

---

# IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC POLICY

**Harson Towalu**

Postgraduate Bina Taruna University Gorontalo, Indonesia

e-mail: harson670@gmail.com

\*Correspondence: harson670@gmail.com

Submitted: 27 July 2022,

Revised: 04 August 2022,

Accepted: 25 August 2022

**Abstract.** Population development policies related to national and regional development need to be strengthened both conceptually and practically. At the policy level, population development must be able to integrate national and regional population issues to create the concept of population-oriented development. The purpose of this study is to describe population development policies in Boalemo Regency related to policy implementation; policy concept; and the situation and conditions of population development. The method used is Observation; Documentation; and FGD, with the support of secondary data analysis and document review. The results of the study indicate that generally the implementation of population development policies in the Boalemo district has been carried out optimally, but still needs to be improved, especially in: Population Quantity Development Policy; Population Quality; Family planning; Mobility; and Population data and information. The implementation of Population-oriented Development Policies and Sustainable Population Development need to be given top priority. For this reason, a very important factor to improve is the Human Development Index (IPM).

**Keywords:** policy; implementation; population development.

---

## INTRODUCTION

Population development policies in the context of national and regional development need to be strengthened, both in concept and implementation. At the policy level, population development must be able to integrate national and regional population issues so as to give birth to the concept of population-oriented development ([Stokes & Seto, 2019](#)). The synergy of population-oriented policies with the quality of human resources requires the quality of the population as a systemic vehicle in producing people who have life skills, personal skills that include self-awareness and thinking skills, as well as social skills, academic skills, and vocational skills ([Murni et al., 2022](#)). The main problem is the high population growth and the unbalanced distribution and age structure ([O'Sullivan, 2018](#)).

At the implementation level, the population development policy is expected to be able to raise the standard of living of the population so that they become more advanced, independent, happy, and prosperous ([Muhamad Khair et al., 2020](#)); ([Leal Filho et al., 2019](#)). Where Population Development must really be able to take advantage of demographic bonus opportunities to trigger economic growth and improve people's welfare ([Wandita et al., 2022](#)); ([Sampedro-Piquero et al., 2018](#)).

Through the policy of Presidential Regulation Number 153 of 2014 concerning the Grand Design of Population Development, it is explained that the Grand Design of Population Development (GDPK) has 5 pillars namely Control of population quantity; Improving the quality of the

population; Arrangement of distribution and direction of population mobility; Quality family development; Arrangement of population data/information/population administration ([Wu et al., 2020](#)). For this reason, this research is expected to provide a scientific foothold on the facts of the ongoing population phenomenon as well as to bridge it in the handling of this phenomenon through a population policy that is more pro-society.

## METHODS

The type of research used is normative juridical research in the form of regulatory research that focuses on the study of theoretical aspects in the form of principles, norms, or policy regulation rules. While the method used is 1). Observation; 2). Documentation; 3). FGD. The analysis that will be used is secondary data analysis and document review.

Residents are people/residents who live in an area and settle or intend to stay longer ([Mahan et al., 2018](#)). Based on Law 52 of 2009 concerning population development and family development, it is explained that residents are Indonesian citizens and foreigners residing in Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. While the population matters relating to the number, structure, growth, distribution, mobility, distribution, quality, and welfare conditions relating to politics, economy, socio-culture, religion, and beliefs as well as the environment of the local population.

Furthermore ([Li et al., 2019](#)) said that development is a conscious, continuous

process of change, for the purpose of improving life for the better. Therefore, development must be able to overcome existing problems by adjusting to the potential of the region/region (Kwade et al., 2018). Broadly speaking, population development includes 5 (five) aspects, namely: First, related to population quantity, including the number, structure, and composition of the population, population growth rate, and population distribution. Second, it relates to the quality of the population related to health status and mortality rates, education levels, and poverty rates. The third is population mobility, such as the level of migration that affects the distribution of population between regions, both between islands and between urban and rural areas. The fourth is population data and information and the fifth is the harmonization of population policies. These five aspects are known as the 5 pillars of population development (Cleland et al., 2019).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Table 1.** Comparison of Regency/City Population in Gorontalo Province with Boalemo Regency in 2019-2021

Regency/City	Total Population (Soul)		
	2019	2020	2021
Kab. Boalemo	167,024.0	145,868	147,038
Kab. Gorontalo	378,527.0	393,107.0	395,635
Kab. Pohuwato	161,373.0	146,432.0	147,689
Kab. Bone Bolango	161,236.0	162,778.0	164,277
Kab. North Gorontalo	115,072.0	124,957.0	126,521
Gorontalo City	219,399.0	198,539.0	199,788
<b>Gorontalo Province</b>	<b>1,202,631</b>	<b>1,171,681</b>	<b>1,180,948</b>

Source: BPS Gorontalo province (processed by the review team)

## A. Research Results

Boalemo Regency is an area that has a relatively small population. With such conditions, this district has a great opportunity to organize and regulate the dynamics of its population. In addition to the relatively small population and potential area, the Boalemo government has many opportunities opportunities to organize it more optimally.

Geographically, the location of Boalemo Regency is in the southern part of the Province of Gorontalo, with positions 00°23'50" to 00°55'40" North Latitude and 122°01'10" to 122°39'25" East Longitude, with a population of 147,038 people. This number is relatively small when compared to the total population of Gorontalo province of 1,171,681 people or only 12.55%. Meanwhile, when compared to the total population of Indonesia in 2021, which is 273,879,750 people, the population of Boalemo Regency is only 0.054%.

In terms of the 5 pillars of population development in Boalemo district, it can be explained as follows:

#### 1. Population Quantity Policy

In the context of population, according to data from the Central Statistics Agency in table 1, the total population of Boalemo Regency is 147,038 people. Like the population of other districts/cities in Gorontalo province, the population of Boalemo district has changed over the last few years. In 2019, the population of Gorontalo province was 1,202,631, and the population of Boalemo district was 167,204 people. Whereas in 2020 the population of Gorontalo province has increased to 1,171,681, on the other hand when compared to 2019, 2020 the

population of Boalemo district has actually decreased to 146,568. Meanwhile, in 2021 the population of Gorontalo province will increase to 1,181,948, and the population in Boalemo Regency will also increase by 147,038. Thus, the population in the Boalemo district always experiences erratic and non-linear fluctuations.

Judging from the sex ratio, the ratio of the male and female population in Boalemo Regency between 3 years on average reaches 97.15 percent. This means that for every 100 women there are approximately 97 men. The sex ratio in Boalemo Regency is close to the ideal value because it is close to 100 percent. as the data contained in table 2 below.

**Table 2.** Comparison of the Gender Ratio of Regency/City Population in Gorontalo Province with Boalemo Regency in 2016 – 2018

County/City	Number of Population by Gender (Soul)								
	Man			Woman			Male and female		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
Boalemo	78117	80312	80703	75891	78021	78402	154008	158333	159105
Gorontalo	186388	187301	186771	186468	187622	187087	372856	374923	373858
Pohuwato	76202	77977	78422	74183	76014	76292	150385	153991	154714
Bone Bolango	77805	78816	78109	77433	78370	77841	155238	157186	155950
Gorontalo Utara	56589	57220	56469	55235	55755	55224	111824	112975	111693
Kota Gorontalo	101381	103584	103345	105073	107198	107477	206454	210782	210822

Source: BPS Gorontalo province (processed by the review team)

Meanwhile, the comparison of the dependency ratio can be interpreted as a comparison between the total population of non-productive age (under 15 years of age and over 65 years of age) and the productive age population (age 16 – 64 years), it can be seen in table 3. Boalemo Regency

has a dependency ratio of 50.80 percent in 2016. The value of the ratio shows that 100 productive population bears 50 – 51 non-productive age population. This data is still quite high when compared to the average dependency ratio of Gorontalo province, which is 48.20 percent.

The dependency ratio has decreased quite steadily so in 2018 the dependency ratio value reached a fairly low value of 46.22 percent. However, it is still high compared to the average

dependency ratio of Gorontalo province, which is 44.32 percent. This decrease in dependency ratio is in line with the projected demographic dividend or demographic bonus.

**Table 3.** Comparison of Regency/City Dependency Ratios in Gorontalo Province with Boalemo Regency 2016-2018

Region Se Province	Dependency Ratio (Province)		
	2016	2017	2018
Boalemo	50.80	50.50	46.22
Gorontalo	48.90	48.60	45.91
Pohuwato	49.60	49.30	43.04
Bone Bolango	49.00	48.80	44.40
Gorontalo Utara	53.00	52.70	49.00
Kota Gorontalo	41.00	40.90	38.84
Provinsi Gorontalo	48.20	47.90	44.32

Source: BPS Gorontalo Province: 2022. (processed by the review team)

In the context of population quantity issues, the Boalemo Regency Government needs to anticipate and control the increase in population and ratio dependency. If this is not anticipated in advance, it will have an impact on the burden on the economy and have the opportunity to cause new problems in the population.

## 2. Population Quality Policy

In general, the population quality improvement policy can be seen from

the improvement in several aspects, among others:

### a) Educational Aspect

The Average Length of Schooling Indicator is a measure of the absorption capacity of the education system for the population undergoing the education process. This figure shows changes in the population, especially young people who are still in school.

**Table 4.** Comparison of Average Years of Schooling in Gorontalo Province and Boalemo Province 2018-2020

Province/District/City	Average Length of School (Years)		
	2018	2019	2020
Kabupaten Boalemo	6.53	6.54	6.82
Kabupaten Gorontalo	6.83	7.11	7.13
Kabupaten Pohuwato	6.85	7.10	7.12
Kabupaten Bone Bolango	8.04	8.07	8.31

Kabupaten Gorontalo Utara	6.72	6.74	7.03
Kota Gorontalo	10.34	10.35	10.36
Provinsi Gorontalo	7.46	7.69	7.82

Source: BPS Gorontalo Province (processed by the review team)

When we compare the average length of schooling in Bolalemo Regency with the average length of school in general in Gorontalo province, there is an increase in the average length of schooling. Where in 2018 the average length of school in Boalemo district was 6.53, and in Gorontalo province was 7.46. In 2019 it rose to 6.54, on the other hand, the province of Gorontalo also rose by 7.68. In 2020 the average length of schooling in Bolalemo district rose to 6.82, for Gorontalo province the average length of schooling also rose to 7.82.

The Pure Enrollment Rate (APM) or net enrollment rate at the elementary level shows good progress. The net enrollment rate at the elementary level was only 2012 with 89.21 percent, the rest of the net enrollment rates have been stable, approaching 100 percent. In contrast to the elementary level, the pure participation rate for the junior high school level requires improvement. This can be seen from the pure participation rate at the junior high school level which did not experience a significant increase. In 2010 the net enrollment rate was 80.70 percent, but in

subsequent years the figure decreased to 77.44 percent in 2014 and increased slightly in 2017 to 83.89 percent.

Meanwhile, the Gross Enrollment Rate (APK) at all levels of education in Boalemo Regency has also shown good progress except in 2015. For elementary school, the net enrollment rate in 2015 was 95.52 percent, junior high school level 85.47 percent, and SMA 72.61 percent.

b. Health Aspects.

In the health aspect, life expectancy in general can be used to assess the health level of the population as well as to show the state and system of existing health services in the community. Where Life Expectancy (AHH) is the average year of life that will come and is lived by a person since birth. This is because life expectancy can be seen as a final form of the results of efforts to improve overall health standards.

Life expectancy in Boalemo Regency throughout the period 2018-2020 has increased continuously. In fact, the life expectancy in Boalemo Regency is the highest under Gorontalo City and higher than in Gorontalo province.

**Table 5.** Comparison of Regency/City Life Expectancy in the Province with Boalemo Regency in 2018 – 2019

Province/District/City	Life Expectancy (Years)		
	2018	2019	2020
Kabupaten Boalemo	68.25	68.83	69.07
Kabupaten Gorontalo	66.98	67.45	67.58
Kabupaten Pohuwato	63.25	63.83	64.07
Kabupaten Bone Bolango	67.95	68.38	68.46
Kabupaten Gorontalo Utara	65.36	65.79	65.87
Kota Gorontalo	72.02	72.42	72.49
Provinsi Gorontalo	67.45	67.93	68.07

Source: BPS Regency of Gorontalo Province (processed by the review team)

Life Expectancy of Boalemo Regency in 2018 is 68.25, while the average Life Expectancy Gorontalo province only amounted to 67.48. In 2019 there was an increase to 68.83 on the other hand the average achievement of Gorontalo province was 67.93. In 2020 the life expectancy of Boalemo district has increased to 69.07, for the average Gorontalo province is 68.07.

In general, the policy directions for improving the quality of the population in the health sector are implemented through

1. Improving the quality of life 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;
2. improvement of nutritional status by strengthening the improvement of community nutrition and increasing the availability and accessibility of

food for the population;

3. 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.
- c. Human Development Index  
in 2018 Boalemo Regency's human development index is 64.99. This figure is still below the average HDI of Gorontalo province which is 67.71. In the following year 2019, the HDI of the Boalemo district increased to 65.53. Nevertheless, this figure is still below the average HDI of Gorontalo province, which is 69.49. In 2020, Boalemo Regency's HDI continues to increase, which is 65.91. Likewise, the average HDI for the province of Gprpntalo increased by 68.68, meaning that the HDI in the district of Boalemo was still below the average HDI for the province of Gorontalo.

**Table 6.** Comparison of the Human Development Index of Boalemo Regency with Regencies/Cities in Gorontalo Province in 2018 – 2020

Province/District/City	Human Development Index		
	2018	2019	2020
Kabupaten Boalemo	64.99	65.53	65.91
Kabupaten Gorontalo	65.78	66.69	66.92
Kabupaten Pohuwato	64.44	65.27	65.37
Kabupaten Bone Bolango	69.06	69.63	69.98
Kabupaten Gorontalo Utara	64.06	64.52	64.86
Kota Gorontalo	76.53	77.08	77.13
Provinsi Gorontalo	67.71	68.49	68.68

Source: Source: BPS of Gorontalo Province (processed by the review team)

Thus, judging from the HDI achievements in table 6, it appears that the Regional Government of Boalemo Regency has made efforts to continuously improve HDI even though it is still in minimal numbers. For this reason, the government needs more incentives to motivate all stakeholders to increase the HDI to at least equal to the average HDI for the province of Gorontalo or if necessary, greater than the average HDI for the province of Gorontalo.

d. Poverty and Inequality

Based on the BPS definition, Poverty is seen as a condition in

which a person does not have the economic capacity to meet basic food and non-food needs as measured by the expenditure side. A person is said to be poor if he has an average per capita expenditure in a month below the poverty line. In 2019, Boalemo Regency had a poor population of 31,310 people, or 18.87 percent. The percentage of the poor in 2019 is still quite high when compared to the average percentage of the poor in Gorontalo province which is 15.52 percent.

**Table 7.** Comparison of the number and percentage of poor people in the district/city of the province of Gorontalo with the population of the district of Boalemo

Region Se Province	Number and Percentage of Poor Population					
	2019		2020		2021	
	Jlh	%	Jlh	%	Jlh	%
Kabupaten Boalemo	33.310	18.87	31.630	18.57	31.830	19.00
Kabupaten Gorontalo	68.310	18.06	66.720	17.56	67.210	17.89
Kabupaten	29.130	18.16	28.92	17.62	29.220	18.08



Pohuwato						
Kabupaten Bone	25.910	16.12	25.730	15.81	25.760	16.30
Bolango						
Kabupaten	19.460	16.95	19.560	16.88	19.340	17.23
Gorontalo Utara						
Kota Gorontalo	11.910	5.45	12.460	5.59	12.940	5.93
Provinsi Gorontalo	186.030	15.52	185.020	15.22	186.290	15.61

Source: BPS of Gorontalo province (processed by the review team)

However, in 2020 there was a decline in the percentage of poor people by 18.57 percent even though in terms of the population poor increased by 31,630 people. The percentage in 2020 is still quite large when compared to the average percentage of the poor population of Gorontalo province which is 15.22 percent. Meanwhile, in 2021 there will be an increase in the number of poor people by 19.00 percent. This number has increased compared to the achievement in the previous year. This is presumably due to the situation and conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic that hit the international world. In order to reduce the poverty rate which is still high and reduce inequality in income and expenditure of the population, the government of Boalemo Regency 2017 has rolled out a Policy of 14 (fourteen) regional superior programs, as stated in the RPJMD of Boalemo Regency for 2017-2022. This program is in direct contact with poverty alleviation and reduction of income inequality, which include: (1) Providing business capital loans to farmers

and fishermen as well as small entrepreneurs through BUMD; (2) Facilitate the management of BPJS for the community; (3) Free food for one patient's family who looks after the patient while being treated at the RSTN; (4) Free seeds and fertilizers for farmers and will open access roads for farming (JUT); (5) Free SIM for motorbike, bent or and four-wheeled car drivers; (6) Free ambulance fee; and (7) Free Raskin for poor families. The purpose of this activity is to compile a picture of income in relation to economic development planning as a reference for the government so that the regional economic potential can be optimized and have a significant impact on improving the welfare of the people of Boalemo Regency. According to research results from (Nurdin, Wawan K Tolinggi, and Amelia Murtisari, 2020), the Gini Ratio Index in Boalemo Regency in 2018 was in the range of 0.577 to 0.790 which indicates that Boalemo Regency has a relatively high level of inequality. This figure is an early warning for Boalemo Regency so that it can anticipate the income

distribution gap that exists among its people.

e. Unemployment Rate

One of the important variables in the development of Boalemo Regency is the problem of labor. Labor itself is a population that is

able to work to produce goods and services. According to BPS, the population classified as labor is the population aged 15 to 64 years which is also known as the labor force.

**Table 9.** Rate and Labor Force Participation of Boalemo Regency in 2020

Employment Indicator	Employment Indicator (Percent)			
	Male 2020	Male 2020	Female 2020	Total 2020
Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka	4.36	2.60		3.66
Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja	79.76	54.13		67.14

Source: BPS of Boalemo Regency (processed by the review team)

Based on table 9 above, the Unemployment rate in Boalemo Regency in 2020 reached 3.66 percent. This figure is obtained from the average unemployment rate for the male sex which is 4.36 percent and the unemployment rate for the female sex at 2.60 percent. Similarly, the Labor Force Participation rate, which reached an average of 67.14 percent. This figure is also obtained from the Male Labor Force Participation Rate of 79.76 percent and the Female Labor Force Participation Rate of 54.13 percent. Thus, it can be analyzed that the open unemployment rate and the labor force participation rate are more dominated by the male gender. On the other hand, the male gender is generally the economic backbone

of the family.

According to Plt. The head of the Gorontalo BPS (Rudi Cahyono) said that the COVID-19 pandemic was the main factor in the rising unemployment rate. Whereas the whole, the working age population affected by the COVID-19 pandemic started from being unemployed, then increased to not being in the labor force, and after that, it changed to reduced working hours. The last is temporarily not working.

f. Family Development

In the perspective of National Resilience, the family is one of the important gates to maintaining and strengthening the nation and state. According to (Singgih et al., 2016) family, resilience is defined as a dynamic condition of a family that

has tenacity and resilience in facing and overcoming all threats, challenges, obstacles, and disturbances, which come from outside and from within, directly or indirectly, which endangers the harmony, continuity, and integrity of the family.

Based on table 10, it appears

that the role of Women's Income Contribution in fostering and building a family is very significant. In 2019, the contribution of women's income in the Boalemo district could reach 29.21 percent, even higher than the average income contribution of women in the province of Gorontalo.

**Table 10.** Comparison of Regency/City Family Classifications in Gorontalo Province with Boalemo Regency in 2019-2021

Wilayah Provinsi	Se	Klasifikasi Keluarga								
		Pra Sejahtera			Keluarga Sejahtera			Jumlah		
		2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Boalemo		17652	4443	17710	26379	35193	24537	44031	39636	42247
Gorontalo		30769	9857	22882	70279	86582	94857	101048	96439	117739
Pohuwato		17330	6637	17724	28086	22962	22839	45416	29599	40563
Bone Bolango		16531	4039	16230	27504	37848	30149	44035	41887	46379
Gorontalo Utara		9973	2972	9958	19345	26962	21826	29318	29934	31784
Kota Gorontalo		16299	2213	13009	28974	46573	37818	45273	48786	50827
Provinsi Gorontalo		108554	30161	97513	200567	256120	232026	309121	286281	329539

Source: BPS Boalemo Regency (processed by the review team)

In general, the direction of family development policies carried out by the Boalemo Regency Government are:

1. Strengthening family life planning for adolescents both physical and mental;
2. Increasing knowledge and skills in fulfilling family nutrition for families;
3. increasing knowledge and skills of parenting as well as child and adolescent growth and development for families;

4. increasing knowledge and skills in making relationships between family members and between generations;
5. strengthening old age life planning for families;
6. assisting the elderly population through the community and family.

g. Population Distribution and Mobility

According to the report (Survey and Antar, 2015), In order to obtain information about migration, a

---

concept is needed that can be used to capture moving information from a person. In 2017, there were 44,242 people from other regencies or regencies who entered Boalemo Regency (incoming migration). This in-migration is dominated by 23,752 women, the remaining 20,490 are men. Meanwhile, in the same year, the population of Boalemo Regency who migrated out was 99,153 people. From these two indicators, it was found that the net migration of Boalemo Regency was -54,911 – where it was found that more residents of Boalemo Regency migrated out of the Regency or other Regency residents who entered Boalemo Regency.

h. Population Data and Information

In general, the Population Administration Management Information System that uses the application is more accurate than the manual system. In this context, the Boalemo Regency Government reported that as many as 105,400 residents of Boalemo Regency had birth certificates. The number who already have a birth certificate of the entire population is 62.09 percent. Meanwhile, in terms of ID cards, as many as 98.83 percent of the population of Boalemo Regency already have ID cards. For family card ownership, there are 43,414 family heads who already have a family card or 89.57 percent of the total number of family heads in Boalemo Regency.

However, sectoral data

obtained through routine statistics on population, family planning, and family data collection cannot be used optimally in the supervision, monitoring, control and evaluation of the KKBPK program, because the data processing system is still of poor quality. For this reason, population administration information systems and services are created to solve existing problems.

## B. Discussion

Policy implementation is an action by the government in regulating and managing community needs in various matters including the fulfillment of basic population services for the community. Based on the results of population data analysis, residents in Bolalemo district are expected not only as subjects of development but also as objects. In the sense that the population must be fostered and developed so that they are able to become drivers of development and at the same time enjoy development. The concept of this development policy consists of a population-responsive policy (development policy which always refers or refers to the dynamics and trends of population development), and population influencing policy (development policy which is directed to shape the dynamics and structure of the population as expected). Where the population is the center of development which is a manifestation of people-based development, namely from the people

---

(residents), by the people (residents), and for the people (residents).

Based on the analysis of population data in Boalemo district, there are 5 pillars of population development policies including:

a) Management of population quantity

Management of population quantity is carried out with the principle of controlling population by implementing policies to regulate fertility and reduce mortality. The fertility regulation policy is implemented through efforts to cultivate small, happy, and prosperous family norms in the Family Planning (KB) program. In general, the policy directions for the Family Planning program include: maturing the age of marriage; desired pregnancy arrangement; fostering family planning participation; the use of tools, drugs, and or methods of regulating pregnancy; increasing access to family planning services.

The policy to reduce population mortality is implemented through efforts to reduce maternal and child mortality, with general policy directions including: reducing maternal mortality; reduction in maternal mortality; reduction in postnatal mortality; and a reduction in infant and child mortality.

b). Improving the quality of the population

Improving the quality of the population refers to the variables contained in the human

development index (HDI). HDI is formed by 3 (three) basic dimensions, namely education, health, decent living standards. HDI is an important indicator to measure success in efforts to build the quality of human life (community/population). In general, the policy directions for improving the quality of the population in the health sector in Boalemo district can be implemented through:

- 1) 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.
- 2) improving nutritional status by strengthening community nutrition improvements and increasing the availability and accessibility of food for the population,
- 3) increasing control of infectious and non-communicable diseases, increasing access to clean water and proper sanitation and improving clean and healthy living behavior.

In general, the policy directions for improving the quality of the population in the field of education in Boalemo district can be implemented through:

- 1) Increasing the population's access to education both in

terms of economic and physical aspects (9 and 12 years of education);

- 2) Increasing the competence of the population through formal, non-formal and informal education in order to meet the needs of national development; (coverage of Job Training Center participants) and
- 3) Reducing the education gap by gender by increasing women's access to education (gender development index).

In general, the policy directions for improving the quality of the population to improve a decent standard of living in Boalemo district can be implemented through:

- 1) Improving the economic status of the population by expanding job opportunities and reducing unemployment; and
  - 2) Reducing economic inequality as one of the efforts to reduce poverty.
  - 3) Protection of vulnerable populations through comprehensive social protection and security schemes.
- c). Arrangement of Distribution and Direction of Population Mobility

The arrangement of distribution and direction of population mobility is carried out by seeking to increase the mobility of the population which is not permanent by providing various social,

economic, cultural, and administrative facilities in several areas that are projected as destinations for population mobility; and reduce population mobility to metropolitan cities or big cities. In general, the policy directions for structuring the distribution and direction of population mobility in Boalemo district can be implemented through:

- 1) Urbanization management that leads to sustainable urban development;
  - 2) Direction of population distribution in accordance with the needs of each region by building an employment information system;
  - 3) Prevention of the emergence of factors that can lead to forced displacement (prevention of the emergence of slum settlements); and
  - 4) Maximum protection for Indonesian workers working abroad.
- d). Quality family

Development Quality family development aims to create families who fear God Almighty, families based on legal marriages, families that have family resilience and resilience with national insight and contribute to society, nation and state; and families who are able to plan family resources. This goal can be realized when it is supported by the role of the

family through the support of parental socialization and the role of adolescents.

In general, the direction of family development policies in Boalemo district can be implemented through:

- 1) Strengthening family life planning for adolescents both physically and mentally.
  - 2) Increasing knowledge and skills in fulfilling family nutrition for families.
  - 3) Increasing knowledge and skills of parenting and growth and development of children and adolescents for families.
  - 4) Increasing knowledge and skills in making relationships between family members and between generations.
  - 5) Strengthening of planning for elderly life for families.
  - 6) Assistance to the elderly population through the community and family.
- e). Arrangement of population data and information and population administration

In general, the policy direction for structuring population data and information in Boalemo district can be implemented through:

- 1) Structuring and managing population databases;
- 2) Arrangement and issuance of population documents;
- 3) Strengthening population data and information at the village level.
- 4) development of integrated data

on population and family information systems based on information technology.

The success of development in turn is largely determined by the extent to which population problems are prioritized (Hidayat, 2004). It is believed that development that only relies on growth without seeing the potential of the population will not take place in a sustainable manner. Population must be made the central point of development. Thus, development is more focused on increasing human resources compared to other infrastructure developments.

Population development in the context of development in Boalemo district needs to be strengthened through policy and implementation levels. At the policy level, population development must be able to integrate population issues into development policies so as to give birth to the concept of Population Insight Development. with three main values: justice; sustainability and inclusiveness. The implementation level, population development must be able to raise the standard of living of the population so that they become more advanced, independent, happy and prosperous. Through population-oriented policies based on human welfare, the government and the private sector contribute to reducing population problems. The synergy of population-oriented

---

policies with the quality of human resources requires the need for quality education as a systemic vehicle in producing Boalemo district residents who have life skills, personal skills that include self-awareness and thinking skills, as well as social skills, academic skills, as well as vocational skills. In line with this concept, explains that population-oriented development is both a concept and a development paradigm.

Population development should be used as a priority development program that leads to human welfare. Thus, there is a need for population-oriented policies that can accommodate population problems through increasing human resources.

As a developing region, the local government of Boalemo district needs to implement the concept of a population-oriented development policy. This concept consists of first: the concept of population-responsive policy (development policy that always refers to or refers to the dynamics and trends of population development), and second: the concept of population influencing policy (development policy that is directed to shape the dynamics and structure of the population as expected).

Seeing the dynamic population dynamics, the local government of Boalemo district needs to apply the concept of population-responsive

policy by considering the following:

1. The population of working age is quite large, so the local government of Boalemo district needs to provide job opportunities.
  2. The large number of youth population must be responded to by the local government of Boalemo district with youth reproductive health and education programs.
  3. The local government of Boalemo district responded to the large elderly population by improving their health and welfare.
  4. The potential of very strategic areas, both fisheries and agriculture, becomes a big capital for local governments to develop the potential of Toluk Tomini to become an icon of the center of fisheries and tourism development;
  5. The abundant agricultural potential needs to be focused on increasing the population's economic income. So far, the population is more interested in corn commodity. However, with large production results, it is not significant for the economic improvement of the residents. Therefore, the district government of Boalemo needs to develop horticultural potential such as rice, tomatoes and onions as well as vegetables, this has an impact on increasing the population's
-



---

economy.

6. One of the development concepts that can be implemented is the concept of sustainable development. Sustainable development can also be defined as development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Sustainable development covers various aspects of life, namely; ecological, economic, socio-cultural, political, and defense and security sustainability. Sustainable development also means development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Regions with stable incomes, higher education, greater openness, accountable financial systems and smaller governments are more resilient.
7. The increasing needs of the population along with the increasingly limited natural resources require a more efficient approach to the use of natural resources. The development approach, especially in Boalemo Regency, it is time to pay attention to balance and justice between generations. Where sustainable development is placed as a development concept that can

meet the needs of the current generation without compromising future generations. Even though at times the area was hit by the Covid 12 pandemic problem. Where the impact of the Covid pandemic caused most health facilities to be almost paralyzed and some essential health services routinely disrupted. That is why it is important that sustainable development is able to optimize and benefit from natural resources and human resources in a sustainable manner despite being hit by various types of crises.

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the description above, it can be concluded as follows: 1 In general, the implementation of population development policies in Boalemo district has been maximally implemented, but still needs to be improved, especially in: a) Population Quantity Development Policy; b) Population Quality Development Policy; c) Family Planning Development Policy; d) Population Mobility Development Policy; f) Development Policy Population data and information. 2. The concept of population development policies that can be implemented in Boalemo district are: a) Population-oriented Development Policies; b) Policy on sustainable Population Development. c) The situation and conditions of population development in Boalemo Regency still need to be addressed and improved, especially in

---

---

relation to the increase in HDI.

## REFERENCES

- Cleland, J., Hutchinson, C., Khadka, J., Milte, R., & Ratcliffe, J. (2019). A review of the development and application of generic preference-based instruments with the older population. *Applied Health Economics and Health Policy*, 7(6), 781–801.
- Kwade, A., Haselrieder, W., Leithoff, R., Modlinger, A., Dietrich, F., & Droeder, K. (2018). Current status and challenges for automotive battery production technologies. *Nature Energy*, 3(4), 290–300.
- Leal Filho, W., Tripathi, S. K., Andrade Guerra, J., Giné-Garriga, R., Orlovic Lovren, V., & Willats, J. (2019). Using the sustainable development goals towards a better understanding of sustainability challenges. *International Journal of Sustainable Development & World Ecology*, 6(2), 179–190. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/13504509.2018.1505674>
- Li, Y., Vilathgamuwa, M., Farrell, T. W., Tran, N. T., & Teague, J. (2019). Development of a degradation-conscious physics-based lithium-ion battery model for use in power system planning studies. *Applied Energy*, 4(8), 512–525. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2019.04.143>
- Mahan, A. L., Murray, S. C., & Klein, P. E. (2018). Four-parent maize (FPM) population: development and phenotypic characterization. *Crop Science*, 5(3), 1106–1117. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.2135/cropsci2017.07.0450>
- Muhamad Khair, N. K., Lee, K. E., & Mokhtar, M. (2020). Sustainable city and community empowerment through the implementation of community-based monitoring: a conceptual approach. *Sustainability*, 12(22), 9583. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.3390/su12229583>
- Murni, M., Herliwati, H., & Fauzana, N. A. (2022). Interaction of Cultural Media Composition with EM4 Dosage on Population Growth, Biomass and Nutritional Content Silk Worm (Tubifex SP). *Journal Research of Social, Science, Economics, and Management*, 1(11), 2038–2049. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.36418/jrssem.v1i11.232>
- O’Sullivan, J. N. (2018). Synergy between population policy, climate adaptation and mitigation. In *Pathways to a sustainable economy* (pp. 103–125). Springer.
- Sampedro-Piquero, P., Álvarez-Suárez, P., Moreno-Fernández, R. D., García-Castro, G., Cuesta, M., & Begega, A. (2018). Environmental enrichment results in both brain connectivity efficiency and selective improvement in different behavioral tasks. *Neuroscience*, 3(8), 374–383. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuroscience.2018.07.036>
- Stokes, E. C., & Seto, K. C. (2019). Characterizing urban infrastructural transitions for the Sustainable Development Goals using multi-temporal land, population, and nighttime light data. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 23(4), 111430. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2019.111430>
-

Wandita, D. T., Gunarto, T., & Ratih, A. (2022). The Effect of Economic Growth on Multidimensional Poverty. *Journal Research of Social, Science, Economics, and Management*, 1(9), 1413–1421. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.36418/jrssem.v1i9.156>

Wu, W., Jiang, Y., Wang, N., Zhu, M., Liu, X., Jiang, F., Zhao, G., & Zhao, Q. (2020). Sleep quality of Shanghai residents: population-based cross-sectional study. *Quality of Life Research*, 9(4), 1055–1064.



© 2022 by the authors. Submitted for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY SA) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>).

---