PROCEEDINGS
International Conference on Social Politics
Yogyakarta, Indonesia, January 26-28, 2016

ICSP INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL POLITICS 2016

"The Challenges of Social Sciences in a Changing World"

Politic and Governmental Issues

JKSG school of government

vol 1

International Conference on Social Politics

The Challenges of Social Sciences in a Changing World

Published By :
Jusuf Kalla School of Government (JKSG)

January 26 - 28, 2016
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta
Indonesia

THE CHALLENGES OF SOCIAL SCIENCES IN A CHANGING WORLD

Proceeding Books
By Faculty of Social and Political Sciences
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY)
For the International Conference on Social Politics

Volume I, xii + 636 and 210 x 297 mm

Editors

Griffith, Martin (Australia)
Warsito, Tulus (IND)
Bin Ahmad, Zaki (Malaysia)
Hubacek, Klaus (USA)
Trinidad, Dennis (The Philippines)
Weiss, John (UK)
Nurmandi, Achmad (IND)
Choi, Jin-wook (South Korea)
Kim, Sunyuk (South Korea)
Purnomo, Eko Priyo (IND)
Holmes, David (Australia)
Tamronglak, Amporn (Thailand)
Roengtam, Sataporn (Thailand)
Rahman, Taufiq (IND)
Purwaningsih, Titin (IND)
Nurazizah (IND)
Rasyid, Arief Nur (IND)
Ramdani, Rijal (IND)
Kencono, Dewi Sekar (IND)
Handoyo, Asmarawati (IND)

Cover :
Mukalaf, Zein Mufarrih

Lay Out :
Utomo, Eko Wasis

Special Copies, Januari 2016
Printed in Yogyakarta

ISBN:
ISBN 978-602-73900-1-0 (jil.1)

Published By :
Jusuf Kalla School of Government (JKSG)
Bekerjasama dengan
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

Host By:

By Faculty of Social and Political Sciences
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Welcoming Remarks ..... **iii**
Foreword ..... **v**

CHAPTER 1

CULTURE-BASED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (CASE STUDY: SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT IN PAYAKUMBUH CITY, WEST SUMATERA PROVINCE) **3**
Afdal R. Anwar, Sucia Miranti, Zestvy Tehan

SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE INCUBATOR TO REALIZED COMMUNITY ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN LUBUK PABRIK VILLAGE, CENTRAL BANGKA REGENCY, BANGKA BELITUNG PROVINCE.....**15**
Afdal R. Anwar and Eggy Wira Patria

THE PROSPECT OF DEVELOPMENT URBAN AGRICULTURE IN THE DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE: BETWEEN PESSIMISM AND CHALLENGES **25**
Afif Yahya Syarifudin

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN BANDUNG CITY: OPPORTUNITY AND CHALLENGES.....**37**
Afni Nooraini

CONSENSUS AS A MAIN PILLAR OF GOOD GOVERNANCE IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN DISTRICT COMMUNAL LAND KAMPAR PROVINCE RIAU **53**
Ahmad Fitra Yuza

MULTIDIRECTIONAL NETWORK OF GOVERNMENT TRANSPARENCY **63**
Ahmad Subhan

BUREAUCRACY REFORMATION IN INDONESIA FROM POLICY PERSPECTIVE ...**75**
Didik G. Suharto

CHAPTER 2

MODEL ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT IN SOUTH RING ROAD DEVELOPMENT POLICY AT CILEGON MUNICIPALITY.....**89**
Ipah Ema Jumiati, Leo Agustino, Rahmawati

ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL PARTIES THAT DO NOT COMPLY WITH THE PROVISIONS OF LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN AS CANDIDATES FOR THE 2009 ELECTIONS IN THE CITY OF PEKANBARU.....**99**
Khairul Rahman

VILLAGE AUTHORITY BASED ON INDIGENOUS RIGHT AND LOCAL SCALE AUTHORITY: IMPLICATIONS OF LAW NO. 6/2014 TOWARD VILLAGE AUTHORITY **111**
Kushandajani

THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF RESEARCHER PERFORMANCES APPRAISAL AT INDONESIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCES 121
Lia Fitrianingrum

PUBLIC SATISFACTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE CENTER AT DISTRICT OF LEBAK, PROVINCE OF BANTEN 129
Listyaningsih and Arenawati

RETHINKING BHINEKA TUNGGAL IKA: LGBT ISSUES AS NEW SOCIAL PHENOMENON IN INDONESIA.....139
Wulan Widyasari and Anwar Kholid

MARINE DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT COASTAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 151
Indra nur muhammad nasution And Marthalina

CHAPTER 3

WOMEN POLITICAL LEADERSHIP AND WOMEN REPRESENTATION ON PUBLIC POLICY AT BANTUL REGENCY 2010-2015 167
Dian Eka Rahmawati

THE PUBLIC'S PERCEPTION TO THE SERVICE OF SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD FOR HEALTH / BADAN PENYELENGGARA JAMINAN SOSIAL KESEHATAN /BPJS KESEHATAN: A STUDY IN SLEMAN PUBLIC HOSPITAL – YOGYAKARTA SPECIAL REGION 179
Dyah Mutiarin, Herman Rante, Yulia Candri Rahayu Deliana Vita and Sari Djakaria

POLITICS OF SYMBOL AND SOCIAL HARMONY: THE MEANING OF *SATU TUNGKU TIGA BATU* (ONE FURNACE THREE STONES) IN THE DYNAMICS OF LOCAL POLITICS IN FAKFAK, WEST PAPUA. 189
Saidin Ernas

REKOMPAK: MEDIA COLLABORATION HORIZONTAL GOVERNMENT IN MERAPI DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN SLEMAN DISTRICT.....201
Dian Eka Rahmawati and Erni Zuhriyati

COMMUNITY ROLES AND GOVERNABILITY IN COPING NATURAL DISASTERS IN YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA.....211
David Efendi

***QANUN* POLICY MANAGEMENT NUMBER 13 YEAR 2003 ON *MAISIR* (GAMBLING) IN THE REGENCY OF GAYO LUES PROVINCE OF ACEH 225**
Muhammad Fikar and Dyah Mutiarin

CITIZENSHIP STRUGGLE AMIDST EXTRACTIVISM IN INDONESIA 237
JoashTapiheru and Wigke Capri Arti

CHAPTER 4

INDONESIAN LOCAL POLITICS: *SHARIA* FACTOR AND ELITE FORMATION IN POST-CONFLICT ACEH 247
Syahrul Hidayat and Hurriyah

BRINGING *NAWACITA* INTO REALITY: BUILDING INDONESIA FROM THE RURAL AREAS, CIVIL SOCIETY EMPOWERMENT, GENDER MAINSTREAMING, AND THE ROLES OF NGO 265
Nyphadear Tiara, Benedictus Zuriel Hervidiora N and Muhammad Ibnu Nawafil

ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT COORDINATION PROBLEMS (REVIEW OF CONCEPTUAL AND THEORETICAL) 277
Ranggi Ade Febrian

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL AUTONOMY POLICY IN EDUCATION AFFAIRS IN KABUPATEN BANDUNG BARAT (KBB) WEST JAVA 289
Rossy Lambelanova

UNFINISHED POLITICAL AGENDA: ROLES OF DPD SENATEOF INDONESIA..... 307
Rr. Hermini Susiatiningsih

FALLS AND RISES OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA 321
Ahmad Buchari and Hilman Abdul Halim

BUILDING VILLAGE SELF-RELIANCE ON A BASIS OF ACTIVE CITIZEN PARTICIPATION 331
Ahmad Buchari

CHAPTER 5

ACEH PARTY: ELECTIONS, CONFLICT AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE IN ACEH 343
Sahruddin Lubis and sahruddin

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE EXPERIENCES IN DEMOCRACY (A LEGAL PLURALISM ANALYSIS*) 355*
Sukri Tamma, Sakinah Nadir and IsmahTita

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN INDONESIAN POLITICAL THEORY..... 365
Tamrin

DRAWBACKS OF DIRECT DEMOCRACY IN CITY MAYOR ELECTION: VOTING POLITICAL BEHAVIOR IN PEKALONGAN..... 375
Teguh Yuwono

ENHANCEMENT PARTICIPATION OF SOCIETY TO CONTROL CONTAMINATION AND DAMAGE OF ENVIRONMENT THROUGH GERBANG BOJONEGORO BERSINAR IN BOJONEGORO DISTRICT 385
Yanuar Kartika Sari

ROOT PROBLEM OF FOREST FIREAND SOLUTIONS IN COMPLETION (STUDY IN THE RIAUPROVINCE)..... 399
Zainal

SEAWEED DEVELOPMENT IN LABUHAN KURIS VILLAGE SUB DISTRICT LAPE SUMBAWA REGENCY, WEST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE..... 409
Bintang Rizki Sakinah and Ruri Hestiti

CHAPTER 6

EFFECTIVENESS OF INSTITUTIONAL BINTAN BUSINESS AGENCY REGIONAL OF TANJUNGPINANG KEPULAUAN RIAU PROVINCE 425
Edward Mandala, Zamzami A. Karim, Rendra Setyadiharja, Billy Jenawi and Raja Dachroni

EFFECTIVENES OF PARKING RETRIBUTION POLICY TO LOCAL REVENUE IN TANJUNGPINANG CITY 437
Dr. Neng Suryanti Nengsih, Rendra Setyadiharja, Suherry, and Erlita Evriani

THE IMPLICATIONS OF GATED SOCIETY IN JAKARTA METROPOLITAN REGION: A MULTIPLE-CASE STUDY IN TANGERANG DISTRICT, BANTEN, INDONESIA 445
Indah Surya Wardhani

POPULATION GROWTH MODEL IN BANTEN PROVINCE 459
Riny Handayani and Anis Fuad

PICK YOUR OWN RUBBISH: AN ANALYSIS OF TARGET GROUP COMPLIANCE IN PUBLIC POLICY IMPLEMENTATION 469
Tutik Rachmawati and Dhia Kalila Rinjany

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AT GRASSROOT LEVEL 477
Selly Dewi Nur Alfani and Tutik Rachmawati

E-GOVERNMENT AND CITIZEN PARTICIPATION 489
Diah Ayu Seruni and Tutik Rachmawati

CHAPTER 7

SERVICE DIFFERENTIAL ASSESSMENT IN STRATEGIC PLANNING FOR PUBLIC ORGANIZATION: A CASE STUDY OF THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS – HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND SPATIAL PLANNING BANDUNG MUNICIPALITY 505
Geovaldi Octavian and Tutik Rachmawati

THE MODEL OF EMPOWERING INTER-ETHNICAL HARMONY IN DEMOCRATIC ERA THROUGH COLLABORATED-TRADITION: CASE STUDY ON CHINESE-JAVANESE IN SOLO, INDONESIA 517
Aditya Nurullahi and Fatah Ali Mahmud

IMPLEMENTATION PRACTICE OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL VALUES IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT 523
Dhanurseto Hadiprashada, Budi Guntoro, and Subejo

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CIVIL SERVANT SERVICE APPLICATION SYSTEM (SAPK) IN REGIONAL HUMAN RESOURCES AGENCY (BKD) IN MADIUN - EAST JAVA PROVINCE 535
Paramita Novia Hastuti

BORDER POLITICS **547**
Haunan Fachry Rohilie

IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC POLICIES ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES IN POPULATION (STUDY OF POPULATION AND CIVIL REGISTRATION TANJUNGPINANG) **557**
Dora Endah Tiyaswuri, Dwi Febriyanto, Lenia Sari, Lidiatun Nurkhasanah, Nurbaiti Usman Siam, Nurhadiyanti, and Shahril Budiman

GOVERNMENT POLICY IN ADDRESSING AIR POLLUTION (HAZE) AS A RESULT OF FOREST BURNED IN RIAU AND IN PERSPECTIVE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS **565**
Junriana. Puspa Sari. Meitia Rahmawati. Norpadila. Siti Khadijah. Shahril Budiman

CHAPTER 8

CRIME CONTROVERSY ARISING OUT OF POLICY AREA DESIGNATION OF FREE TRADE ZONE (FTZ) RIAU ISLANDS **579**
Endri Sanopaka, Reza Septiadi, Nurfirasari, Suryanti, Dewi Hartati, Narti, and Shahril Budiman

HUMAN SECURITY AND FREEDOM TO BELIEVE: CHALLENGES IN PROMOTING RELIGIOUS RIGHTS IN INDONESIA **591**
Putri Rediane

THE EFFECT OF INDONESIA'S CULTURE DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCIALIZATION ON BALINESE HINDU SOCIETY'S SOCIO-CULTURAL VALUE SHIFT AND THE USE OF AJEG BALI AS LOCAL POLICY: A CASE STUDY **605**
Chikitta Carnelian

ANALYSIS OF IMPLEMENTING LAND PROVISION POLICY FOR PUBLIC INTEREST IN SUKABUMI **617**
Yana Fajar FY. Basori

SOFT ANTI-PARTY *SENTIMENT IN* INDONESIA **629**
Tunjung Sulaksono

WELCOMING REMARKS

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

The Honorable Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta,
The honorable representatives from Co-host University partners,
Distinguished Speakers,
Executive committees,
Ladies and Gentlemen

In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful. First of all, let us thank to Allah. Because of His blessing, we can meet here today. Peace be upon our prophet Muhammad who had changed the world from the darkness into the lightness

First of all, on behalf of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, it gives me great pleasure to extend a very warm welcome to you all.

We are meeting here for three days to attend the *First International Conference on Social and Politics 2016.* The world is changing. The global, national, as well as local political and social landscapes are shifting. Varieties of social and political challenges emerge and need to be addressed properly. Therefore, the primary aim of the conference is to encourage academic debate and dialogue between scholars from different disciplinary approaches in order to promote better understanding of our changing social and political world.

I am very pleased to inform you that, around one hundred distinguished speakers consisting of distinguished professors, lectures as well as students are attending this conference and presenting their views, ideas, and research on wide range of social and political issues. The papers presented in the conference will cover a wide range of remarkable issues and topics. In general, it can be categorized into three main clusters.

Within the cluster of politics and governmental studies, the conference will discuss variety of essential issues and topics, among others, public policy, good governance, transparency and bureaucratic reform, e-government, political parties, local politics, sustainable development, environmental issues, gender, human rights, Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), Small and Medium-sized enterprises.

Within the cluster of international studies, the conference will discuss many thought-provoking issues and topics, such as, diplomacy, regional integration, ASEAN Economic Community, Indonesian foreign policy, global and regional security, human rights, gender, foreign direct investment, foreign aid, border, disaster management, Islamic perspective and the American role in the world.

Within the cluster of communication studies, the conference will focus on various interesting issues and topics, among others, public relations and media relations, advertising strategy, social media, information technology, internet freedom, e-commerce, media and celebrity, open sourced software, culture and tolerance, as well as movies.

I wish to thank to the rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta for providing generous financial support for organizing this seminar. I wish also to extend my gratitude to our university partners and collaborators: Universitas Islam Indonesia (Indonesia), Universiti Utara Malaysia (Malaysia), Flinders University (Australia), Universitas Indonesia, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (Malaysia), Universiti Sains Malaysia (Malaysia), Khon Kaen University (Thailand), De La Salle University (The Philippines), Korea University (South Korea), Adam Mickiewicz University (Poland) and Asia Pacific Society for Public Affairs (APSPA). I wish to thank to all the distinguished presenters and participants who mostly coming from various part of Indonesia as well from foreign countries. And the last but not least, I wish to thank to the chairman of the executive committee, Dr Eko Priyo Purnomo and all of the committee members who have worked hard and tirelessly to prepare the seminar.

Finally, it is my most sincere hope that the conference will stimulate a thoughtful academic dialogue and all of us will benefit from a healthy exchange of ideas. On behalf of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, I now declare the International Seminar on Social and Politics 2016 officially open.

Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Yogyakarta 26th January 2016

Dr. Ali Muhammad
Dean, the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogykarta

FOREWORD

Assalamualaikum WR WB,

In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful. All praise is due to Allah, the Lord of the Worlds. May peace and blessings be upon our Prophet Muhammad, his family and companions.

Honourable guests, Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Co-host University partners, Executive committees, all of the participants, ladies and gentlemen.

First of all, I would like to express gratitude to Allah for invaluable blessing us. Therefore, this event can be held at Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY), Indonesia. I would like to express warm greetings and welcome to all of you who participate in "the 1st International Conference on Social Politics (ICSP 2016)".

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta in collaboration with the Asia Pacific Society for Public Affairs, Universitas Indonesia, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Khon Kaen University, Maejo University, De La Salle University, Korea University, Universitas Islam Indonesia and Adam Mickiewicz University organize the International Conference on Social Politics under the topic of "the Challenges of Social Sciences in a Changing World". This conference aims to provide a platform for scholars, researchers and practitioners to share their insight, ideas and experiences.

Globalization and the increasing of interconnection among actors bring both opportunities and threats. Cross-cutting issues such as the development of technology, global economic crisis, global warming, forced migration, terrorism, democracy and contagious diseases have emerged and need to be responded properly. To benefit from the opportunities and to manage the threats, understanding and cooperation among actors whether on an international, national or local level are required to deal with those cross-cutting issues. Those several questions should be dealt whether in term of level of territories such as international, national and local; in term of a theoretical or practical level. Those ideas and arguments can be found in these proceedings.

For example, in the global level, some scholars suggest that the leaders and institutions must realize how the new rules of the game for global governance will affect their countries and institutions. They must build the social and political skills to involve in international arenas actively. At the same time, they can minimise the impact of global change on the economic and social futures of their countries and communities.

In the national and local level, the idea of decentralization of decision-making and democratisation creates more challenges. In times of transition, scholars and organisations must understand how to develop cooperation and collaborate with multiple layers of government and also networks of interested parties. At the same time, the leaders at local and regional levels should work beyond central governments properly to build relationships with global players, international civil society, and supra-national institutions.

With regards to above mentioned, this event is expected to contribute to solving the problems of dynamic global changing. I am really aware that together with all of you, we can find a new way to support our national interest and local communities dealing with the engagement of the global linked. Besides, this conference could develop a mutual understanding amongst scholars on social and politics.

I am also highly indebted to the Co-host partners, and to all of the staffs who help and support for the successfully of this event. I wish to all of you that this event will be sustainable and contribute the achievement of knowledge on public policy significantly. Once again, thanks to all of you and enjoy the conference.

Wassalamualaikum WR WB.

Yogyakarta 26th January 2016

Eko Priyo Purnomo, MRes., PhD

The Chair of ICSP 2016

POULATION GROWTH MODEL IN BANTEN PROVINCEP

Riny Handayani, Anis fuad
gmriny @yahoo.co.id
Public Administration Department,Social and Political science Faculty of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University

Abstract

Population growth can be seen from the quantitative and qualitative aspects. Both aspects are studied by observing the pattern, distribution, growth, and composition. The main variables of population growth is fertility, mortality and migration are factors that affect the dynamics of the component. Based on data analysis, models of population growth in Banten Province, represented by two different areas in the aspect of the population. That is Pandeglang in the South of Banten and South Tangerang representing northern of Banten also shows a model of population growth differently. Pandeglang tend to have a model of population growth are dominated by components of Fertility and Mortality or known as population growth natural (natural increase), is inversely proportional to South Tangerang Municipal where components Fertility and Mortality equally decreased and both already are at levels which are low, it can be ascertained that the influence is small on the rate of population growth, the migration component or the term non-natural population growth (nett migration) that in this case the dominating model of population growth. Fertility Conditions is still relatively high and mortality were also still in effect due to the health status of the population is low to focus mainly in the preparation of infrastructure development of Human Resources in Pandeglang, whereas the development plans in the region of South Tangerang Municipal dominated migration flows were strong also must special attention because the same effects that come along with the migration of which is the population density that directly affect environmental degradation, high crime rate, the growth of slums and rising unemployment.

Keywords: Model, Growth, Population

BACKGRound

Population growth can be seen from the quantitative and qualitative aspects. Both aspects are studied by observing the pattern, distribution, growth, and composition. The main variables of population growth is fertility, mortality and migration are factors that affect the dynamics of the component. Birth rate, mortality and migration will determine the number, age structure, sex composition, distribution and population density. In terms of quantity of the population will affect development in various fields including social development, economic, cultural, environmental, legal, politic and security.

As a relatively young province, Banten Province was faced with a number of problems, especially in the field of population. Banten population based on Census 2010 there were as many as 10.63 million compared with the previous census in 2000, recorded Banten population grew rapidly with the achievement of an average of 2.78% per annum. For comparison, other regions in Indonesia only grew at an average of 1.49% annually, as a result the percentage of the total population of Indonesia, Banten increased from 3.95% in 2000 amounted to 4.48% in 2010. (Source: Banten In figures, 2014).

For fertility, Banten Province is still above the national average. In 2010, the total fertility rate (TFR) of 2.35 and Banten province above the national average of 2.15. For mortality, maternal mortality reaches 189 / 100,000 live births, while the target to be achieved in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is 102 / 100,000 live births (DinkesBanten Province, 2015). Relation to migration issues, Banten province also experienced a serious thing after the change of status of the territory apart because it is relatively close to the national capital to make the province into regions destination of migrants, both local labor and foreign labor.

Literature Review

Model of Component Method

Model is an abstract form of the real world. Although not all problems can be modeled mathematically, but these problems can be reduced by conditioned assumptions that can be expressed in the form of an abstract (LindoFebdian, 2010)

Population growth model is the picture that can indicate a state change (increase or reduction) of the population either in the past or in the future.

Assumptions are key calculating population projection. Usually assumptions about the tendency of the rate of births, deaths, and migration is determined by trends in the past by taking into account various factors that affect the growth rate of the three components mentioned above. Model of Component method, predicting population growth prepared with the following assumptions (Sogianto, 2004):

fertility Assumptions

There are 3 main components of population growth is fertility, mortality and migration. Fertility is a major component of population growth is increasing the number of residents.

Mortality Assumptions

Mortality or death is the loss of signs of life permanently. Mortality is one of the main population of the three components that can influence population changes in addition to fertility and migration. Mortality data is indispensable, among others for the projected population for development planning in addition to the benefit of evaluation of programs of population policy. Size of death indicates a number or an index that is used as the basis for determining the high mortality rate of a population.

Migration Assumptions

Migration is the movement of people with the intention to settle on a place / area beyond the administrative border of an area (Setiadi, 1999). Migration generally leads to an area “lush” economic development, because economic factors are very strong influence people to move. This was confirmed again by Sri Rum Giyarsih (2009) which states that the migration is actually a reaction to the economic opportunities in a region.

Migration patterns in countries that have developed are usually very complicated (complex) depicts a more balanced economic opportunities and interdependencies between regions in it. By contrast, in developing countries usually migration patterns indicates a polarization, the concentration of the migration flow to certain areas, especially large cities. This migration also reflects the balance of the deployment of human resources from one area to another.

REsEARCH METHod

The method used in this research is descriptive quantitative method. The author tries to look, observe and try to find gaps model of population growth in Banten Province.

In this study were selected Pandeglang Regency representing Southest of Banten and South Tangerang Municipal representing northern of Banten with reason that the previous observations these two regions show differences in the components of residence. Of each of the specified region of respondents as many as 300 people through a random system with zoning which is also determined randomly by taking into account the element of representation.

REsuIT

Developmentpertainingtothepopulation is the most suitable concept applied in relation to the problems occurred because it involves the population as a subject at the same object under construction. The development concept is tracing the development strategy of a ‘bottom-up planning’. Under this concept, the main purpose of the whole process of development is more evenly concerned with the welfare of the population than the rate of economic growth. Because it is a ‘bottom-up’ seeks to optimize the deployment of their resources and potential to the entire region and build in accordance with the potential and

specific problems faced by each area.

Population Quality

Table 1. Population density in Banten Province by Regency /Municipal year 2012-2014

Regency/ Municipal	Population density (km²) year 2012	Population density (km²) year 2013	Population density (km²) year 2014
Pandeglang	430	431	433
Lebak	362	364	368
Tangerang	3.015	3.121	3.227
Serang	835	837	844
Tangerang Municipal	12.464	12.684	12.992
Cilegon Municipal	2.236	2.270	2.309
Serang Municipal	2.294	2.320	2.366
South Tangerang Municipal	9.547	9.806	10.143

All regions have the same tendency is increased for the category of population density in the region, although visible South Tangerang Municipal recorded the fastest increasing population density and the lowest visible Pandeglang Regency for additional categories of population density in Banten Province.

However, most look very different is population density gaps between regions. TangerangMunicipal recorded about 30 times more densecompared to Lebak and Pandeglang, whereas these regency has an area of nearly 50% of Banten Province.

TFR is a portrait of the average number of children that would be born to a woman at the end of reproductive life. Here is the data for the total fertility rate (TFR) for each Regency /Municipal:

Table 2.
Total fertility Rate (TfR) and Crude Birth Rate) by Regency/ Municipalin Banten Province 2014

Regency/ Municipal	*Total fertility rate* (TfR)	*crude Birth rate* (CBR)
Pandeglang Regency	2,88	19.92
Lebak Regency	2,61	17.88
Tangerang Regency	2,23	19.08
Serang Regency	2,71	18.21
Tangerang Municipal	2,08	18.71
Cilegon Municipal	2,54	20.19
Serang Municipal	2,47	19.69
South Tangerang Municipal	1,91	16.54

Source: national Economic Survey (Susenas), 2014

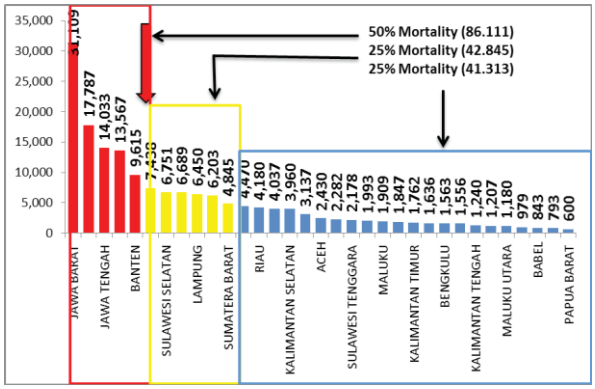
For cases in Banten, Total Fertility Rate / Total Fertility Rate (TFR) are seen highest in Pandeglang and Lebak, respectively 2.98 and 2.55 and the lowest is South Tangerang Municipal is 1.93. Birth Rate Crude / Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is seen highest in Cilegon Municipal and Pandeglang Regency, respectively 20.9 and 19.22, and the lowest is South Tangerang Municipal is 16.54.

Maternal mortality is the number of women dying during pregnancy or during the 42 days of termination of pregnancy regardless of the duration of pregnancy caused by complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and not due to other causes per 100,000 live births. Based on recent data, Banten Health Office of Banten province, Banten province ranks to 5 (five) the infant mortality rate and rank to 4 (four) the maternal mortality rate in Indonesia.

Based on the regular reports annually for Regency / municipal per-October 2014, Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Banten still put Banten as the Province to 5 (five) contributor AKB and the province of the 4 (four) MMR contributor. High population, lack of health care facilities, social, cultural and economic community in Banten cause high rates of maternal and

infant mortality. The number of maternal deaths in Banten province shows the number as many as 216 people, for the year 2014 increased totaled 233 people.

The Picture of infant Mortality Rate 2014



Source : Public Health Officeof Banten Province, 2015

Quantity Residents Healthcare facilities

The distribution of health facilities are not evenly distributed in Banten Province, Tangerang Municipal and Regency showed the most dominant ownership of health facilities. The existence of health facilities closely related to one of them by a factor of births attended by medical personnel to 60.6% in 2012. The data in 2012 showed that there are still 39.4% in this case can also be attributed to the efforts of births attended by non-medical personnel (Traditional Midwives/ Dukunberanak).

level of Education

The average length of school in each Regency and Municipal showed subtle differences, especially in the South and North Banten. South Banten represented Pandeglang and Lebak lowest recorded for population to school that is the range of 5.85 to 6.45 years, or it can be said the average population is only to graduate elementary school (SD) only. In contrast to large of Tangerang which represented the highest by region of South Tangerang Municipal, has an average length of school during the year, or it can be said 11:56 graduate level Junior High School (JHS).

Table 4. The average length of school in each Regency and Municipal in Banten province 2011-2014

Regency's/Municipalities	2011	2012	2013	2014
Pandeglang Regency	6.38	6.43	6.44	6.45
Lebak Regency	5.58	5.70	5.81	5.85
Tangerang Regency	7.96	8.07	8.18	8.20
Serang Regency	6.31	6.57	6.65	6.69
Tangerang Municipal	9.75	9.76	9.82	10.20
Cilegon Municipal	8.71	8.93	9.60	9.66
Serang Municipal	8.39	8.48	8.56	8.58
South Tangerang	10.78	11.09	11.48	11.56

labor force Participation Rate (lfPR)

Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) which gives an overview of the percentage of the working age population in the labor force. Percentage of Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) Banten Province has decreased from 65.03% in 2012 to 63.53% in 2013 (Source: BPS, Banten province in Figures, 2014)

unemployment Rate (uR)

The percentage of the working age population who worked from 2009 to February 2012 has increased from 85.03 percent to 86.50 percent. Means, the level of employment in Banten continues to rise. As a result, Unemployment Rate (UR) has decreased to be 10.13 per cent in 2012 to 9.90% in 2013 is much better than in 2011 at 13.06%, which was then the province has the highest number of UR in Indonesia. In 2013 this was the unemployment rate remains high in Indonesia because UR other provinces ranged between 2.67 per cent (East Nusa Tenggara) and 10.83 percent (Jakarta).

During the last year (August 2014 - August 2015), Industrial sector, Community Services sector, and the sector Other (Mining and Quarrying sector and the sector of Electricity, Water and Gas) has decreased the number of workers. The undertaking with the highest employment contained in the Industrial sector and trade, hotels and restaurants, each of which absorbs 1.20 million and 1.19 million people, or about a quarter of the working population (24.84 percent and 24.66 percent) , (BPS Banten, 2015)

Population Mobility

These data are presented below Nett Migration by Age Group and Gender in Banten Province.

Kelompok umur	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
Laki-Laki	0.00	1.59	0.99	4.05	9.68	6.33	5.24	3.58
Perempuan	0.00	1.25	2.11	4.71	7.55	4.25	5.23	3.08

Kelompok umur	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
Laki-Laki	3.76	6.27	1.46	-0.78	2.84	2.41	0.00	2.66
Perempuan	2.17	4.99	1.84	3.05	4.82	4.12	2.99	1.49

Source: Data Processing 2012, Indonesia Population Projection 2010-2035

From the table above shows the age group of predominantly male migrants in the age group 20-24 years, and nor for women migrant. In this case the age can distinguish the physical strength of a person which enables the creation of the decision to migrate.

Addition of the population due to migration (net migration rate) in Banten province based on the results of the last census in 2010 are presented in the table below:

Table 5.
net Migration Rate by Gender by Regency/ Municipality in Banten Province 2010

Regency's/Municipalities	Male	Female	Total
Pandeglang Regency	8,226	6,221	14,447
Lebak Regency	5,336	4,396	9,762
Tangerang Regency	71,764	64,643	136,407
Serang Regency	15,864	17,928	33,792
Tangerang Municipal	91,071	85,815	176,886
Cilegon Municipal	8,100	7,326	15,426
Serang Municipal	12,110	11,099	23,209
South TangerangMunicipal	96,042	97,932	193,974

Source :Central Bureau of Statistic (BPS) of Banten Province,2011

For comparison nationally, according to data from the Central Bureau of Statistics Indonesia in 2014, Migration Nett in Banten province recorded the second highest number after the West Java province (453.087 persons) in the amount of 272.097 people. Data of Banten Province Migration Nett far above Riau Islands (155.209 people), East Kalimantan (140.519 people) and West Papua (37.070 people) as the five major areas which have the highest PGR in Indonesia. Especially when compared with Jakarta that his Migration Nett recorded -239 464 people (negative price indicates more than the amount of Migration Out compare Migration In). This indicates that the Banten Province is the second destination after the province of West Java in terms of the incidence of Migration In. Complete will be presented in comparison table of Migration Nett to the province that has the highest PGR in Indonesia.

Population Growth Model

If you see a comparison of population growth of Banten province during status changes when the first part with the Province of West Java in 2000, seen in a positive population growth increases significantly. To more clearly seen in the table:

Table Percentage of Population Growth Rate (PGR) by Regency/Municipality in Banten province years 1990-2014

Regency's/ Municipalities	PGR 2010	PGR 2011	PGR 2012	PGR 2013	PGR 2014
Pandeglang	1,3	0,84	0,77	0,86	0,46
Lebak	1,58	1,13	1,05	0,98	0,91
Tangerang	3,8	3,54	3,47	3,34	3,39
Serang	1,44	1,06	0,98	0,92	0,84
Tangerang Municipal	3,12	2,66	2,59	2,51	2,43
Cilegon Municipal	2,44	1,99	1,9	1,82	1,76

Serang Municipal	2,88	2,2	2,14	2,06	1,99
South Tangerang	4,63	3,67	3,59	3,51	3,44
Banten Province	**2,78**	**2,39**	**2,33**	**2,27**	**2,30**

Source: BanteninFigure, 2015

Referring to the data in the table above, it appears that the Banten Province has a large population growth in a relatively short time. If it is associated with the Doubling Time, Banten residents experienced a twofold population in just a dozen years. Even Serang Municipal and south Tangerang Municipal as a new city was formed, potentially has a growing population in a shorter time again.

Population Growth Rate of Banten province as the year has decreased to the latest data in 2014, to 2.30 PGR Banten Province. When compared with the national PGR, Banten Province is one province that has the highest PGR in Java. PGR Banten far above the national average of 1.40 PGR and PGR Jakarta which only amounted to 1.11%. Banten Province entered into the province after the sixth highest PGR owners Riau Islands Province (3.16), West Papua (2.65), Riau (2.64), East Kalimantan (2.64) and Central Kalimantan (2.38), In general, the pattern seen in the last ten years, Banten and each Regency/Municipal to decline for Population Growth Rate (PGR). Two of the newly formed city, Serang and South Tangerang which have not yet formed the pattern, but the South Tangerang Municipal directly indicates data Population Growth Rate (PGR) which directly include the highest category even compared PGR Regency/Municipal. Tangerang Regency, Tangerang Municipal and South Tangerang Municipal PGR noted to have much above PGR Banten province as a whole, while areas that have PGR much lower than the overall is Pandeglang, Lebak and Serang. Large of Tangerang (Tangerang Regency, Tangerang Municipal and South Tangerang Municipal) appear to have the same pattern, namely the PGR highest compared to other regions in the province of Banten, the third region is the region with the rhythm of rapid development, especially for the construction industry, services and trade. Besides being geographically adjacent to the national capital and its status as a buffer region (Hinterland).

Population Growth Model of Pandeglang Regency

The average number of children born alive (CBA) per woman in Pandeglang of 3.2, meaning that the average number of children born to women aged 15-49 years by 3-4 people. Even in Pandeglang more than a quarter (25%) have children over 4. Pandeglang Regency recorded, the most dominant women married at the age of 21-30 years as many as 46 per cent, but that does not lose many women who married at the age of 16-20 years recorded as much as 45.3 percent. There are women who are still under the age of 15 years recorded as much as 4 percent were married to her first marriage. Recorded 58% of people are already doing or follow the Program of Family Planning (KB). Despite over half of the population follow the KB but this ratio still looks small. KB number of field officers and the role of local governments should be increased to overcome this problem considering the TFR in Pandeglang is also the highest in Banten Province. For components Mortality (Death), which occurs in Pandeglang recorded relatively high at 44% mortality occurred happened to relatives. It is when referring to the data before it can be said because the condition of the population with low health status in addition to the economic factors are also supported health infrastructure inadequate, both from the availability of health facilities such as hospitals Public and Private relatively little is also where health workers crate doctors, midwives and nurses are also a bit especially when compared to other regions in Banten Province.

Pandeglang is characterized by rural areas whose economies are dominated by agriculture, so it is not the destination of migration. This corresponds to a survey conducted, the dominance of the respondent is a native / indigenous is recorded at 92% and only 8% of respondents are migrants.

Pandeglang of respondents recorded largely existed as not commuting (90%),

meaning that the population in this move to other Regency's to work even though only a return (Nglaju) there are only 10%. The remaining 90% work is still in the same Regency or can be said to be close to where they live now.

Based on the National Labor Force Survey (SAKERNAS) in August 2014, agriculture is the main employer of the four largest in the province of Banten. Agricultural area in Banten Province concentrated in Lebak and Pandeglang, and the second area is not an area targeted by migrants. This is consistent with the results of a survey conducted in Pandeglang relating to the entry of migrants, recorded relatively low at only 4.7% only. The rest is still inhabited by indigenous communities in the amount of 95.3%.

Although recorded respondents who did not leave the territory there is greater that 56%, but the number of population in Pandeglang recorded out of the area is relatively large, namely 44%. This lead to the alleged effect on Population Growth Rate (PGR) of Pandeglang each year dropped dramatically, even the lowest compared to other Regency / municipalities in Banten Province. When compared with the TFR in Pandeglang highest recorded in Banten province, the factor of migration, especially the migration out that allegedly to the lowest recorded PGR of Pandeglang in Banten Province.

Population Growth Model of south Tangerang Municipal

In South Tangerang Municipal recorded, the most dominant women married at the age of 21-30 years is 48.7 percent, women who married at the age of 16-20 years recorded as much as 39.3 percent. There are women who are still under the age of 15 years recorded as much as 5.3 percent of married to her first marriage. Cases which distinguish the circumstances in Pandeglang, there were 6.7% of unmarried women recorded in South Tangerang Municipal.

For components Mortality (Death) that occurred in South Tangerang Municipal recorded relatively low at only 11.3% mortality occurred happened to relatives. It in if referring to the data before it can be said dkarenakan conditions of the population that has a health status higher than because of economic factors also supported infrastructure adequate health, both on the availability of health facilities such as hospitals Public and Private relatively much also where health workers crate doctor , midwives and nurses are also relatively much much less than in the South Banten.

South Tangerang Municipal is characterized as urban areas where the economy is dominated by the industrial sector, trade and services so that it becomes the destination of migration. This corresponds to a survey conducted, despite the dominance of the respondent is a native / indigenous namely 49.2% recorded at different very thin for the respondent's status as migrants (migrants) recorded 51.8%. Very different cases occur in Pandeglang Regency where 92% of the population status as indigenous.

From respondents were recorded mostly as a commuter status (51.3%), meaning that the population in this move to other Regency to work even though only a return (Nglaju) only are there higher than the working population is still in the same Regency or can is said to be adjacent to the residence which is now recorded (49.7%). This condition is very different from that found in the Pandeglang Regency where 90% of the population is not a commuter. Reasons to be commuting as higher wages in the goal area (36.4%), the demands of work (22.1%). Then followed for reasons more appropriate employment and higher employment in the goal area.

ConClusion

Population Growth Rate (PGR) in Banten province recorded have gaps in the North and the South. Banten northern part has PGR are high at 3.44, while the southern part of Banten decreased PGR for each year and recent data showed only 0.46 range. This is in addition due to the different geographical location, given South Tangerang Municipal

that is located adjacent to the State Capital is also characteristic of the area in the southern part of Banten Province is more characterized by the dominance of rural agricultural land use.

Population Growth Rate is affected by the component Fertility, mortality and migration. Based on data analysis, models of population growth in Banten Province, represented by two different areas in the aspect of the population that is Pandeglang in the South and South Tangerang Municipal representing Banten northern part also shows a model of population growth differently. Pandeglang tend to have a model of population growth are dominated by components of Fertility and Mortality or known as population growth natural (natural increase), is inversely proportional to South Tangerang Municipal where components Fertility and Mortality equally decreased and both already are at levels which are low, it can be ascertained that the influence is small on the rate of population growth, the migration component or the term non-natural population growth (migration nett) that in this case the dominating model of population growth.

suGGEsTion

- Develop centers of economic growth in the posterior region (Regency / small town before reaching the big city), especially South of Banten, before reaching a relatively larger area
- Economic development becomes more widespread, the development gap between regions (especially North and South of Banten) can be overcome.
- Population Education About Migration especially for North of Banten region represented South Tangerang Municipal.
- Integrated Family Planning Program

ACKnoWlEdGEMEnTs

Acknowledgements addressed to Competitive Grant Program (HibahBersaing) for Research and Higher Education Ministry on research funds granted in 2015.

REfEREnCEs

Badan Pusat Statistik. 2015. *Banten Dalam Angka.* Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Banten

Badan Pusat Statistik. 2014. *Banten Dalam Angka*. Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Banten

Badan Pusat Statistik. 2014. *Profil Migran Provinsi Banten 2011-2014*. Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Banten

Badan Pusat Statistik. 2014. *Situasi Kesehatan dan Fertilitas Provinsi Banten.* Keadaan Maret 2014. Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Banten

Badan Pusat Statistik. 2013. *Statistik Kesejahteraan Rakyat Provinsi Banten*. Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Banten

Budiharsono, S. 1989. *Perencanaan Pembangunan Wilayah : Teori, Model Perencanaan dan Penerapannya*. IPB. Bogor

Karyana, Yayat. 2011. *Pengembangan Metode Komponen dalam Proyeksi Penduduk Indonesia 2015-2050 Menggunakan Metode Campuran dengan Pendekatan Demografi Multiregional. Jurnal SnaPP*. 2011. Sosial, Ekonomi dan Humaniora.

Lee, Everett S., 1966. *A Theory of Migration.* Demography 3: 47-57

Mantra, Ida Bagoes. 2000, *Mobilitas Penduduk Sirkuler Dari Desa ke Kota di Indonesia, Pusat Penelitian Kependudukan,* Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta

Mundiharto. 2000. *Dinamika Kebijakan Kependudukan : Perkembangan, Ekses Negatif, Perbaikan dan Harapan, Warta* Demografi No.1 Lembaga Demografi FEUI, Jakarta.

Sudibia, I Ketut. No year. *Kecenderungan Pola dan Dampak Migrasi Penduduk di Provinsi Bali Periode 1980-2005.* Pusat Penelitian Kependudukan dan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia. Universitas Udayana Bali

Todaro, Michael P., 1969. *A Model Of Labour Migration And Urban Unemployment.* American Economic Review: 183-193

Todd D, Jick.1979.'*Administrative Science Quarterly',* Vol. 24, No. 4, Qualitative Methodology (Dec., 1979), pp. 602-61 1.]

Tri Wahyuni, Krismanti. 2008. *Konvergensi dan Faktor-Faktor YangMemengaruhi Ketimpangan Wilayah Kabupaten/ Kota di Pulau Jawa.* Tesis Institut Pertanian Bogor

Profil Provinsi Banten. http://www.bantenprov.go.id/gov/?link=dtl&id=705