



Strategic Planning Analysis of Grand Design of Population Development

Andjar Prasetyo^{1✉}, ²Dewi Gartika

¹Research and Development Agency – Magelang City, Indonesia

²Research and Development Agency – West Java, Indonesia

Article Information Abstract

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The purpose of this study is to identify and analyze population data based on population structure and five population aspects, as well as regional areas in Kebumen Regency in 2020. Then prepare recommendations and plans to integrate population problems into development planning mechanisms and develop a 2020 Population Grand Design Model. The method of analysis used quantitative and qualitative descriptions with a locular in Kebumen Regency. The research was conducted using secondary data sources from the Central Bureau of Statistics of Kebumen Regency, the Department of Social Affairs and Population Control and Family Planning in Kebumen, the Ministry of Education and Culture. Primary data comes from the results of discussions with the Head of Service and structural officials at the Department of Social Affairs and Population Control and Family Planning in Kebumen, the results of the discussion become one of the qualitative indicators for analysis. The analysis was mainly carried out using SWOT and to complement the ARIMA method. The results are based on an administrative and substantive approach with the integration of five population aspects, namely Population Quantity Control, Population Quality Improvement, Population Mobility Direction, Family Development and Population Database Development, which are expected in the form of regional regulations.

INTRODUCTION

The implementation of population policy in Kebumen regency until now has not been maximal, especially when viewed in terms of population quantity. This can be seen from the rate of population growth in Kebumen Regency which still reaches 2.87% or 33,386 people during the period 2010-2018, where in 2016 the population of Kebumen reached 1,161,706 and in 2018 the population of Kebumen Regency has reached 1,195,092 people sourced from BPS Kebumen Regency. In addition, the total birth rate or Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is still more than 2.1% which means it has not been directed or controlled optimally. Another strategic issue related to the development of population quantity in Kebumen regency is the change in population composition, especially according to age (see : (Ariteja, 2017); (Azhar, Badriah and Bambang, 2020); (Yunistria, 2020). With the trend of changing population composition according to age in the past, it is estimated that Kebumen district does not get windows of opportunity, so that if the management of population quantity, especially fertility, is carried out in earnest, then Kebumen Regency needs to accelerate the achievement of development goals in Kebumen. In addition, indicators that are generally used are still not maximally in accordance with the expected development results. Another population problem faced by Kebumen Regency is the problem of inequality of population distribution between regions and population mobility. The number of kebumen population that continues to increase quite rapidly every year is also inseparable from the role of migration both outgoing migration and especially in-out migration.

In addition to quantity and mobility problems, the population conditions faced by Kebumen District become more complex because they are also faced with problems of population quality (especially in the fields of education, health, welfare, and economic equality). This can be seen in the achievement of population quality indicators using the Human Development Index (HDI). Although from year

to year the achievement of HDI Kebumen increased even though it is still below central Java Province, but the increase is seen to be slow. During the 5-year period from 2014 - 2018, HDI Kebumen only increased by an average of 1.17 per year, thus requiring an effective acceleration strategy to achieve better HDI.

To overcome population management in Kebumen and various problems that may arise due to uncontrolled population growth, a reference is needed for population development in Kebumen, especially the general policy and strategy direction contained in the Master Plan or Grand Design of District Population Development (GDPD) Kebumen Year 2020 - 2055 with clear, directed and precise indicators. This plan is a follow-up or operationalization of Law No. 52 of 2009 on Population Development and Family Development, Law No. 23 of 2014 on Local Government, Presidential Regulation No. 153 of 2014 on Grand Design of National Population Development.

As an effort to carry out the preparation of the GDPD, at least a team can be formed through the Regent's Decree on the Establishment of a Coordination Team for the Implementation of Population Development of GDPD of Kebumen Regency in 2020-2045. The coordination team consists of five working groups to develop the GDPD, each of which is responsible for drawing up a grand design including a population development roadmap in accordance with its field. The five working groups are as follows: 1) Working Group on Population Quantity Control (Working Group I); 2) Working Group on Improving Population Quality (Working Group II); 3) Working Group on Distribution Arrangement and Population Mobility Arrangement (Working Group III); 4) Working Group on Family Development (Working Group IV); and 5) Working Group on Population Database Development (Working Group V).

In the search for references related to the study of The GDPD, scientific publications have not been found much but the results of the preparation of the GDPD have been widely carried out by several regions in Indonesia, for example Karanganyar Regency which has been

liquidated in the form of Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2019 on Population Control and Family Development that has been ratified on February 6, 2019. Furthermore, in Wonogiri Regency that has been done since 2013 with the results of the GDPD Quantity Control Wonogiri Year 2010-2035. GDPD of Lampung Province in order to provide a frame of thought and guidance to integrate various population variables into various development processes, harmonization between population dynamics and other socioeconomic conditions dynamics and help strengthen the preparation and implementation of development planning in Lampung Province. With the drafting of the GDPD of Lampung Province, it is expected to improve the political will and commitment of the local government to the population as well as be able to increase the concern of policy makers on the link between population issues and development.

This Master Plan is a policy direction in the five-year stage of population development of Kebumen Regency by looking at the achievement target until 2045. Therefore, in this document also listed a roadmap containing the necessary policies for every five years until 2045, so that a clear picture can be obtained with regard to the efforts that need to be taken by each sectoral institutions in term of supporting the implementation of population development in Kebumen District. It is expected that by using these references, the resulting master plan is a comprehensive, accommodating, and structured document. Preliminary Study of The GDPD with the following objectives; first, Identification and analysis of population data based on the structure and five aspects of population including: (Population Quantity Control, Population Quality Improvement, Population Mobility Direction, Family Development and Population Data Base Development), as well as regional areas in Kebumen Regency; second, Preparation of recommendations and plans for integrating integrated populations issues into the development planning mechanism; and the last is Preparation of Population Grand Design model.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study identifies and analyzes qualitatively derived from the results of interactions with population data managers which are then narrated in the results of the analysis. Quantitative population data is also used in describing data based on the structure and five aspects of population (Population Quantity Control, Population Quality Improvement, Population Mobility Direction, Family Development and Population Base Data Development), as well as regional areas in Kebumen Regency. Furthermore, the preparation of recommendations and plans for the integration of population issues into the mechanism of development planning and the preparation of the Model GDPD. The study is described with the results of population identification and analysis. Secondary data sources come from:

Central Statistics Agency (CSA) of Kebumen Regency in the form of Population data, Perkapita Income, Human Development Index Kebumen Regency. Social Services and Population Control & Family Planning Kebumen in the form of Family Planning Data and Integrated Data on Social Welfare.

Ministry of Education and Culture in the form of Data Rough Participation Figures and Pure Participation Figures Kebumen Regency.

The Primary data in this study are the results of interviews with the Head of Service and structural officials in the Social Service and Population Control & Family Planning Kebumen, the results of the discussion became one of the qualitative indicators for analysis. Data and information collection techniques in this study using library study techniques and documentation focus on five aspects of population (Population Quantity Control, Population Quality Improvement, Population Mobility Direction, Family Development and Population Data Base Development). The SWOT calculation scale is broken down by adjusting the existing quadrant. In each quadrant is given indicators with different quantities to sharpen the analysis. The four quadrants are then

made into one in the baseline quadrant to see the overall quadrant result. The data obtained were analyzed using SWOT with instruments in each quadrant which were then described. This data analysis can be used by relevant policy makers in the future. Tools used in quantitative data analysis techniques in the form of ARIMA. The ARIMA model is a model that completely ignores independent variables in making forecasting. ARIMA uses past and present values from dependent variables to produce accurate short-term forecasting. ARIMA is suitable if observations from time series are statistically related to each other (dependent), which is used to project some analyzed data. ARIMA is often also called the Box-Jenkins time-running method with very good accuracy for the short-term short term refer from (Djoni, 2011), this model is used to Per Capita Expenditure of Kebumen Regency year 2010-2018 and Forecasting Results of Per Capita Expenditure of Kebumen Regency year 2019-2030.

GDPD is a formulation document of regional population development planning for the next 25 years and described every 5 years, which contains about the tendency of population parameters, important issues of population and population development programs that include population quantity control, population quality improvement, distribution arrangement and population mobility arrangement, family development and development of database management and population information.

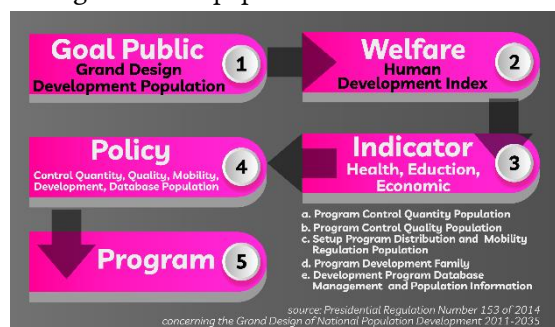


Figure 1. The Framework of GDPD
Source: Primary Data Processed, 2021

GDPD is an integral part of national development and District Regional Development. Therefore, the GDPD is prepared

based on the ideals of the community in achieving its welfare with indicators of improving the Human Development Index through the development of education, health and economy that is in line with the population policy with reference to population quantity control, improving the quality of the population, structuring the distribution and regulation of population mobility, family development and development of database management and population information, which are further described in the program in each policy. Schematically the frame of mind formulation of the GDPD district is presented in the following figure (Fig.1).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In some population literature commonly referred to as demographics has several definitions. There are several definitions that can be conveyed in this sub chapter related to demographics, summarized in (Burch, 2017) described as follows Demographics are the natural and social history of the human species or the mathematical knowledge of populations, their general changes, and their physical, civil, intellectual, and moral conditions in Guillard's (1855) sitasis in (Burch, 2017).

Further defined Demographics is a scientific study of the human population, especially with regard to its size, structure, and development in the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. Then also mentioned Demographics is a study of the size, distribution of regions, and population composition, changes in them, and components of such changes, which can be identified as birth, death, regional movement (migration), and social mobility (change of status) in Hauser and Duncan (1959: 31) and several articles defining demographics (see Bogue (1969: 1-2), Shryock, Siegel and Associates (1973: 2), Wunsch and Termote (1978: 1), Hinde (1998: 1), Preston et al. (2001: Preface), Weinstein and Pillai (2001: 5), Siegel and Swanson (2004: 1) in (Burch, 2017).

There are two impacts that must be considered and mitigated properly. First, the

increase in the birth rate will be directly proportional to the provision of education services, so it will encourage increased government spending / budget in the field of education. Control of this impact is very important especially in areas with inadequate budget conditions and education services, they are required to make careful calculations in the provision of educational infrastructure and education assurance schemes for school age groups. Second, efforts to convert large populations due to high birth rates to the superior quality of competitive human resources in this era which requires improvement of schools with technical and vocational specifications. The effort to capitalize the age structure of the population into quality development capital will have implications for the increasing competitiveness of the regional economy. However, failure to manage it will also have severe impacts, increasing regional fiscal burden, increasing social pressures, economic pressures, and security that are directly proportional to population pressures.

In (Guli, Bal and Cori, 2014) it is mentioned that there are various views and understandings of the term "public health" by different countries and cultures. There are countries where public health is equivalent to health protection and the need to enter the field of policy analysis and policy impact analysis is not very felt. Important public health functions defined first by the CDC (<http://www.cdc.gov/nphpsp/essential-services.html>) and later adopted by WHO (Bettcher et al. 1998) serve as a worldwide unifying element on public health content. Recently WHO Europe changed the terminology into an important public health operation ([http://www.euro.who.int/en/what-we-do/healthtopics/Health systems / public health services / policies / operations-10-essential-publichealth-](http://www.euro.who.int/en/what-we-do/healthtopics/Health%20systems%20public%20health%20services%20policies%20operations-10-essential-public-health)) and updated the list. Ten essential health surgeries as presented below.

Population Quantity, in the long term, the desired population condition of Kebumen Regency is the achievement of a stable population in numbers in accordance with the

ability of regional supporting capacity. To achieve this condition, the number of babies born and inward migration is expected to be balanced by the number of deaths and outgoing migrations so that the population becomes stationary. In other conditions the life expectancy as presented in the previous chapter is increasing and there is a positive net migration, so the decrease in the number of births is the main indicator to achieve a balanced population. Therefore, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) which is an indicator of the achievement of a balanced population that needs to be targeted in the Regional Medium Term Development Plan gradually and which is to be achieved until the end of planning is below the number 2, where in the National Medium Term Development Plan in 2035 the target of TFR is 1.85.

Smallwood (2017) explains about TFR, describing fertility dynamics over time, demographic experts distinguish between group size and period. Cohort measurements apply to the lifetime of people born at the same time, while period measurements are cross-sectional, and apply across the ages of people living at the same time. The cohort steps are more "real" in the sense of summarizing the lifelong experience of a group of individuals. But period measurements are also important, in terms of birth rates at any given moment in determining the opening of the demographic history seen in the age structure of the population. The total fertility rate of the period is the most commonly used fertility measure.

Kebumen regency with coverage area bordering Cilacap Regency, Banyumas District, Banjarnegara Regency, Wonosobo District, Purworejo Regency and Indian Ocean has an area consisting of 26 subdistricts. In the subdistrict, has a different population, in the publication of the Central Statistics Agency (CSA) of Kebumen District in 2019, the total population of Kebumen regency reached 1,197,982 people. This number increased when compared to 2018.

The inclusion of number marks and color maps in each region in order gives an overview of the large number of residents of the subdistrict in

Kebumen Regency. The smallest number is a sub-district with a large population and the largest number is a picture of the smallest population quantity compared to other subdistricts in Kebumen Regency. Furthermore, the red color gives a sign of the population in one sub-district numbering more than 60,000 people, namely Kebumen District. Then in dark green is the district with a population distribution of between 50,000 people to 59,999 people, namely Karanggayam District, Pejagoan District, Buluspesantren District, Puring District, Sruweng District, Petanahan District, Alian District, Buayan District, Klirong District, Ambal District and Dad's District and Sempor District. Furthermore, the light blue color is a sub-district with a population distribution of between 40,000 people to 49,999 people, consisting of Karangsembung District, Kutowinangun District, Rowokele District, Mirit District, Kuwarasan District and Gombong District.

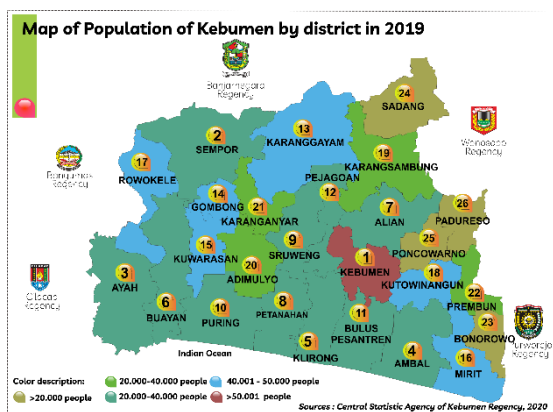


Figure 2. Population Map of Kebumen Regency in 2019.
Source: CSA Kebumen, 2020

While the light green color is a sub-district with a population of 20,000 to 39,999 people, including Bonorowo District, Prembun District, Karanganyar District, Adimulyo District. Lastly, on the map of Kebumen Regency for districts that are given light brown color is an area that has a population of under 20,000 people, namely Padureso District, Poncowarno District and Sadang District.

The Rate of Population Growth is generally influenced by birth, death and migration, both in-out migration and outgoing migration. If seen

from the timeline of population development from 1986 to 2019, referring to the publication of the Central Statistics Agency of Kebumen Regency, it can be shown in figure 8 that Kebumen district in general the quantity of its population over a period of 34 years with the accumulation of the number of male and female gender population, experiencing a population growth that is decreasing when compared to every ten years. In the following picture provides a detailed picture of the population of Kebumen regency during the period 1986-2019.

The population of Kebumen in 1986 to 1989 experienced an average growth of 1.01% annually. In the range of 1990 to 1999, the population also experienced growth but decreased with an average growth of 0.69% annually. Furthermore, in 2000 to 2010, Kebumen district experienced the same growth as before but had an average growth that decreased, after the calculation then the average reached 0.2% annually.

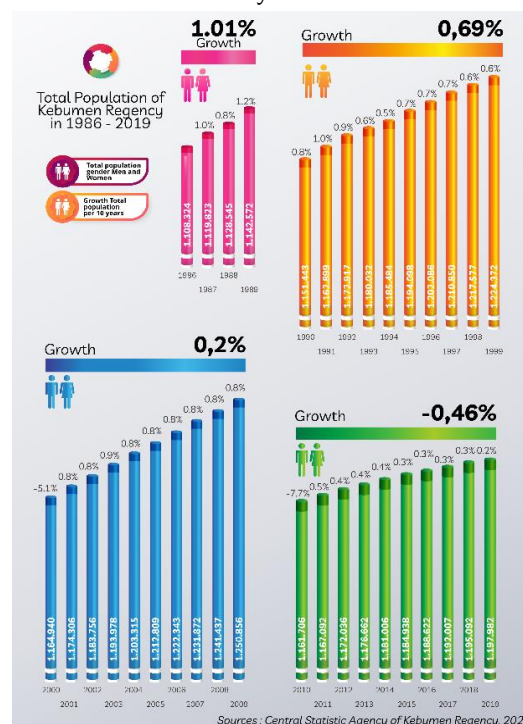


Figure 3. Timeline of The Population of Kebumen Regency in 1986-2019.
Source: Primary Data Processed, 2020

Then in the population growth between 2011 to 2019 there was a decrease in population growth, with the average population growth

reaching -0.46% per year. The success of the government in suppressing population growth figures shows the success of the government in raising public awareness about the importance of good family planning. In the long term, the success of suppressing the rate of population growth can at least reduce various social problems that arise in the future.

The development of Kebumen Regency Employment as presented in the picture below is seen from the number of people aged 15 years and above, the number of labor force and the number of non-labor force, has an increasing quantity and less during the period 2008-2019.

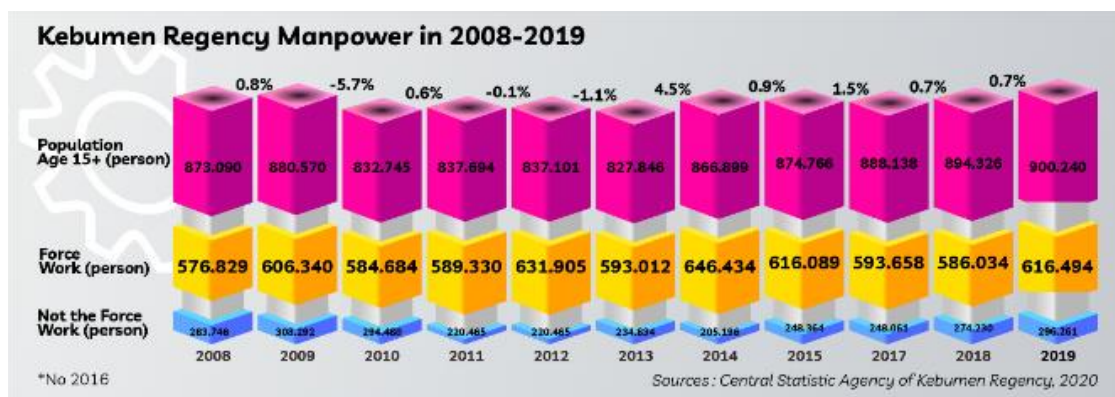


Figure 4. Kebumen Regency Employment Year 2008-2019
Source: Primary Data Processed, 2021

The highest increase occurred in 2017 compared to 2015 because the 2016 data was not published at 1.5%, while the lowest decrease occurred in 2010 compared to 2009 of 5.7%.

Population Quality, Law no. 52 of 2008 article 5 paragraph 5, mentions the quality of the population is the condition of the population in physical and non-physical aspects that include the degree of health, education, employment, productivity, social level, resilience, independence, intelligence, as a basic measure to develop the ability and enjoy life as a godly, cultured, personality, nationality and decent life. The improvement of the quality of the population is carried out of course to realize the human beings as referred to in the law. To make it happen, the development of population quality is focused on the elements of education, health and economy.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a comparison measure of life expectancy, education, and living standards for all countries. HDI is used as an indicator to assess the quality aspects of development and to classify whether a country belongs to a

developed, developing, or underdeveloped country and also to measure the influence of economic policy on quality of life.

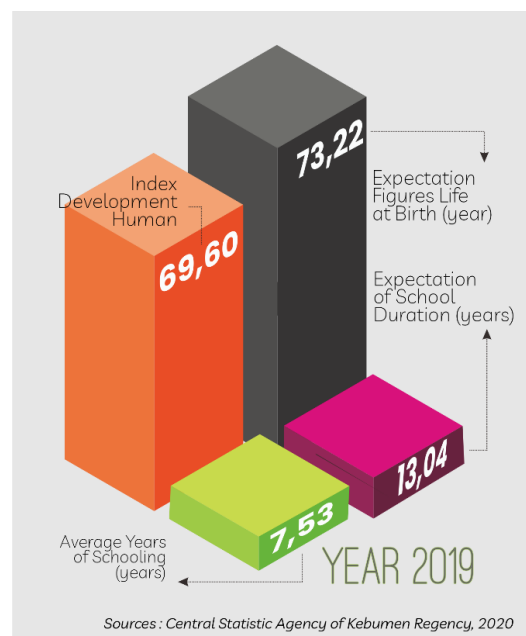


Figure 5. HDI and Components of Kebumen Regency in 2018.
Source: Primary Data Processed, 2021

In human development in Kebumen Regency HDI is used as a reference as a

measure of the quality of human development which is basically the same as other regions in Indonesia. Components measured in HDI: 1. Income (per capita income) 2. Expectation of life 3. Years of scholly (education) 4. Elitaration rate. HDI Kebumen regency is included in the category of High human development because it is between 48 to 94 points.

Adjusted per capita expenditure is determined by the value of per capita expenditure and purchasing power parity (PPP). The average expenditure per capita a year is obtained from Susenas, calculated from the provincial level to the level of the district / city. Average per capita expenditure is made constant/real with the base year 2012 equal 100. Calculation of purchasing power parity in

the new method uses 96 commodities where 66 commodities are food and the rest are non-food commodities. The method of calculating purchasing power parity using the Rao Method. In the following picture, it is presented about Per Capita Expenditure of Kebumen Regency year 2010-2018 and Forecasting Results of Per Capita Expenditure of Kebumen Regency year 2019-2030. In Figure 6 can be seen the results of using the ARIMA model. In 2022-2030, the per capita expenditure of the Kebumen population will increase. This indication shows that there is a population growth that needs to be anticipated. Anticipation is carried out with solutions for managing the population that are arranged in a systematic and sustainable manner.

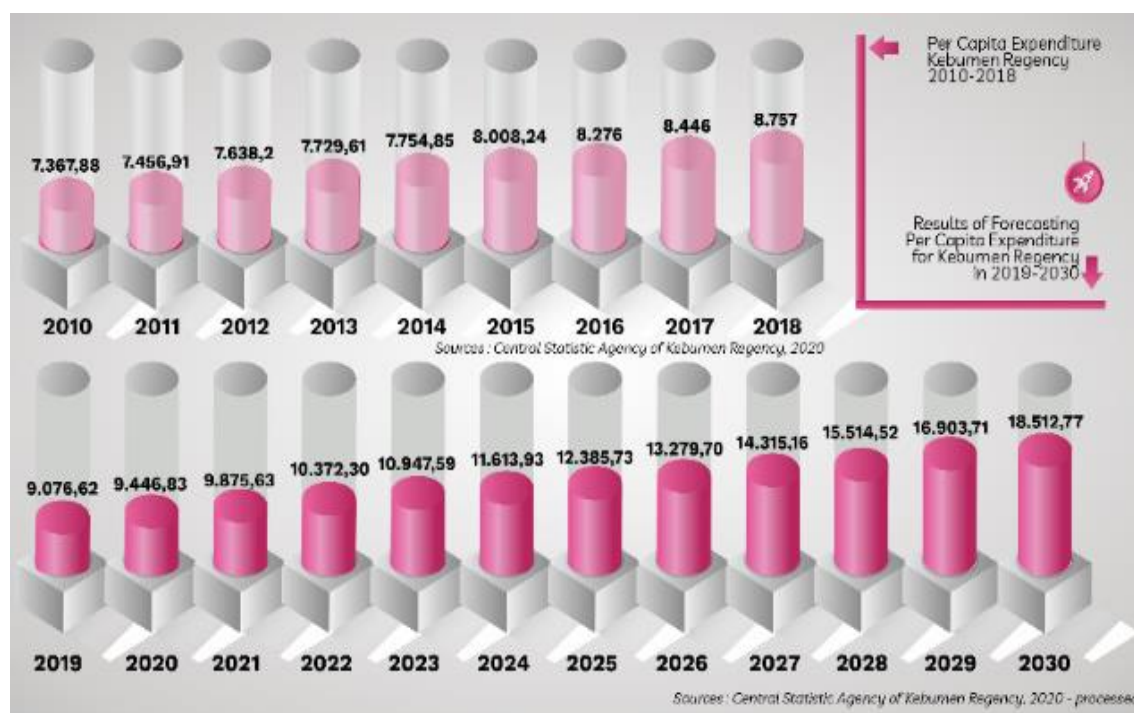


Figure 6. Per Capita Expenditure of Kebumen Regency year 2010-2018 and Forecasting Results of Per Capita Expenditure of Kebumen Regency year 2019-2030.

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2021

In the picture above, it can be seen that in 2019 until the end of the year the projection has an always positive trend. The per capita income tally includes men, women and children, even newborns, as members of the population. This is in contrast to other common measurements of a region's prosperity, such as household income,

which calculates all people living under one roof as a household, and family income, which is considered a family associated with birth, marriage, or adoption living under the same roof. This condition becomes one of the strengths in GDPD Kebumen in the future.

Population Distribution and Mobility, the desired population distribution condition at the end of the planning year is an even distribution of the population in accordance with the potential and carrying capacity of the environment, which can also be called proportional population distribution. Thus there is no longer a population buildup in one area exceeds its carrying capacity, so it can lead to unhealthy, rundown and uncomfortable environments. In (Szabo, 2016) explains that the term close to mobility is urbanization. Furthermore still in (Szabo, 2016) mentioned straditionalecara, the city has become the core of business and politics, and thus often represents the center of power and distribution of welfare of the state when applicable. Then it is also explained in (Szabo, 2016) that diversification of urban areas includes the size and density of the city center as well as the social class and socialabilities of the city residents. The concept of mobility was discussed by (Burch, 2017)who explained that the mobility of territorial, or spatial population occurs on various scales. (Szabo, 2016) some approaches to migration studies focus not on individuals, but on net population aggregates; if, after taking into account births and deaths, the population of a region has increased or decreased in size compared to some time before, an increase or decrease in the number of people who normally live in that area because migration is assumed to have occurred. Then in (Caballero-Anthony *et al.*, 2013) explained that mobility is much wider than migration. It concerns movement, and mobility studies seek to link "forms of movement across scales and with areas of research that are often held separately. it is further conveyed that power, identity, and everyday are the main areas of research in geography today. it was conveyed that the impact of new communication and movement technologies attracted the attention of researchers working in several sub-plots.

The population of Kebumen in 2019 amounted to 1,197,982 people with the number of men as many as 596,388 people and the number of women as many as 60,1594 people, spread in the subdistrict with uneven distribution. Population distribution depends heavily on the

condition of the sub-district, both on land use, the number of facilities and economic conditions of the region. In sub-districts where land use is mostly Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries with limited facilities, the population tends to be less than in urban areas that have more complete facilities.

Family Conditions, in as conveyed (Kim, 2006) that demographics, there are not many discursive theories related to age and sex structure. In contrast, demographic experts are renowned for their formal (Kim, 2006) theories and have developed some of the most mathematical formal theories in social sciences. Age and gender, especially age, are central to formal theories in demographics. The desired family condition through family development until the end of the planning year is the realization of a quality, prosperous and socially sustainable family. The main indicators are declining troubled families, rising incomes and family welfare, where each family has an ideal number of children according to their family's abilities.

Most of the families in Indonesia are still not able to perform the role and function of the family optimally, both economic, educational and health functions. Economic function is expected to encourage families to be able to foster the quality of family economic life, as well as be realistic and responsible for family welfare. The function of education is not only related to intelligence, but also includes emotional education and spiritual education. Health function is indicated that each family can implement a healthy way of life and understand about reproductive health, including an understanding of contraceptives and knowledge of family life preparation for teenagers.

Population Data base, Bloothoof *et al.*, (2015) states that each country has its own source containing microdata, also known as nominative data, derived from national statistics agencies or public administration. Overall, these sources have the same kind of information about citizens, such as name, address, age, occupation and civil status, which makes it clear to use this data in comparative analysis. The way sources are

created and then digitized has resulted in the need to standardize metadata using numerical code to address the huge differences in expressing the same entities and barriers created by language diversity. The standardization process must be done locally due to different languages, but the principles behind standardization and standards used can and have been discussed internationally in workshops and conferences. The desired condition in the development of population data base until the end of the planning year is certainly the establishment of a population database system, so that it is expected to obtain reliable, accurate, real, accessible population data and can be used as basic data in planning and decision-making materials quickly or become part of the decision support system (Kim, 2006). With the management of an adequate database, it is expected to improve the service of population documents to the community, so that at the end of the year the planning of all the needs of public documents can be met starting from the Family Card, e-Identity Card and civil registration documents.

In the development of population, population administration as a system, is an integral part of government administration and state administration in order to provide protection of the individual rights of residents, through public services in the form of issuance of population documents such as Identity Cards, Family Cards and Civil Registry Deed documents.

With Law No. 23 of 2016 on Population Administration as amended by Law No. 24 of 2013 as the legal basis for the implementation of population administration policy and basic database of population, it is expected that the orderly administration of population will in turn be utilized for the purposes of formulation of government policies and development planning based on population administration. The law also guarantees that population data is accurate and accountable. The development of population database has been implemented through the implementation of the regulation, which is in fact orderly documents of residence or orderly administration of the population is not

only supervision of the procurement of blanks - blanks required in the issuance of documents, but must be systemic and pragmatic means easy to understand by the population and is believed to be legally meaningful to protect, recognize / population is a series of activities of structuring and controlling, in the issuance of documents and population data through population registration, civil registration, management of population administration information and utilization of the results for public services and development of other sectors.

Some criteria that need to be considered in the development of population databases include Truth Criteria, strict application of data type rules, data domains, data uniqueness and relationships between data and others, can suppress inaccuracies in data entry / storage. In addition, the selection of data types must be in accordance with existing conditions. Consistency Criteria, is an aspect of engineering, whether all aspects in the model are free from contradictions. Aspects of consistency and correctness are essential to measure whether the schema is accepted by the user or not. This resulted in a duplication of data because each section manages the data on its own. Relevance Criteria Is an aspect of engineering, whether aspects of engineering aspects in the relevant database are used. In the database design all tables and columns used are relevant to the needs of the system. Completeness Criteria is an assessment of the database design to the completeness of the required data. This aspect is important to know whether the database design is acceptable to the user or not. Measurement can be done from the aspect of range and level of detail. Minimalist Criteria It is said to be minimalist, by using the database of information retrieval can be done quickly and easily. Databases have the ability to group, sort. With the correct design, the presentation of information can be done quickly and easily.

Substantive Population Database development is directed at the implementation of government activities in population affairs in Kebumen Regency which is focused on efforts to improve the quality of population. The

development of the Kebumen Regency Population Database can use existing systems, including Family Data Collection and Integrated Social Welfare Data. Family Data describes a complete range of population information that has 40 population information with the first data collection carried out in 2015. Integrated Social Welfare Data provides more specific information specifically on welfare issues containing 26 indicators. With these two data sources can be built integrated data sources involving Regional Development Research, Development and Planning Agency in planning, Social Services and Population Control & Family Planning Kebumen provides Family Data and Integrated Social Welfare Data data support because the data collection process is carried out in the regional devices, the Health Office supports health data, the Education Office supports education data, the Civil Records Office supports population data and the Communication and Informatics Office builds a Population Database. Technical involvement is supported through 26 subdistricts in Kebumen Regency. The concept of Taxonomy of The Population Database of Kebumen Regency can be described as follows

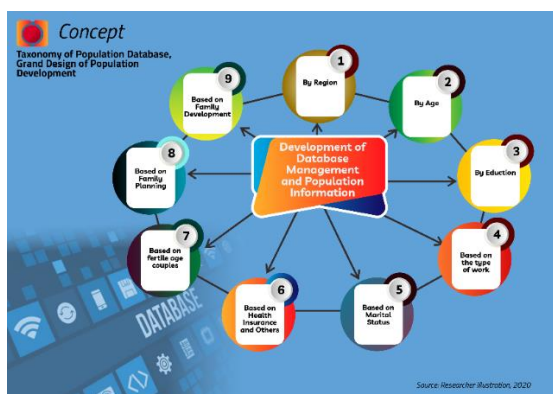


Figure 7. Concept of Taxonomy of Population Database GDPD of Kebumen Regency
Source: Primary Data Processed, 2021

In the concept refers to the database that has been done by the Social Services and Population Control & Family Planning with the first period of August 11, 2015-December 21, 2015, the second period of July 14, 2016-November 6, 2016, the third period of November 7, 2016 - March 31, 2017, the fourth period of June 20,

2017 - March 31, 2018, the fifth period of April 2, 2018 - June 30, 2018, the sixth period of August 2, 2018 - December 31, 2018, the seventh period of February 1, 2019 - December 31, 2019 and the eighth period of February 1, 2020 - December 31, 2020. The substance of the Population Database contained in the data collection process can be categorized into 9 useful aspects in the GDPD of Kebumen Regency. These aspects are based on Region, Age, Education, Type of Employment, Marital Status, Health Insurance, Fertile Age Couples, Family Planning and Family Development.

SWOT methods, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats are used primarily to obtain information as the basis for creating strategies. This strategy appears in the interface between mapping and evaluating the opportunities and challenges facing a project or organization in the context of its operations, as well as taking into account its strengths and weaknesses (Samset, 2010). In this study SWOT analysis is described as below which covers five aspects studied, in each aspect swot analysis is carried out separately and at the end of the analysis is carried out a combination of five aspects.

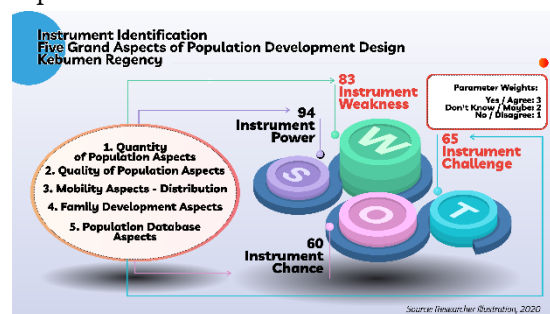


Figure 8. Identification of SWOT Instruments Aspects of GDP Population of Kebumen Regency.
Source: Primary Data Processed, 2021

The total instruments used as many as 302 instruments divided into five aspects analyzed by SWOT include Aspects of Population Quality, Aspects of Population Quantity, Aspects of Mobility and Population Distribution, Aspects of Family Development and Aspects of Population Database. In the instrument described for strength as many as 94 instruments, weaknesses as many as 83

instruments, opportunities as many as 60 instruments and 65 instruments for challenges. The source of the instrument comes from a description of the five aspects that have been presented before. Each instrument is assigned an identity code for the ease and importance of the description of the presentation of the data analyzed. The analysis process is carried out with qualitatively bounded with a weighted value of 1 for the value of no / disagree, 2 for the value may / do not know and 3 for the value there / agree assisted by a simple application using Excell. Once found the calculation results are then presented with a radar curve to get the results of the analysis is easier to understand and informative.

Furthermore, from the five aspects that have been done SWOT analysis, it can be known the measurement results by accumulating baseline and SWOT results. Overall of the quadrant strengths and opportunities have a greater weight compared to quadrants of weaknesses and challenges. The overall baseline value obtained by 50 positive points means that the strengths and opportunities that exist in the framework of gdpk preparation can contribute by paying attention to the weaknesses and challenges faced. But in detail on the radar curve can be seen the results of SWOT analysis of five aspects of GDP Population as follows.

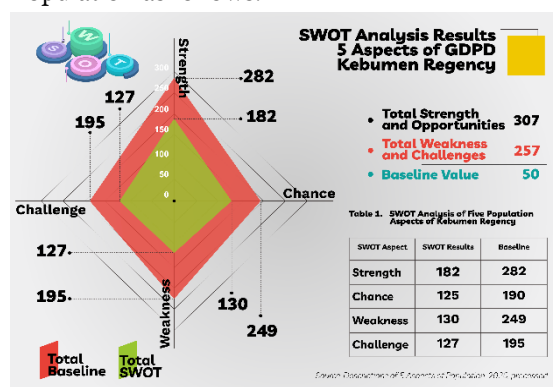


Figure 9. Baseline and SWOT results Five Aspects of GDPD.

From the results of the measurement obtained the results that Kebumen district has a total strength and opportunity of 307 points better than the total weaknesses and challenges faced by 257 points. However, in preparing the

GDPD, Kebumen district still needs a strategy so that the GDPD preparation results have measurable and realistic indicators in the achievement of targeted indicators.

CONCLUSION

The results of identification of population data based on the structure and five aspects of population (Population Quantity Control, Population Quality Improvement, Population Mobility Direction, Family Development and Population Data Base Development) in Kebumen District provide readiness from several factors, including:

The government's commitment is manifested by the existence of several regulations, institutions both in the context of administration and substance, Availability of structured and tiered human resources, Development of Information Technology with continuous validity and updating capabilities, Community participation, as objects and subjects. Although it is implicitly discussed in this study, budget formulation is one of the main problems that arise in handling population problems.

The results of the analysis of population data were carried out based on the structure and five aspects of the population, overall which were analyzed by 302 instruments showing the readiness of Kebumen Regency in the preparation of the Population GDPD. The results of the analysis are followed up with the strategies that have been proposed in this study for the five population aspects.

Preparation of recommendations and plans for the integration of population issues into the development planning mechanism that was initiated with the GDPD Framework, the literacy approach was then identified and analyzed in the development process in Kebumen Regency.

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