Population Census] Population of West Nusa Tenggara According to Age Group and Sex (Person)					
	Laki-Laki		Perempuan		Jumlah	
	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010
0-4	173 951	244 270	161 521	231 156	335 472	475 426
5-9	261 975	239 727	245 066	227 596	507 041	467 323
10-14	252 538	235 000	237 916	223 592	490 454	458 592
15-19	230 881	212 380	218 397	214 328	449 278	426 708
20-24	224 609	176 334	219 154	212 187	443 763	388 521
25-29	215 193	183 596	218 299	220 731	433 492	404 327
30-34	224 851	164 847	235 855	192 545	460 706	357 392
35-39	220 016	159 370	232 086	178 673	452 102	338 043
40-44	201 467	132 789	216 230	147 179	417 697	279 968
45-49	171 229	113 315	171 642	122 483	342 871	235 798
50-54	140 029	98 517	148 815	105 117	288 844	203 634
55-59	101 335	69 875	106 866	69 236	208 201	139 111
60-64	82 691	58 336	88 790	61 770	171 481	120 106
65-69	51 269	39 243	52 716	42 182	103 985	81 425
70-74	36 542	28 577	40 735	32 244	77 277	60 821
75+	36 371	13 270	38 778	16 047	75 149	29 317
Tidak Tahu/TT	31 261	14 200	31 018	19 500	62 279	33 700
Total	2 656 208	2 183 646	2 663 884	2 316 566	5 320 092	4 500 212

Source Url: <https://ntb.bps.go.id/indicator/12/349/1/- Population Census West Nusa Tenggara .html>. Access Time : January 29,2021

The population growth of West Nusa Tenggara, which tends to continue to increase from year to year, will give rise to various increasingly complex problems. This can be seen in the achievement of population quality indicators which are measured using the Human Development Index (HDI). Although the HDI score for West Nusa Tenggara has increased from year to year, this increase appears to be very slow. In 2019, West Nusa Tenggara's HDI reached 68.14, an increase of 0.84 from 67.30 in 2018. The HDI value of West Nusa Tenggara Province still occupies 29th position out of 34 provinces in Indonesia.

Population Quality is the condition of the population in physical and non-physical aspects which includes the degree of health, education, employment, productivity, social level, resilience, independence, intelligence, as a basic measure for developing abilities and enjoying life as a God-fearing, cultured, personable, national, human being. and live a decent life in an effort to overcome the various problems caused by population growth, it is necessary to study its impact on the quality of the population as part of population development which has been stipulated by the government in regulation of the president of the republic of indonesia number 153 of 2014.

## DISCUSSION

Programs and policies have been determined by population quality stakeholders in the short to medium and long term based on projections of a significant reduction in population growth rates. However, based on SP 2020, there is a quite significant increase. Therefore, studies are needed to be able to re-adjust various things related to population quality parameters in accordance with the growth rate. The increasing population growth rate (LPP) of West Nusa Tenggara Province will certainly be a tough job for the various task holders who handle improving the quality of the population in this area. Therefore, a study of the impact of an increase in the population growth rate is urgently needed to revitalize programs and policies that have been established with the assumption of a decline in the population growth rate.

West Nusa Tenggara is one of 34 provinces in Indonesia. As the name suggests, this province covers the western part of the Nusa Tenggara Islands. The two largest islands in this province are Lombok which is located in the west and Sumbawa which is located in the east. The capital of this province is Mataram City on Lombok Island. Most of Lombok's population comes from the Sasak tribe, while the Bima and Sumbawa tribes are the largest ethnic groups on Sumbawa Island. The majority of the population of West Nusa Tenggara is Muslim (96%).

West Nusa Tenggara, which consists of Lombok Island and Sumbawa Island, has an area of 20,153.15 km<sup>2</sup>. It is located between 115° 46' - 119° 5' East Longitude and 8° 10' - 9°g 5' South Latitude. Selong is the city with the highest altitude, namely 148 m above sea level, while Raba is the lowest at 13 m above sea level. Of the seven mountains on Lombok Island, Mount Rinjani is the highest with a height of 3,775 m, while Mount Tambora is the highest mountain on Sumbawa with a height of 2,851 m.

The population of West Nusa Tenggara based on the results of the 2010 Population Census (SP 2010) is: 4,500,212 people with a population growth rate of 1.17%. With a population growth rate of 1.17%, West Nusa Tenggara Province is one of the provinces in Indonesia that is able to control its population growth rate below the national average of 1.49%. This relatively large population is accompanied by a population growth rate (LPP) which is still quite high, namely 1.17% per year in the 2000-2010 period, but when compared with the population growth rate in the previous period, namely the 1990-2000 period there was a decrease of 0.12% from the population growth rate for the previous period (1990-2000) which was recorded at 1.29%. With a population growth rate of 1.17%, a population projection is carried out until 2045. In 2020, it is estimated that the population of West Nusa Tenggara will increase to: 5,225.9 people and will become 6,710.3 people in 2045. The population projection results will then be confirmed based on subsequent real data. The 2010 Population Census data which has been used to project the population for 2015-2045 can be seen for its accuracy during the next Census Data, namely the 2020 Population Census Based on the results of the 2020

Population Census, the projected population growth rate of 1.17 percent actually increased quite significantly, namely 1.63 percent. Likewise, the projected population is 5,133,049 people, based on the 2020 Population Census, it is 5 320 092 people.

### TARGETS OF INCREASING THE QUALITY OF THE POPULATION

The Government and Regional Governments improve the quality of the population in the fields of health, education, religion, economics and socio-culture.

The following is population data for the next 25 years whose quality must be managed and improved.

### Field of education

Improving the quality of the population in the field of education is carried out through: a. increasing population access to education both from an economic and physical perspective; b. increasing population competency through formal, non-formal and informal education in order to meet national development needs; and c. reducing educational gaps according to gender by increasing women's access to education.

Regarding the quality of the population in the field of education, what is related is the educational facilities and infrastructure and teaching and educational staff from pre-school/kindergarten to tertiary level. The following is the number of school age residents whose rights in the field of education must be fulfilled.

Based on projection data, the minimum service standards required to improve the quality of human resources are as follows

**Table 2. Number of Educational Facilities and Infrastructure Needed 2025-2045**

NO	Sapras	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	Ket
1	PAUD	35.229	35.679	35.745	35.427	34.725	Ratio 15 /kelas
2	Kindergarten	44.569	47.502	50.314	53.004	55.573	Ratio 15/kelas
3	SD	23.053	24.570	26.024	27.416	28.745	Ratio 28 /kelas
4	Midle schpp;	9.680	10.151	10.569	10.935	11.249	Ratio 32 /kelas
5	Senior high School	8.173	8.477	8.723	8.910	9.039	Ratio 36 /kelas
6	PAUD Teachers	66.054	66.898	67.022	66.426	65.110	Ratio 8 /orang
7	Kindergarten Teachers	83.567	89.067	94.339	99.383	104.199	Ratio 8 /orang

Health Improving the quality of the population in the health sector as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out through: a. reducing mortality and improving the quality of life, especially for mothers and children by increasing the coverage and quality of health services, increasing the role of local government and the private sector and empowering families and communities; b. improving nutritional status by strengthening community nutritional improvements and increasing food availability and accessibility for the population; and c. increasing control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, increasing access to clean water and proper sanitation as well as improving clean and healthy living behavior. Population quality. In the health sector, increasing population growth rates require health infrastructure and health personnel to continue to increase. The following are needs in the health sector

**Table 3. Need for Facilities and Infrastructure and Health Personnel 2025-2045 Economics**

Improving the quality of the population in the economic sector is carried out through: a. improving the economic status of the population by expanding employment opportunities and reducing unemployment; and b. reducing economic inequality as one of the efforts to reduce poverty rates

**Table 4. Need for Economic Facilities and Infrastructure and Job Creation 2025-2045 Public market**

No	Sapras	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	Ket
1	Public Market Type A	573	621	669	717	765	Ratio 1/400 UMKM
2	MSMEs (entrepneurs)	229,286	248,429	267,572	286,715	305,857	Ratio 3.95%

3	Cooperative (Member)	946,169	1,025,163	1,104,157	1,183,151	1,262,145	Ratio 16,3 %
4	Employment	4,083,318	4,535,251	5,004,294	5,490,447	5,993,710	Angkatan kerja

## Conclusions and Recommendations

### 1. Educational Dimension

Increasing the competency and ability to compete for the population of West Nusa Tenggara through formal and informal education in order to meet the needs of development personnel in the West Nusa Tenggara region, especially priority development programs. Education is directed according to the demands of the job market so that there will be a match with available employment opportunities. The increase in the average length of school is carried out by providing BOS funds and facilitating scholarships from various sources, so that students are not burdened with school fees. Apart from that, there will be a reduction in education gaps according to gender by increasing women's access to education.

The main strategy in developing education, especially in increasing the average length of schooling, is:

1. providing BOS funds more evenly, in order to reduce the burden on school students,
2. facilitate and utilize available scholarships, with priority for underprivileged students who have potential in the field of education,
3. gradual distribution of educational infrastructure facilities and infrastructure, in order to facilitate geographical outreach,
4. encourage links and matches between education and the business world,
5. Strengthen access to education for women in the context of gender equality and justice.

2. Health Dimension Improving health status is carried out by reducing mortality rates and increasing life expectancy (UHH). Reducing mortality and UHH rates is carried out through the implementation of Germas and environmental health to achieve balance between the environment and humans so that conditions that are clean, healthy, comfortable and safe are achieved and avoid disturbances and threats from various diseases. The revitalization of the posyandu into a family posyandu not only re-functions but also improves the functions of the posyandu as a service for all family members who need it, namely not only serving babies and pregnant women but providing counseling and guidance for the problems of teenagers and also the elderly. The main strategies for improving health status are:

- 1) Encourage the healthy living community movement (Germas), by changing behavior to maintain cleanliness and health,
- 2) Encourage ongoing exercise in the villages independently, at least twice a week, in order to maintain vitality and body fitness, especially for the elderly,
- 3) Maintaining environmental conditions so that they remain healthy and clean to prevent the nesting of animals as a source of disease,
- 4) Operationalize Family Posyandu which is integrated with various community activities,
- 5) Provision of adequate medical personnel, adequate facilities and infrastructure as well as fast and cheap

services, especially at the spearhead of public health services (posyandu and pustu),

- 6) Prevent child marriage or carry out an age maturity campaign marriage at the age appropriate for health, namely 21 years for women and 24 years for men,
- 7) Improving community nutrition through the development of appropriate local plants through the development of KPRL and home gardens, development of fish ponds, poultry and cattle farms, which will produce vegetables, eggs and meat, fish so that they are able to fulfill the community's nutrition independently. This policy will be very easy to implement because the majority of NTB people are farmers, livestock breeders and fishermen.

### 3. Economic Dimension

Improving the economic status of the population is carried out through expanding employment and business opportunities as well as reducing unemployment. It is believed that the growth of new economic centers in potential areas will be able to reduce unemployment. Apart from that, it is estimated that the use of large events will be able to attract other related sectors so that they will be able to open up new business fields.

Reducing economic disparities as an effort to reduce poverty rates is carried out by focusing on micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), as well as cultivating new entrepreneurs, accelerating the growth of new economic centers and encouraging investment according to the available potential. The main strategies in developing the community's economy are:

- 1) Expand employment opportunities and business opportunities and reduce unemployment by growing new economic centers in accordance with the available potential,
- 2) Encourage the development of MSMEs by taking advantage of various events, especially tourism which is closely related to MSMEs,
- 3) Fostering new entrepreneurs, especially small-scale agricultural product processing industries or home industries,
- 4) Mobilize the community's economy by facilitating offline and offline markets online, through market places and processed product exhibitions.

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