

Research Article

The Effectiveness of Government Policy on MSMEs Through Empirical Data Analysis in Lampung

Basrowi*, Bambang Dwi Suseno, Furtasan Ali Yusuf, and Pertiwi Utami

Asia e University, Malaysia

Magister Manajemen Program Pascasarjana, Universitas Bina Bangsa, Banten, Indonesia

Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Bina Bangsa, Banten, Indonesia

Sekolah Tinggi Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam (STEBI), Lampung, Indonesia

ORCID

Basrowi: <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-6521-4738>

Abstract.

The purpose of this study is to develop a model of policy synchronization between the central government and local governments and to project strategic goals and objectives to be achieved, as well as future policy directions. The research method used is a quantitative research method with descriptive analysis techniques. The research locus is the Central Government and Banten Province. The research time is May–July 2021. The research stages include primary and secondary data collection, data processing, primary and secondary data analysis, and projection analysis for the years 2021–2025. Based on the results of the analysis, the population policy synchronization model between the central and local governments can be implemented by focusing on government regulations and population control frameworks. This finding is expected to be the basis for stakeholders in synchronizing policies at the regional center so that there are no policy differences between the center and the regions. Central and Regional Government policies must be in line so that it can facilitate the implementation of population control policies in the regions.

Keywords: policy synchronization, population, central government, local government

Corresponding Author: Basrowi;
email: basrowi@binabangsa.ac.id

Published: 17 May 2024

Publishing services provided by
Knowledge E

© Basrowi et al. This article is distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use and redistribution provided that the original author and source are credited.

Selection and Peer-review under the responsibility of the ICIEBDS Conference Committee.

1. Introduction

Indonesia is a country that has a strategic demographic location and abundant human and natural resources. This of course cannot be a guarantee for the realization of community welfare without being supported by the quality of Human Resources. The literature states that the number, size, and dynamics of the population and their spatial distribution are very important for development planning purposes. The prominent population problems are as follows: (1) poor organizational and managerial challenges, (2) weak technological capacity, (3) inadequate funding, and (4) political problems [1]. Population density is one of the inhibiting factors in economic development [2].

OPEN ACCESS

Research conducted in China shows that population density, lagging economic development, and unemployment are the most severe problems [3],[4]. Previous studies have stated that there are comprehensive problems faced, namely: socio-economic disparities in geographic accessibility and health [5]; synchronization of central and local government policies [6]; the need for a common vision and mission of population control between the center and the regions [7], the digital divide [8], global environmental issues [9]; the need to sit together between central and local officials in the population control process [10]; local governments must follow central government policies [11], food security [12]; all local policies do not conflict with central policies [13] and gender inequality [14]; local government must be free of interests, do not make population issues a political consumption [15], education [16]; the content of population education from the center to the regions must be the same [17]; awareness of the importance of shared views in population control needs to be built [18],[19],[20],[21].

Based on population census data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2020, Indonesia's population reaches 270.20 million people. The population in September 2020 increased by 32.56 million people when compared to September 2010 with a growth rate of 1.25 percent. Research shows that high population growth can reduce the amount of education children receive [22]. This will certainly affect the quality of Human Resources in the future. In the quantity-quality tradeoff theory, it is stated that human capital investment requires population control [23]. In this case, Berry (2020) states that the principle of population dynamics is not only quality but also population quantity [24].

The very unequal distribution of the population from one area to another is a problem. In Java, the density level reaches 700 per square kilometer. Its population reaches 120 million people, even though its area is only 7 percent of the total land area of Indonesia. While on the islands of Sumatra, Kalimantan, Irian, or Maluku, it is only 88.20 and 8 per square kilometer [25]. As long as the country is not overcrowded, growth is automatically absorbed into the growing industrial system [25].

Recent studies reveal that a new challenge for economic well-being is to develop welfare criteria between population size and the well-being of each resident [26].

Population control to achieve social welfare requires policy synchronization between the central government and local governments [27]; without synchronization, population control policies become barren [28]. Population control is not only a central government issue, but local governments are also the epicenter of population control [29]. Population control will work well when there are common views both in terms of policies, and operationalization in the field, as well as during evaluation and follow-up [30].

Synchronization of policies to fulfill the responsibility of the state for the welfare of the people. This is important because when there is a synchrony, there will still be a population explosion in the area which will reduce the level of community welfare, due to limited resources in the area [31]. It is a must to stay in line between central and regional policies because regional policies can be canceled if they conflict with central policies. Likewise, central policies will not receive support from the regions if they do not include regions in the preparation, implementation, evaluation, and utilization of results [29].

National policies must be in sync with regional policies, regions must adjust policies from the center, and the center must pay attention to regional aspirations. The regions are the ones who know the most about the situation and condition of their population, while the center is more of a regulatory nature. When the center is more at the technical level, of course, it will take over the tasks and functions of the regions, therefore there must be a balanced and aligned policy synchronization [32].

According to Christensen and Laegreid (2020), shared services for the public are provided by the central and local governments. The service must go hand in hand, lest there is no synchronization between the center and the regions. The synchronization process must also be two-way, meaning that the government makes guidelines that must be obeyed by the regions, and the regions always consult with the center when they want to translate central policies to be implemented in the regions [12]. Protik et al., (2018) explained that to bridge the gap in a central and local government program, it is necessary to have community participation in the regions to jointly carry out various things mandated by the policy. Awareness of participating in family planning programs in the form of participation in the use of contraceptives independently or other participation in limiting the number of children [33].

The literature explains that several problems related to population quantity control and social welfare often occur. The central government must cooperate with regional heads to jointly implement a synchronous and integrated population monitoring program [34]. Integration or synchronization of population control programs between the center and the regions becomes a necessity when it realizes a quality population [35].

The increase in population and population quantity will not be handled properly if there is no synchronization between the center and the regions. This is where the important role of togetherness and integration between the central and local governments lies [36].

A policy drawn up by the regions still refers to the central policy. Aspects that are not suitable can be adjusted by making proposals or suggestions to the central government

[37]. The many obstacles encountered by local governments such as religious feudalism which prohibits the implementation of family planning and restrictions on the number of children should be overcome together [38]. In areas, especially those with strong religious beliefs, there are still many people who are against family planning and are indifferent to population growth. They believe that no matter how large the population will be fed by God [39]. When the population is unstoppable, of course, the quality will decline. Before there is a decline in quality, it is necessary to synchronize policies between the center and the regions [40],[41].

In Indonesia, as in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, it is explained that Population Control and Family Planning are government affairs. The Strategic Plan of the Directorate of Population Control Policy Development 2015-2019 states, several sub-points that must be studied in the policy synchronization process, namely: general conditions, potentials and problems faced by central and regional governments, strategic goals and objectives to be achieved, policy directions and plans. strategic plans, as well as performance targets and funding frameworks [42].

Many things are the cause of the synchrony of central-regional government policies. One of them is the political interest behind it [43]. There are indications that thousands of regional regulations are out of sync with central government regulations [44]. Population is a matter related to the number and conditions of welfare [45].

Based on the background of the problems found. This study focuses on making a model of population control by aligning the policies of the central government with the provincial government. This research is supported by various problems related to population control which are reviewed from previous relevant studies to get the right model so that it can be implemented in Indonesia and other countries experiencing the same problem.

2. Methods

2.1. Research Approach

The research method used is a qualitative research method with descriptive analysis techniques. When viewed from the data collection process, it is a combined type of research between qualitative and documentation. The process of participatory observation, in-depth interviews, and utilization of document data from central and regional government offices that have been published online.

This research was conducted in Indonesia, especially in Banten Province. Research time May-July 2021.

The research stages include 1) primary data collection from central government officials, BKKBN, regional population services, civil registration services, social services, regional planning agencies, and regional secretariats. 2) secondary data collection is obtained from all official data belonging to the central and regional governments that have been published online, as well as data stored in local government office libraries, 3) data classification, 4) data reduction, and 5) concluding.

2.2. Data and data sources

The data used include primary data and secondary data. Primary data is obtained directly from the source or object of research by using interviews, observation, FGD, and direct field survey techniques. Secondary data was obtained from various population policy documents at the central level, BKKBN, Directorate of Population Control Policy Guidelines for 2015-2019, Central Statistics Agency and Bappeda for 2018-2020 & Indonesian Population Projection data (2010-2035), especially data on population growth rates, population income, and population migration. In addition, secondary data collection was also carried out from the Banten Provincial Health Office. The method of data collection is also carried out using the library method obtained from books or journals regarding similar research.

2.3. Development of the Number of MSME Businesses

The unit of analysis is the area that researchers expect to study which is then analyzed and concluded according to the problem formulation. The unit of analysis of this research in general is the policy at the central level, the policy at the regional level, and the rate of population growth in Banten Province with the specifications of the Regency/City analysis unit in Banten Province, covering four districts and four cities.

Primary data from FGD results and other methods were analyzed by qualitative analysis. As for secondary population data, a narrative table will be made, the purpose of which is to make a description of the data that has been obtained and display it in the form of a simple qualitative tabulation so that it can be easier to get an overview of the population situation in Banten Province. Data mapping is based on the results of a predetermined theme classification.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Main Focus of Synchronizing Central Government Policy with Local Government

The first finding reveals that there are new, more comprehensive problems related to the challenges of national development and population, namely the lack of maximum policy synchronization between the central government and provincial governments related to population control. This can be learned from the synchronization of conditions that have been conveyed by the researcher along with the policies laws and regulations that support the statement. The findings show that synchronization of central government policies with local governments can be implemented.

This refers to the provisions of Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System (SPPN), which mandates that each region must prepare a regional development plan in a systematic, directed, integrated, comprehensive, and responsive manner with planning levels, namely long-term planning, medium-term planning, and annual planning. Each Region (Kabupaten/City) is required to stipulate the Regional Long-Term Development Plan (RPJP), the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM), and the Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD).

Based on these objectives, it is very important to develop a model of population control by the local government of Banten Province. One of the strategic efforts to support national development is to synchronize population control policies. Considering that the welfare of the population is the main focus of national development, the quantity of the population must also be controlled optimally which refers to the national priority targets and infrastructure. The following findings describe the national priority targets and indicators:

If you review the previous literature, the national priority should be the priority of the local government. Population control in the central government is a priority, so in the regions, it becomes a development priority [5],[6],[7]. Inequality will occur when there is an imbalance between policies issued by the central government that are not fully supported by local government policies [8].

Population policy cannot be separated from environmental policy which must support population growth, not reduce the level of friendliness to nature. A large population has the opportunity to damage natural beauty, but with environmentally friendly policies all of this can be minimized properly [9],[10],[11]. In addition to green environmental resilience, population policies will also affect food security. A large population requires

TABLE 1: National Priority Targets and Infrastructure.

National Priority	Target	Indicator
Human Development and Poverty Reduction	Increasing the quality of Indonesian human resources as individuals and as components of society	Human Development Index (HDI) Youth Development Index (IPP)
	Increased and even distribution of community welfare	Poverty rate Gini Ratio
Infrastructure and Regional Equity	Increased connectivity between regions	Reduced travel time on the island's main causeway The portion of the shipping route that forms the loop
	Increasing the information and communication technology (ICT) development index	Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Development Index
	Increased disaster resilience on the North Coast of Java	Flood disaster index in the northern coastal districts/cities of Java Island (IRBI)
	The fulfillment of decent, safe, and affordable housing and settlements for households	Percentage of households occupying decent, safe, and affordable housing and settlements
Real Added Industrialization, and Job Opportunities	Increased value-added, investment, exports, domestic components and employment in the leading sectors of agriculture, maritime, industry, tourism and the creative/digital economy	1. Agricultural GDP Growth 2. Maritime GDP Contribution 3. Industrial GDP Growth 4. Tourism Foreign Exchange Rate 5. Added Value of Creative Economy 6. Growth in Exports of Goods and Services 7. Investment Growth (PMTB) 8. Provision of Jobs 9. GDP Growth Rate per Labor 10. National Entrepreneurship Ratio 11. Industrial Products Obtaining TKDN Certificate 12. Contribution of the Digital Economy
Food, Water, Energy and Environment Security	Sufficient food consumption needs of the community	1. Hope food pattern 2. Energy adequacy rate 3. Protein adequacy rate
	Increasing the quality, quantity and accessibility of water resources for the needs of the community and the economy	Forest cover area with high ecosystem service index Water storage capacity Runoff coefficient
	Fulfillment of national energy needs	National energy supply
	Increasing the quality of the environment	Environmental Quality Index (IKLH) Area of marine conservation area
	Lowering Indonesia's Disaster Risk Index	Decline in Indonesia's Disaster Risk Index
Defense and Security Stability	Maintaining territorial integrity and a sense of security in the community	Military Strength Index Crime Rate
	Increased services and protection for Indonesian citizens and BHI abroad	Service and protection index for Indonesian citizens/BHI
	The realization of a solid national legal system	Legal Development Index

Source: Data processed, 2020

the availability of food in large quantities; therefore, it is necessary to synchronize policies between the center and the regions [46],[13].

Government programs related to population cannot be separated from gender equality programs. This means that in the context of overcoming the population explosion, aspects of structuring gender equality need to be improved [14],[15], and gender equality programs in the context of population management can be carried out [16],[17],[19],[20].

So, in the population structuring process, the central government's program must not forget the gender equality program which has become a global issue. At the local level, gender equality is also a major issue.

Recent studies reveal that a new challenge for the welfare of the population is to develop a population policy that can be implemented by local governments. The implementation of central government policies is the main issue in the preparation and implementation of regional policies [26].

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency for Banten Province in 2021, it was recorded that the workforce in February 2021 was 6.25 million people, an increase of 37.08 thousand people compared to August 2020. In line with the increase in the number of the workforce, the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) also experienced an increase in the number of people in the workforce. a decrease of 0.20 percentage points. The February 2021 Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) was 9.01 percent, down 1.63 percentage points compared to August 2020. The working population was 5.69 million people, an increase of 134.74 thousand people from August 2020. The largest percentage increase was in Agriculture (2.19 percent). Meanwhile, the sector that experienced the biggest decline was Transportation and Warehousing (1.22 percent). A total of 2.87 million people (50.49 percent) worked in informal activities; an increase of 1.32 percentage points compared to August 2020. The percentage of underemployed workers increased by 1.25 percentage points, while the percentage of part-time workers decreased by 0.67 percent. points compared to August 2020.

From these data, it seems that the current policy synchronization model has not produced maximum results, but has made a lot of progress, although not yet significant. The condition of policy synchronization that has not been maximized is one of the causes of population density, especially in the downtown area of Banten Province. According to welfare theory, as long as the country is not overcrowded, growth is automatically absorbed into the growing industrial system [25]. This finding is relevant to the study of population control to achieve social welfare by requiring policy synchronization between the central government and local governments, as well as between regions

[28], [29],[47]. Even in terms of national law, synchronization of policies to fulfill the state's responsibility for the welfare of the people is a must.

To build a population control model based on the synchronization of central government policies with local governments, there are two main focuses that the government must develop. The findings reveal that there are 4 stages. First, government regulations. The synchronization model is built concerning the central and local government regulations. There are 17 (seventeen) legal foundations for National Development and Population Control that can be implemented in synchronization practice.

“1) Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System; 2) Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government; 3) Law Number 33 of 2004 concerning Financial Balance between the Central Government and Regional Governments; 4) Law Number 17 of 2007 concerning the National Long-Term Development Plan for 2005-2025; 5) Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure; 6) Law No. 52 of 2009 concerning Population Development and Family Development; 7) Law 23/2014 concerning the Division of Government Affairs in the Field of Population Control and Family Planning; 8) Government Regulation Number 17 of 2017 concerning Synchronization of the National Development Planning and Budgeting Process and Regulation of the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas Number 5 of 2019 concerning Procedures for Compilation of Strategic Plan of Ministries/Agencies for 2020-2024; 9) PP RI No. 87 of 2014 concerning Population Development and Family Development, Family Planning, and Family Information Systems. Harmonization of Development Policies in the Sector of Population and Family Planning (KKB); 10) Permendagri Number 86 of 2017 concerning Procedures for Planning, Controlling and Evaluation of Regional Development, Procedures for Evaluation of Draft Regional Regulations concerning Regional Long-Term Development Plans and Regional Medium-Term Development Plans, as well as Procedures for Amendment to Regional Long-Term Development Plans, Long-Term Development Plans Regional Medium, and Local Government Work Plans; 11) Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 31 of 2019 concerning the Preparation of Work Plans for Regional Apparatuses for 2020; 12) Regional Regulation of Banten Province Number 1 of 2010 concerning Long-Term Development Plan of Banten Province for 2005-2025; 13) Regional Regulation of Banten Province Number 2 of 2011 concerning Spatial Planning of Banten Province of 2010-2030; 14) Banten Province Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2018 concerning Implementation of Family Resilience Development; 15)

Banten Governor Regulation Number 34 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Banten Governor Regulation Number 19 of 2019 concerning the 2020 Banten Provincial Government Work Plan; 16) Tangerang City Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2018 concerning the Second Amendment to Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2010 concerning the Implementation of Population Administration; 17) Banten Governor Regulation Number 6 of 2017 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Implementation of the Banten Province Regional Apparatus Forum.”

Synchronization Model concerning regulations as regulated in Law no. 52 of 2009 with Law no. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages in strengthening the program base at the field line level is very necessary considering the main targets and manifestations of the success of the Proud Kencana Program are at the field line level, namely in rural areas.

Referring to the funding framework, by Government Regulation Number 17 of 2017 concerning Synchronization of the National Development Planning and Budgeting Process, the budgeting approach is directed to program-based (money follow program) through performance-based budgeting. The funding framework is structured to integrate funding sources, both government and non-government funding sources, which are utilized in the context of achieving national development targets.

Second, build a Population Control Framework. The Population Control Framework contains an explanation of last year's population condition and the current year's forecast, which includes population indicators and local government policies needed to synchronize central and regional policies. The policy synchronization model certainly cannot be separated from the challenges and conditions of the global, national, and regional economies or the economic conditions of Banten itself. The policy synchronization model in general refers to the direction of national policies and strategies as outlined in the 2020-2024 RPJMN, especially in translating National Priorities through Priority Programs (PP) and Priority Activities (KP) which are directed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia as a focus of work in the Development period. Indonesian National. 2020-2024. Efforts to synchronize the policies of the central and regional governments of Banten Province regarding population control as contained in the 2020-2024 BKKBN Strategic Plan refers to the Regulation of the National Population and Family Planning Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2020 concerning the Strategic Plan of the National Population and Family Planning Agency of 2020-2024 article 5 as a guide in the preparation,

“...synchronization of program policies and activities, as well as synchronization/integration of the Family Development Program, Population and Family Planning or

the Proud Kencana Program, both between the central government and provincial, district, and city governments, as well as with stakeholders and partners.”

To fulfill this, in formulating an effective, efficient, and targeted policy synchronization model, it is necessary to pay attention to several population control issues including:

“a) the total birth rate nationally still needs to be reduced in order to achieve balanced population growth, as well as the need for attention to the high disparity in TFR and demographic conditions between regions; b) lack of capacity and capability of regional institutions that handle population control; c) not yet optimal synergy in the implementation of population control and utilization of population information data; d) the still low Population Insight Development Index (IPBK) which indicates that the involvement of the Regional Government (Pemda) in the management of the Population sector is not yet optimal; and e) the low level of public understanding of population issues so that massive and structured efforts are needed for IEC/promotion of the Proud Kencana Program; f) The Family Planning Program, or what is currently known as the Family Development, Population and Family Planning Program (Bangga Kencana) must also pay attention to gender equality issues in the development of its priority activities.”

The population structure of Banten Province shows positive characteristics as indicated by the high proportion of the productive age population. This population condition opens up opportunities for Indonesia to get a demographic dividend (demographic dividend). To maintain and utilize the demographic bonus to the fullest, an appropriate strategy is needed to improve the quality of Human Resources (HR) as development capital, and steps are needed to strengthen the integration and synchronization of population control policies so that the utilization of the demographic bonus can be more comprehensive.

The literature states that population density, lagging economic development resources and environmental constraints, and unemployment are the most severe problems that hinder national development [3]. And this empirically happened in the Banten Province. Therefore, building the right model in the context of population control must be seriously addressed by the local government. Although positive, the synchronization efforts that have been carried out since 2019 have been quite good.

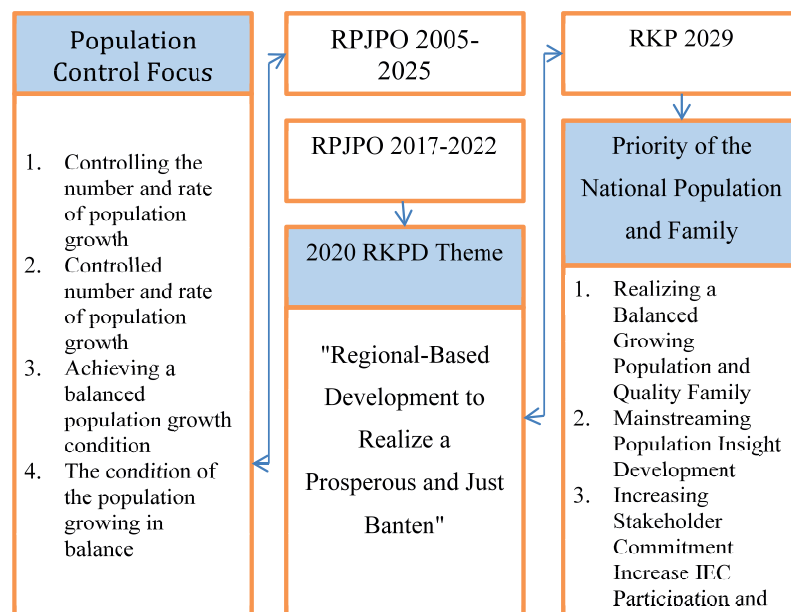
3.2. Population Control Model: Synchronization of Central Government and Provincial Government Policies

The second finding is related to the population control model in the form of policy synchronization, it is very important to pay attention to the Priority of Population Quantity

Control, and the Banten Province Policy Direction in 2020, Banten Province in 2020, so that the model is built right on target.

In the 2020 RKP, the development theme raised is “Regional-Based Development to Realize a Prosperous and Just Banten” which aims to maintain the sustainability of achieving the 2015-2019 RPJMN development results and optimizing the use of resources in the context of implementing the 2020-2024 RPJMN.

The population control model is aligned with regional-based development per the local characteristics and content of the development work area in Banten Province.



Source: Data processed, 2020

Figure 1: Population Control Model: Synchronization of Banten Province to the National.

According to the Head of the Data and Information Processing Section, Mr. Rosyidin stated that,

“Population policy is a relatively easy phenomenon. Various economic and social policies are alternatives for increasing the level of population welfare. The policy covers areas such as the provision of employment opportunities, educational opportunities, improving health, and efforts to increase the welfare of other residents. These various things affect the population in terms of the number, composition, and distribution or distribution of growth and other characteristics of the population.”

It is also necessary to distinguish between policy models that affect population variables and those that indirectly affect the population. Policies that directly affect population variables include gradually raising children to save them from various dangerous diseases in childhood, including Polio, stunting, hepatitis, and others. These policies

must be aligned between the central government and local governments. Aspects that are directly related to children’s problems must be the same priority for the central and local governments.

In more detail, the grouping of Banten Province development targets based on the Banten Province development priority approach must be in line with national priorities. It can be seen in the following table:

TABLE 2: Interconnection of Regional Development Priorities with National Priorities.

Regional Priority	National Priority
Poverty and unemployment reduction through social security and economic empowerment	Human Development and Poverty Reduction
Improved Access and Quality of Secondary Education and	
Special, Referral Health Services, Public Health and Environmental Health	Infrastructure and Regional Equity Realizing a Balanced Growing Population and Quality Family
Organizing a National Family Planning Program and Supporting Population Equality and Self-reliance	Organizing Family Planning and Reproductive Health Facilitating Family Development Developing Partnership Networks in Population Management, Family Planning and Family Development Consistently build and implement organizational work culture
Population Insight Development and utilizing population data to control population quantity and population projections/RPJMD/RPJMN/RenstraAnd so on	Real Sector Added Value, Industrialization and Job Opportunities
Development of the Tourism, Agriculture, Marine and Fisheries, Plantation and MSME Sector	Food, Water, Energy and Environment Security
Improving the Quality of the Housing and Settlement Environment	National Development by Good Corporate Governance

Source: Data processed, 2020

The literature explains that several problems related to population control and social welfare occur frequently. The literature study mentions, among other things, concerns over the possibility of coercive policies being implemented for population control [34],[35]. If there is no synchronization between the center and the regions, there will certainly be a population explosion, so coercive action is needed. If from the beginning there has been a synchronization of population policies, of course, the steps taken are only preventive, not coercive [36],[37].

Religious leaders must be partnered in the policy synchronization process so as not to carry out resistance or disobedience [38],[48], if they are not partnered from the start, there will be a process of opposition to the family planning program and indifference to population growth [38],[39].

The entire description above directs researchers to make a temporary conclusion that the central government's policies that are in sync with local governments will be able to have a good impact on the population problem-solving program. The Synchronization Model of the main population policies and cross-sectoral policies in Banten Province should focus on the Family Planning (KB) policy outlined by the central government. This policy is widely known by all family planning officers and the wider community. Family planning can be implemented in rural areas effectively. This is different from the pattern of family planning distribution which usually starts from the city to the countryside, so the process is slow.

Strengthening the coordination and synchronization of cross-sectoral Proud Kencana activities carried out in the KB Village, Banten Province. Synchronizing cross-sectoral activities can increase the benefits of Kampung KB for the community, especially if it can be implemented properly on target (regional target segmentation) or under community needs (community needs segmentation). In addition, this coordination can also be carried out to realize the synergy of data owned by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (Kemendes PDTT), especially data related to the 3T (Foremost, Frontier, and Outermost Indonesia) areas. as a database for determining the segmentation/target location of the KB Village area that needs immediate special attention.

The literature states that various local government regulations must fully refer to population policies at the central level (Wang & Zhang, 2018). Population control policies are also able to encourage more investment in human resources [49],[50].

This policy emerged as a result of a process that could potentially stabilize overcrowding. The population distribution policy conveyed by the central government must be carried out by local governments in the form of population distribution in areas that lack human resources so that there is equitable development [51]. This proves that it is very important to design a population distribution mechanism in Banten Province to follow the direction of the central government.

Local populations must be identified and investigated if one is to understand changes in population size at the national level [52]. Population control policies by increasing the age at first marriage should be welcomed by local governments [53]. The creation of centers of population economic growth compiled by the central government to improve people's welfare must also be supported by local governments [54].

The importance of the role of local government does not only apply in Indonesia, but also throughout the world. In his book, *If Major Ruled the World* (2013), Benjamin Barber puts his hope in the mayor to address the world's major problems (climate change,

prevention, mitigation, drug trafficking) all of which are in support of central government policies. According to him, local government is the energy and energy of change for the central government. According to Barber, three reasons drive this thinking: (i) the city is more than just a collection of residents, and because it is an economic engine that will drive the economic engine of the state; (ii) cities have become home to the originators and incubators of various social, economic and cultural innovations; and (iii) city leaders and local governments are not burdened with sovereignty issues and national boundaries that prevent them from working together, but they must unite to help the central government in all matters including the process of overcoming the population explosion.

From the aforementioned impacts, it is clear that rapid population growth, due to the lack of synchronization between central and local government policies, has complex multi-faceted consequences, causing serious concerns for planners as well as academics, as the large amount of recent literature on this aspect [54]. Today, problems related to population growth in Banten Province have acquired the most importance as an overall development syndrome, especially given the deteriorating resource situation, environmental degradation, and resulting poor quality of life - all caused by rapid population growth. Therefore, the population control model should focus not only on the quality but also on the quantity of the population. Synchronization of population policies is the key to the success of the program.

4. Conclusion

The success of the policy synchronization model between the central government and the provincial government is an integral part of the national development planning system, so it refers to the laws and regulations, RPJMN 2020-2024, and policies related to population control that have been set by the government. In general, the logical framework built in this synchronization is an effort to make a direct and measurable contribution to the achievement of national development goals and targets set out in the 2020-2024 RPJMN. One of the most basic references in policy synchronization efforts is the "National Priority (PN) for the Improvement of Quality and Competitive Human Resources (HR), with the Priority Program (PP) for Population Control and Strengthening Population Governance at the regional level, through the implementation of Priority Activities. (KP) Integration and Synchronization of Population Control Policies and Improving Access and Quality of Health Services, as well as KPs for Improving Maternal and Child Health, Family Planning, and Reproductive Health that are aligned

between the central and regional governments. Thus, this study reveals more deeply the impact of policy synchronization on the success of overcoming the population explosion both on a national and local scale. In the future, the population policy synchronization model needs special attention, considering the impact that arises from the problem of population control that is not synchronized between the center and the regions will cause program failure at the provincial and national levels.

References

- [1] Olorunfemi, J. F., & Fashagba, I. (2021). Population census administration in Nigeria. *Nigerian politics*, 353-367.
- [2] Peterson EW. The role of population in economic growth. *SAGE Open*. 2017;7(4):2158244017736094.
- [3] Huo J, Zhang X, Zhang Z, Chen Y. Research on Population Development in Ethnic Minority Areas in the Context of China's Population Strategy Adjustment. *Sustainability*. 2020;12(19):8021.
- [4] Xu Y, Luo D. Is China's public housing programme destined to fail? Evidence from the city of Changsha. *Popul Space Place*. 2021;27(1):e2375.
- [5] Hoffmann E, Barros H, Ribeiro AI. Socioeconomic inequalities in green space quality and accessibility—Evidence from a Southern European city. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. 2017 Aug;14(8):916.
- [6] Li L, Jiang C, Murtugudde R, Liang XZ, Sapkota A. Global population exposed to extreme events in the 150 most populated cities of the world: implications for public health. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. 2021;18(3):1293.
- [7] Chong DW, Jawahir S, Tan EH, Sararaks S. Redesigning a healthcare demand questionnaire for National Population Survey: Experience of a developing country. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. 2021;18(9):4435.
- [8] Beaunoyer E, Dupéré S, Guitton MJ. COVID-19 and digital inequalities: reciprocal impacts and mitigation strategies. *Comput Human Behav*. 2020;111:106424.
- [9] Mouratidis K. Is compact city livable? The impact of compact versus sprawled neighbourhoods on neighbourhood satisfaction. *Urban Stud*. 2018;55(11):2408–30.
- [10] Didenko I, Volik K, Vasylieva T, Lyeonov S, Antoniuk N. Environmental migration and country security: Theoretical analysis and empirical research. In *E3S Web of Conferences* (Vol. 234, p. 00010). EDP Sciences.
- [11] Dris R, Agarwal S, Laforsch C. Plastics: From a success story to an environmental problem and a global challenge. *Glob Chall*. 2021;4(6).

- [12] Christensen T, Læg Reid P. Menyeimbangkan kapasitas tata kelola dan legitimasi: bagaimana pemerintah Norwegia menangani krisis COVID-19 sebagai yang berkinerja tinggi. *Review Administrasi Publik*. 2020;80(5):774–9.
- [13] Ashirov A, Baimakhanova G, Bitemirova A, Kybrayeva N, Shaqraeva B. Global problems of food security. *EurAsian Journal of BioSciences*. 2020;14(1):1941–9.
- [14] Heise L, Greene ME, Opper N, Stavropoulou M, Harper C, Nascimento M, et al.; Gender Equality, Norms, and Health Steering Committee. Gender inequality and restrictive gender norms: Framing the challenges to health. *Lancet*. 2019;393(10189):2440–54.
- [15] Altuzarra A, Gálvez-Gálvez C, González-Flores A. Is gender inequality a barrier to economic growth? A panel data analysis of developing countries. *Sustainability*. 2021;13(1):367.
- [16] Park KH. Educational expansion and educational inequality on income distribution. *Econ Educ Rev*. 1996;15(1):51–8.
- [17] Hannum E, Meiyan W. Geography and educational inequality in China. *China Econ Rev*. 2006;17(3):253–65.
- [18] Beach D, From T, Johansson M, Öhrn E. Educational and spatial justice in rural and urban areas in three Nordic countries: A meta-ethnographic analysis. *Education Inquiry*. 2018;9(1):4–21.
- [19] Gorard S. *Education policy: Evidence of equity and effectiveness*. Policy Press; 2018.
- [20] Liu A, Li W, Xie Y. Social inequality in child educational development in China. *Chin J Sociol*. 2020;6(2):219–38.
- [21] Unterhalter E, Howell C. Unaligned connections or enlarging engagements? Tertiary education in developing countries and the implementation of the SDGs. *High Educ*. 2021;81(1):9–29.
- [22] Simon JL, Pilarski AM. The effect of population growth upon the quantity of education children receive. *Rev Econ Stat*. 1979;61(4):572–84.
- [23] Wang X, Zhang J. Beyond the Quantity–Quality tradeoff: population control policy and human capital investment. *J Dev Econ*. 2018;135:222–34.
- [24] Behrman J, Kohler HP. *Population quantity, quality, and mobility*. United Kingdom: Oxford University; 2013.
- [25] Badan Pusat Statistik. (2021). Hasil Sensus Penduduk 2020. Diakses dari <https://www.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2021/01/21/1854/hasil-sensus-penduduk-2020.html>. Pada tanggal 29 April 2021 (pukul 07.11 WIB).
- [26] Beveridge WH. The Problem of the Unemployed. *Sociol Rev*. 1906;sp3(1):323–41.

- [27] De La Croix D, Doepke M. (2021). A soul's view of the optimal population problem. *Mathematical Social Sciences*. NBER Working Paper No. 28554, pp. 1-33. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mathsocsci.2021.03.005>.
- [28] Chung JH. Studies of central-provincial relations in the People's Republic of China: a mid-term appraisal. *China Q.* 1995;142:487–508.
- [29] He Q, Liu J, Xue C, Zhou S. Bureaucratic integration and synchronization of regional economic growth: Evidence from China. *China Econ Rev.* 2020;63:101310.
- [30] Bian Z, Ma J, Ni J, Stewart S. Synchronization of regional growth dynamics in China. *China Econ Rev.* 2020;61:101226.
- [31] Liu D, Wang Q, Song Y. China's business cycles at the provincial level: national synchronization, interregional coordination and provincial idiosyncrasy. *Int Rev Econ Finance.* 2020;69:629–50.
- [32] Madalina M, Purwadi H, Firdausy AG. Meeting the Right to Adequate Housing in Indonesia: National Legal Synchronization Perspective. *JL Pol'y & Globalization.* 2015;44:36.
- [33] Alasuutari P. The synchronization of national policies: Ethnography of the global tribe of moderns. Routledge; 2015. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203597729>
- [34] Protik AE, Nichols-Barrer I, Berman J, Sloan M. Bridging the information gap between citizens and local governments: evidence from a civic participation strengthening program in Rwanda. *World Dev.* 2018;108:145–56.
- [35] Greenhill KM. Weapons of mass migration: Forced displacement, coercion, and foreign policy. Cornell University Press; 2010. <https://doi.org/10.7591/9780801458668>
- [36] Greenhill KM. Open arms behind barred doors: fear, hypocrisy and policy schizophrenia in the European migration crisis. *Eur Law J.* 2016;22(3):317–32.
- [37] Rahman MM. Do population density, economic growth, energy use and exports adversely affect environmental quality in Asian populous countries? *Renew Sustain Energy Rev.* 2017;77:506–14.
- [38] Roscoe, P., Sandweiss, D. H., & Robinson, E. (2021). Population density and size facilitate interactive capacity and the rise of the state. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B*, 376(1816), 20190725.
- [39] Etokidem AJ, Ndifon W, Etowa J, Asuquo EF. Family planning practices of rural community dwellers in cross River State, Nigeria. *Niger J Clin Pract.* 2017 Jun;20(6):707–15.
- [40] Chukwuji, C. N., Tsafe, A. G., Sayudi, S., Yusuf, Z., & Zakariya, J. (2018). Awareness, access and utilization of family planning information in Zamfara State, Nigeria. *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*, 771.

- [41] Sidibe AM, Kadetz PI, Hesketh T. Factors Impacting Family Planning Use in Mali and Senegal. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. 2020;17(12):4399.
- [42] Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional (BKKBN). (2015). Rencana Strategis Direktorat Pemanduan Kebijakan Pengendalian Penduduk Tahun 2015-2019. Diakses dari https://www.bkkbn.go.id/po-content/uploads/RENSTRA_Ditjakduk_Tahun_2015_2019.pdf. Pada tanggal 29 April 2021 (pukul 07.11 WIB).
- [43] Fajardin M. (2019). Sejumlah Kebijakan Pemerintah diharapkan Sinkron dengan Daerah. Diakses dari <https://nasional.sindonews.com/berita/1422266/12/sejumlah-kebijakan-pemerintah-diharapkan-sinkron-dengan-daerah>. Pada tanggal 30 April 2021 pukul 05.50 WIB
- [44] Situmorang H. d. (2019). Pengamat: Perlunya Sinkronisasi Kebijakan Pemerintah Pusat dan Pemda. Diakses dari <https://www.beritasatu.com/nasional/565593/pengamat-perlunya-sinkronisasi-kebijakan-pemerintah-pusat-dan-pemda>. Pada tanggal 30 April 2021 pukul 05.49 WIB
- [45] Ponorogo P. (2017). Sinkronisasi Kebijakan Pengendalian Kualitas Penduduk Di Kabupaten Ponorogo Tahun 2017. Diakses dari <https://ponorogo.go.id/2017/05/24/sinkronisasi-kebijakan-pengendalian-kualitas-penduduk-di-kabupaten-ponorogo-tahun-2017/>. Pada tanggal 30 April 2021 (pukul 05.00 WIB).
- [46] Crist E, Mora C, Engelman R. The interaction of human population, food production, and biodiversity protection. *Science*. 2017 Apr;356(6335):260–4.
- [47] Chung JH. Studies of central-provincial relations in the People’s Republic of China: a mid-term appraisal. *China Q*. 1995;142:487–508.
- [48] Nica A. Exiters of religious fundamentalism: Reconstruction of social support and relationships related to well-being. *Ment Health Relig Cult*. 2019;22(5):543–56.
- [49] Zhang J. The evolution of China’s one-child policy and its effects on family outcomes. *J Econ Perspect*. 2017;31(1):141–60.
- [50] Chen Q. Relaxed population policy, family size and parental investments in children’s education in rural Northwestern China. *Int J Educ Dev*. 2017;54:39–50.
- [51] Murdoch WW. Population regulation in theory and practice. *Ecology*. 1994;75(2):271–87.
- [52] Ehrlich PR, Birch LC. The” balance of nature” and” population control. *Am Nat*. 1967;101(918):97–107.

- [53] Mitra, A.P. (1990): 'Influence of Population Growth on Environment' Yojna (Special Issue) : Development and Population, Jan. '90, p. 40.
- [54] Pal A, Pal BK. Population Growth, Environment And Development: Perspectives On Issues, Impacts And Strategies. ESSENCE-International Journal for Environmental Rehabilitation and Conservation. 2016;VII(1):101–18.