

INDONESIA : THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF DEPOPULATED
RURAL AREAS

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PREFACE

It is not easy to analyze the theme of this paper. It must be done carefully and seriously.

This simple paper is intended to fulfill the request of Local Autonomy College, Ministry of Home Affairs (EROPA Local Government Centre) in Japan.

I always be open to receive any criticisms to make this paper better.

It's proper I appreciate to President of L.A.C, M.H.A. to get an opportunity to prepare this paper.

This way should increase and deepen my knowledge and also my experience.

I hope this paper will prove useful.

Indonesia, December 17, 1988

THAMRIN ADIPURA

PART ONE
PRESENT SITUATION OF DEPOPULATION IN INDONESIA
AND THE REASON WHY IT IS NECESSARY TO DEVELOP
DEPOPULATED RURAL AREA

1 . HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.

Indonesia, as developing country, at the present is facing serious development problems characterized by the phenomenon of development dualism. In the large cities, mainly in the capital regions of Indonesia, the formal sector characterized by modern industry coexists and in contrasted with the low income employment and poverty of the so-called urban informal sector. At the same time in the rural areas, the ever increasing population pressure on land and natural resources including food, the environmental degradation and the break down of rural society present and even more alarming perspective, because the greater bulk of the poor—and the poorest of the poor — are in rural areas. What is happening to the majority of these peoples in the rapid rural urban transformation occurring in most developing countries causing serious concern among planning at authorities and international agencies over the problems of uneven development.

2 . IMPLICATIONS OF THE POPULATION PROBLEM.

Following the review on characteristics of the population of Indonesia, various subjects having implication for policy formulators will be discussed. It can be stated in general that uncontrolled population growth has a negative effect on development efforts. The following review and discussion will be focussed on population implications connected with food, housing, programs of health, and other social aspects related to the social welfare of the community.

FOOD : An increasing and rising demand for foodstuffs is not only connected with population growth, but is also closely related to the increase in demand and need of the younger generation for food quality that will ensure on improvement in their state health. Changes in the habit of use of varying foodstuffs, for instance the change from maize to rice, also influences the volume of demand.

In the 1963 the rice consumption of the whole population of 100.8 million, is registered at 85 kg per capita. Ten years later with a population of 130.9 million, rice consumption has increased to 112 kg per capita. In the same year (1973) the total consumption was 14.68 million tons, whereas production was only 14.49 million tons, which means a short fall of 0.19 million ton. The above mentioned figure clearly indicates a production gap, which can lead to social and economical disturbances, even political unrest. If this matter were left unattended, the pace of development would be seriously hampered.

HOUSING : One of the main requirement in the effort to raise people's welfare is to meet the increasing demand for housing and the demand for handling facilities will continue to increase with the growth of the population. This is more clearly noticeable in cities, which are often marked by urban slums in the middle of the city.

A housing survey in Bandung (West Java) came to the conclusion that, on the average, each building is occupied by 1.67 households. If this figure is combined with data from the 1980 census, were it shown that each household has 4.9 members, the average house is occupied by 8 persons. This situation is not necessarily bad, if housing space meets adequate space requirements, accompanied by adequate sanitary conditions. However, reality shows quite the opposite picture. The state of health of the occupants in city slums and many crowded living areas is physically and psychologically far below accepted.

HEALTH : Data concerning the decline in the mortality rate reveal the fact that rapid progress has been achieved in providing health services, but another side of the reality shows that the quality of public health service is still low. The low quality is in part caused by rapid population growth, which produces an unbalanced situation between the provision of health services and the demand and need for those health services. As in other developing countries, the main problem faced by the government is a limited capability of the government in accelerating the provision of health service facilities and workers in adequate numbers, quality, and in the right locations.

EDUCATION : The 1980 population census showed that 52,5 % of Indonesia's population is of school age. This figure indicates how great the demand is for adequate educations and educational facilities. Policy makers, wherever they are, are aware of the fact that if adequate educational facilities are not provided, the effect will be a shortage of an educated and skilled labour force to carry out development activities.

WORK OPPORTUNITY : Fast population growth automatically rapidly increase the size of the labour force. This fact causes an increase in demand for employment. If this situation is not accompanied by economic growth, the negative effects of partial employment and unemployment with all its aspects, will rise in the community.

In additive, the growing number of women participating in the urban labor force can be expected to increase. From year to year the number of these women has been rising rapidly. As already mentioned earlier, the increased participation of women in the labor force assists in the social economic development of the community. It also contributes to the rising aspiration of the younger generation to improve their living standards. The increased participation of women in the labour force is the need to ensure that women workers receive employment opportunities the match their qualification. However, this need is not yet sufficiently met, which

can be observed from the fact that women workers are employed in jobs requiring accuracy, for instance electronic and textile industries, lower paying job, etc. In rural areas, where most women are still employed, they continue to fill traditional female labour roles.

LIVING ENVIRONMENT : The impact of population in relation to problems connected with a harmonious balance of man with his environment (also with natural resources) has already been felt in various regions of the country, especially Java. Land productivity has decreased considerably in many areas as a result of extreme exploitation.

STATUS AND ROLE OF WOMEN : As in the case in most countries, Indonesia is facing a challenge to raise the status of women and increase their role in development, especially in rural areas. Although Indonesia women have achieved realistic progress, their role and status have to be augmented properly before their full potential is realized in the nation's development programs.

Various surveys on this matter show that woman's participation in development is very important. As a household decision maker as well member society, her role is very decisive.

In the household women play decisive roles in the area of human investment for building up the quality of the generation to come. As members of society at large, they can function as leaders and activators in many social setting, as well as participants in the labor forces.

3. URBANIZATION.

Urbanization is one of the population problems faced particularly by developing countries. Urbanization can be viewed from two sides, the advantages produced by urbanization and the problems created by the flow of population from villages to cities. One possible advantage of the urbanization process is the potential upward mobility of migrants socially as well as physically. To the extent upward mobility occurs, it can be considered as a factor in the process of further development. On the other hand, the negative effects of rapid urban growth have been discussed many times, e.g. slums, housing problems, employment problem, etc. Another negatively impact of urbanization is in :

- increasing unemployment in the urban, because rural manpowers are not supported by skilled manpower in the field of getting job ;
- agricultural manpower in the rural decrease rapidly from time to time ;
- high population growth in the urban influences community health problems, density population and crowded pollution people are continuously increase ;
- criminal problems occurred very often.

4. HOW TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM.

One way of solving this problem, besides controlling population growth, is to

improve technology utilized for the benefit of development. It is expected that with the appropriate utilization of technology, and decrease in population growth, a more harmonious balance of man—nature can be achieved. A more appropriate exploitation of natural resources can then be achieved in order to meet with the demand of the nation. Besides, the government of Indonesia has been taken policies to :

- handle transmigration as better as possible and regularly from Java to another islands in special ;
- implement guided transmigration by existing minimum housing and available land areas ;
- limit urbanization problems actively, by taking part proper information to the people in the rural, that the urbanization is not effective without supported by skilled manpower ;
- develop the remote rural areas more effectively, to enable the people in the urban should be interested in the rural areas and the people itself began to be pleasant live in the rural.

5 . RURAL AREA DEVELOPMENT.

Rural development is a part of the development of the whole Indonesian community, so that it must be paralleled with development policy of the National Government.

It is to be noted, that rural development is very necessary to be implemented, because rural area is a fundamental strategy to persuade the people getting pleasure to live in the rural, to enable the people in the urban should be interested in the rural area. But, rural development without paying attention to rapid population growth is like a light bulb without the electricity—the potential exists but without the complementary input nothing will happen. Therefore local government should be able to initiate and facilitate the creation of socially conscious and politically responsible bureaucracy at the grassroots.

Rural development at the local government, in general, taken place by local units for development work, set up at the level subdistrict wherever condition allows.

This policy is referred to the determination of development planning for which it's taken place as all autonomous levels, from the National with the five—year development plans down to the plans made in the village.

At all levels there are mechanisms for the coordination and control both of finance and of execution, since development at lower levels must complement national development. Reports of the control exercised at all levels in the Regions move upwards and are ultimately the responsibility of the Governors, who must answer to the National Government.

PART TWO
HOW TO MAKE DEVELOPMENT PLANS
FOR DEPOPULATED RURAL AREAS

1. THE PROBLEM.

During the last decade the sectoral approach to planning, which has resulted in unrelated and piecemeal sectoral projects, have been used widely. The drawbacks of this approach have been mainly the lack of coordination and integration of developmental efforts, both vertically and horizontally. This is way development planners have been advocating recently the comprehensive planning approach, which has been defined as a coordinated and integrated approach to planning within geographic area. In terms of planning strategies, it attempts to relate various development sector into one development framework and, in terms of planning techniques, to involve various disciplines in the task of producing interdisciplinary tools for planning. Considerable progress has been made in the involvement of planning concepts which bring together various sectoral approaches and in the formulation of interdisciplinary techniques, but more research and experimentation are needed in order to make comprehensive planning a meaningful tool for practical work because many of these concepts still remain to be tested for their validity and utility.

The test of validity and utility mentioned above primarily pertain to the IMPLEMENTABILITY of regional development plans. Although remarkable progress has been made in certain aspect of the development procces in many developing countries, these are largely due to spontaneous socio economic interactions. 1)

2. DEVELOPMENT PLANS IN GENERAL.

National development is in essence the development of the Indonesian person in his entirety and the development of the whole Indonesian Community. The development of the Indonesian community as a whole includes all aspects of the life of the population, materially as well as spiritually. Development in the material and spiritual sector is the joint responsibility of the government and the community.

1). Haruo Nagamine, Methods of Planning for Comprehensive Regional Development : A Paradigm, Asian Development Dialogue, United Nations Centre For Regional Development, Numbers 5 and 6, 1977, page 7.

Development efforts, which at first emphasized the material aspect, especially in the economic sector, have been extended to include spiritual aspects and in the social sector the aspect of population and family planning is included.

The population and family planning program, which is one of the programs of development, has become an integral part of the program of development of the Indonesian person in his entirety. Consequently, the success of this program will have a positive influence on the other aspects of development and vice versa.

3. DEPOPULATED RURAL AREA.

Taking part a special attention to depopulated rural area, we have to note properly, why it happens in the rural area.

One of the reason is, the inhabitants often remain their dwelling to go to another place. Why ? Because there is nothing to attract. For instance, the distance may negatively affect the access to the facilities and programs of the local development. Hence, communication problem may not effectively with the need of citizen transportation, as there are still many rural areas owing to the absence of roads or the roads haven't been finished. Besides, rapid population urbanization, may negatively affect to the rural development, so that it could be happened depopulated area, more and more.

Depopulated rural area cannot be prevented very suddenly, it must be implemented little by little. We gradually restrict the movement of the citizens, by giving information actively and persuading the people in the rural from time to time. Urbanization is not effective without supported by skilled manpower, for instance, etc.

4. THE RESPONSIBILITY AND THE AUTHORITY FOR MAKING A PLAN.

In the autonomous levels of Local Government, the Heads of the Regions, that is, Governors, Regent and Mayor of the City, are the chief executives in the respective Provinces, Regency and Municipality they lead. They are assisted by the officials who head the various divisions of their local governments and the make local regulations in concurrence with their respective Local Government Councils.

The Heads of the Regions have, in fact, two kinds of function. They are agent of the National Government in their Regions as well as being its Chief Executive. This is the reason why the bear two titles :

- Governor of the Province, Head of Level I Local Government.
- Mayor of the City, Head of Level II Local Government.

In Indonesia, the Head of the Region is a single — administrator he is only one, so he is responsible for making a plan, and he has also an authority to that plan.

5. HOW TO REFLECT THE PUBLIC OPINION IN THE PLAN.

Every nation strives after development, it is an objective that most people take for granted. While economic progress is an essential component of development, it is not the only one. This is because development is not purely an economic phenomenon. In an ultimate sense, it must encompass more than the material and financial side of people's lives. Development should, therefore, be perceived as a MULTI-DIMENSIONAL process involving the reorganization and reorientation of entire economic and social systems. In addition to improvements in incomes and output, it typically involves radical changes in institutional, social and administrative structures as well as in popular attitudes and, in many cases, over customs and beliefs. Finally, although development is usually defined in a national context, its widespread realization may necessitate fundamental modifications of the international economic and social system as well. 1)

In fact, development plan is very essential so it must be paid attention by every one. Development plan is not only executed by the government, but also it must be supported by the community. Community participation shall assist the smoothness implementation of development plan. It is noted that development means changes, it comes from the TRADITIONAL to the MODERNIZATION, in all fields, of course.

Taking pay attention to the public opinion, we must select as able as possible. Most of them, are apathetic to development plan. They thought, that their lands and their dwellings would destroy, because the government would construct a huge development project.

This traditional mind will delay development plan, of course. We must remain that traditional public opinion.

1). Michael P. Todaro, Economic Development in the Third World, The Meaning of Development, Longman London and New York, First Published, 1977, page 50.

In reality, the government shall give compensation to whom that their lands or their dwellings used for development project.

But, on the other hand, the modern public opinion considers, that development plan will change every thing in some areas. It becomes a positive impact for their environment, for instance increasing : manpower, people income, and the like. Moreover, rural area will arrive to changes in any fields, so that the people in the rural area will be pleasant to live there. They decrease urbanization.

From this point, we must benefit the modern public opinion in implementing development plan, so that the implementation of the development will be running well.

PART THREE
IMPLEMENTING METHODS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT
OF DEPOPULATED RURAL AREAS

1 . THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Indonesia is a unitarian state in the form of a republic divided into regional provinces. One provinces is again divided into smaller districts under the name of regency and municipality, sub—districts and villages. Besides the central government, there are local governments, each with a head of the region and a Regional House of Representatives. This is a realization of the decentralized system with the right of autonomy, which means the right of a region to manage its own affairs within the scope of the unitarian state.

Beside the principle of decentralization of the administration, the local government is based on the principle of co—administration. The co—administration principle lies in the fact that the execution of some projects of the central government, is carried out by an apparatus of the central government with duty station in the region. Nevertheless, the implementation of projects by the central government's agencies in the region, is also the responsibility of a head of the region, who in this case acts as representative of the central government. As representative of the central government, he is called Governor (for the level I local government). For the level I local government is called Regent. A Governor or a Regent, is the chief administrator of his region, and is responsible for smooth development operations in that region.

Local government has an essential role in implementing the development of rural areas, because, general master plan of the development for which their responsibilities and their authorities as well, are tackled by the head of the region.

He guides and informs that development implementation, because the head of the region, is the only one administrator, who administrate his region. He informs that rural area development is a must, he clarifies that development is not only useful for the time being, but also it is profitable for the future, for the young generation.

Main roads development, for instance, they shall improve citizen transportation effectively. Good communication between one area to another, may positively affect to the need of the citizen facilities. These, will impact economic affairs in the rural, for which they are going to increase more and more.

Besides, Local Government would finance and gave the subsidy to the developing rural area wherever conditions allow and not to be in contradiction of the regulation.

A head of the region is responsible to rural area development, he must have the

procedure how to convince the people, and how to motivate the community. This method brings people idea to support development plan of the region, especially rural area development plan. People trust, that a head of the region shall develop rural area, he shows his factual work, that the development brings THE CHANGES in any fields, more over, the belief of the people guarantee his performance as a head of the region, for the next functional period.

Changes, must be implemented as slowly as possible or step by step so that infavourable social revolution shaking the stability of the nation's unity may be avoided.

2 . INTRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIES WITH TAX AND LOAN PRIVILEGE.

In Indonesia, foreign private investment is permitted in all fields of industrial activity as long as it follows the regulations that have been spelled out by the government. The government among others is concerned with Indonesian participation in the ownership of the enterprise.

Nevertheless, in Indonesia, there are some exceptions or dispensations in constructing the huge building and factories, connecting with industrial development. The government is not very strict in collecting the taxes for several enterprises, moreover, it's known that a new building has been still constructing, it hasn't finished yet to build, it hasn't been running.

It was heavy hearted over collecting the taxes, because the building had not finished yet. If government did, that was not humanity feeling, and that was contradictive with Indonesian philosophy.

As a democratic state, we Indonesian government protected human rights.

Any citizen has a right to be enterprising, when condition allows, and it is not contradictive with the exist laws and regulations.

In accordance with new industrial development, causes the government and its apparatus doing extra work to examine tax quotation carefully.

Therefore, there is well known tax holiday. This tax is not collecting for three or five years, because industry has not been developing. The tax will be collecting, five years later.

Besides, it includes Land and Building tax. If, that building has been still constructing, the tax will be not collected. The tax will be collecting, three years later, after producing.

3 . DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES FOR TOURISM.

During the last five years Indonesia has striving to promote and develop tourism, being aware that tourism can be one of the main resources of income.

Bearing in mind, it has to make great progress, both in terms of the tourism infrastructures and suprastructures.

In the mean time local government has been building of paved roads linking, from one area to another, not only large cities, but also rural areas themselves including numerous tourist spots in that area.

Hotels and restaurants must be available here, for which they're making it easy for tourist as well as tour operators, and those who are interested in tourism business, to arrange trips to those tour areas.

Those aboved facilities are aimed at giving the visitors more comprehensive and at the same time up to date information on all aspects of the tourism objects in that area, so that better information could be given to all prospective visitors.

It is hoped that by completing tourism requirement, tourist will be well equipped with the basic information on various aspects of tourism area generally required for visitor's planning purpose. Smoothness transportation, accomodation and restaurant availability, should attract tourists to arrange their trips. Moreover, recreation spot, park amenity, and amusement centre, must be available. Tourists are always pleasant to go to that area.

Local government has the main role to operate these activities, because without budgetting and allocating subsidy, development resources for tourism nothing will happen.

The activities of local government should be granted greater opportunities and played the important role in rising tourism development.

The significant roles are as followed :

- to increase popular participation in setting tourism development goals and in developmental decision making and organizational processes ;
- to create more effective institutional and administrative arrangements and operational approaches to carry out tourism development ;
- to achieve a better distribution of population and human activities and settlement through a more effective integration of urban and rural development ;
- to include more effectively environmental considerations in tourism programmes ;
- to strengthen financial funds by allocating more resources or revenue to rural development ;
- to maintain the growing amount of the subsidies allocated by central government or local government ;
- to guide and direct development implemented by the community, so called bottom—up planning.

4 . ENRICHMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE.

No doubt, the financial funds cannot be completely satisfactory to all parties until the funds available to the nation are much greater than they are today.

The more financial funds got, the more enrichment of infrastructure developed. Therefore, funds availability are the most important methods to handle.

In developing country, lack of funds caused negatively affect to the access to the situation of development program.

Rural development at the local government, in general, taken place by local unit for development work, set up at the level sub—district wherever condition allows. This policy is referred to the determination of development planning, for which it's taken place at all autonomous levels, from the national with the five year development plans down to the plans made in the village.

These developments must be supported by funds, derived from rates and fees, including the development fees, income from enterprises owned by local government concerned, foreign aid and funds from higher levels of the government. These latter include funds in respect of the delegation of powers from the National Government in the context of specific services and for co—administration, plus the annual subsidies allocated in every State Budget for many years past.

The local unit for villages co—operative, is one of infrastructure to be enriched, provided that supported —by appropriate funds.

Another infrastructure must be achieved, that is village unit for enterprises body (Badan Usaha Unit Desa), is one of the activities in a village, to work together in implementing enterprises for the welfare of the whole village citizens.

Further information, it is important to state a value premise regarding development in this case development planning certainly, that is, a plan is not good if it cannot be implemented. Whatever level of sophistication a plan has in terms of the analytical techniques used, the crucial test is whether policy makers, executing agencies, and the people concerned will commit themselves to action along the plan proposals or not. The planning process has to be directly linked with the development process. Planning is only meaningful as a part of the development process. 1)

5 . PARTICIPATION OF THE COMMUNITY.

In executing the development of depopulated rural areas, the government is fully aware of the fact that is not necessarily easy to have people accept the program. Bearing this mind, the government since the New Order has taken steps to have the community participate from the very beginning, and make them conscious of the urgency of carrying out the development plan. Therefore, the initiative taken by the government should be continued, until such time as the development of rural areas and its problems have been become entirely the

1). R. Diaz, Social Development Planning, Lecture Document, United Nations Centre for Regional Development, Nagoya, February 23, page 3.

responsibility of the community itself.

The advantage of this participation is people could achieve their ideas in implementing development planning, so that they are able to examine, to evaluate, and the like.

They can also motivate their friends in development implementation, moreover, what they must bear in mind is people participation in any developments.

Rural communities are vastly extended the practice of GOTONG ROYONG, the traditional system of cooperation through which manpower is made available, and through the customs called JIMPITAN and ARISAN. The first of these terms indicates the collection of handfuls of goods (rice or fire —wood, for example), their sale and the use of the proceeds for some jointly agreed end. ARISAN are a kind of revolving lottery, the proceeds of which are used in the Village to buy live stock, build roads, repair houses and other jointly agreed purposes.

They are not something new for them to enrich participation of the community, because the aboved information are the same. Their traditional systems called GOTONG ROYONG, etc, and for the popular system, especially in development plan, implemented by the community, so called bottom—up planning.

PART FOUR FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT AND HOW TO COLLECT THEM

1. TAX.

There are five kinds of taxes :

- a. Land and building tax.
It can be shared as follows :
 - 64 % for the level II Local Government.
 - 20 % for the level I Local Government.
 - 10 % for the Central Government.
 - 6 % for the Collector.
- b. The first development tax (Hotels and Restaurants), due to the level II Local Government, only.
- c. Building Construction Permission, due to the level II Local Government, only.
- d. Vehicle tax :
 - 70 % for the level I Local Government.
 - 20 % for the level II Local Government.
 - 10 % for the Central Government.
- e. Mining tax (Sand/Stone) :

- 40 % for the level I Local Government.
- 60 % for the level II Local Government.

2. LOAN.

- a. Village Investment Program.
Land facility, and soft—ware, prepared and paid by the Local Government budget, whereas big equipment and hard—ware prepared via loan.
- b. Short term project.
Road construction, bridges, big equipment facilities, prepared via loan Land facilities and those that they can be used directly, paid via the local government budget.
- c. Road Construction.
Land facility prepared and paid by the Local Government Budget, besides, the building construction prepared via loan.
- d. Drinking Water Project.
Land facility and soft—ware, prepared and paid by the Local Government Budget, besides, big equipment facility and hard—ware prepared via loan.

3. SUBSIDY.

The amount of the subsidy from the National Government to the Local Government is constantly growing, it is related partly to the number of the population in a given region, but also allows a minimum for each different level. For example, the subsidy for a single village for one year commenced at the lump sum of Rp. 100,000, but in 1983 this had become Rp. 1,250,000 and in 1988 become Rp. 200,000,000.

The subsidy from the level I Local Government to the level II Local Government derives from vehicle and mining tax.

Moreover, people who made an artesian deep well (bringing water from land), they also had to pay tax. A part of it, shared for the level II Local Government, at the amount of 30 %.

4. ROLE SHARING WITH PRIVATE SECTOR

The determination is as follows :

- road and parking area facilities, paid via the local government budget, but shopping area and the like, prepared and paid by private sector.
- new factory building prepared by private sector. New roads (not main roads) and parking area facilities, prepared by private sector, but the main road facility, prepared by the local government.

PART FIVE
ROLE SHARING WITH UPPER GOVERNMENTS

1. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Central Government has a role to develop depopulated rural areas, because it is a part of its responsibility to enhance. For this reason, government is responsible to funds availability. The annual subsidy, for instance, allocated to a village in every State Budget for a single village, the amount counted for Rp. 1,500 per capita and has the minimal amount at the lump sum of Rp. 200,000,000.

There is mechanism of the coordination and control both of finance and of execution, since development at lower levels must complement and supplement national development. Reports of the control exercised at all levels in the Regions move upwards and ultimately the responsibility of the Governors, who must answer to the Central Government.

Next, how to manage rural area development. Via level I of local government, Central Government has been giving instructions how to manage better development implementation in rural area. In general, we can say that there is still the absence of modern technology development capability in the country. Moreover, imported technology require expensive repairs and spare parts change due to rough handling and unfavourable environmental conditions, such as dust, humidity and temperature.

The best way to tackle these problems is through a policy of strengthening the self-reliance of each region, this involves the full mobilization and further development of human, physical and institutional capabilities. Human resources refer to the professional capability for regional planning and development.

Besides, another policy for which that has been taking is as follows :

- to take part proper information to the people in the rural, that the urbanization is not effective without supported by skilled manpower, the refore people itself must be aware of this problem and must work harder in the rural where he lives to implement development plan especially rural area development.
- to develop the remote rural areas more effectively, to enable the people in the urban should be interested in the rural areas and the people it self began to be pleasant live in the rural.

Before proceeding further, it is important to note that there is co-administration of particular programs, meaning that the program is determined and financed by the Central Government but is executed by local services. A good example of co-administration is the various Presidential Instruction programs (INSTRUKSI PRESIDEN in Indonesian language). Presidential Instruction programs

are determined and financed by the Central Government, but are locally carried out.

2. THE LEVEL I OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The level I of Local Government funds consist of rates and fees, including development fees, income from enterprises owned by local government concerned, foreign aid and funds from higher levels of the government. These latter include funds in respect of the delegation of powers from the Central Government in the context of specific services and for co-administration, plus the annual subsidies allocated in every State Budget for many years past.

The level I of Local Government has a role of depopulated rural areas development, because it is a task and a part of its responsibility to handle. For this reason, the same as Central Government, local government is also responsible to funds availability.

Funds allocation got from the other financial or obtained from foreign sources, either offered or requested, is to go direct to a particular region, rural area for instance, and not via the Central Government ; the matter is first discussed by the Local Government Representative Council at the relevant level, and a request is submitted to the next higher rung of administration. The request travels upwards to the Cabinet, not only for approval, but also for the sake of coordination. When approval is obtained, the aid in question must be centered in the annual budget of the Local Government concerned, so that it will obtain the approval of the representative body. Local Government budgets in Indonesia must take the form of laws or legislative regulations, so that democratic-control over the use funds in ensured.

Another role of local government in rural development implementation in any fields is how to persuade rural citizen to have smaller families through family planning program to provide health and contraceptive services. Therefore development plan must be followed by the population growth control, so that a just and prosperous society could be achieved. As mentioned in the preamble of the 1945 constitution, a just and prosperous society may only be achieved by executing an overall development plan, including the population growth control. Development could be executed properly, if a stable and firm international political situation has been created. We must remember, however, the man is the main factor to decide.

Local government has an authority to control funds use in terms of rural development, both of finance and execution. This way guaranteed that development implementation tend not to be neglected and its execution should be implemented according to the form of laws and regional regulations.

Besides, local government has a responsibility to manage directly rural area development, gives instruction, guiding, informs the advantage of development in

the rural, and the like. All of these ways have the only aim that rural citizen may again standard of life more better than usual.

3. DECISION MAKING PROCEDURES.

A brief explanation should be given about the various decision making procedures used in Indonesia.

The most important decisions made by the Government are the Decrees of the People's Assembly, the laws and legislative regulations made by the Governors, Regent and Mayor of Municipality in concurrence with the various Local Government Councils, and the decisions that emanate from Cabinet.

The main principle of decision making observed in all the representative bodies indicates a consensus arrived at through deliberation. The taking of votes is not banned, but it is felt that decision are bound to be better implemented where is not dissatisfied minority.

In the village, for example, the members of the village council deliberate on some matter, whether self initiated or proposed by the Head of the Village, a consensus is reached and the decision is ratified by the Village Head after ensuring that it does not conflict with regulations, is in the common interest and, in the case of development activities, that they further what is being done elsewhere at the time.

In the People's Assembly, Council and Local Government Council the same principle of a consensus arrived at through deliberation applies, but the mechanism is necessarily more complicated since these bodies are far more complex than the Village Councils, and a far wider variety of interest is represented in them.

Besides these laws and legislative regulations, the Indonesian system includes various ordinance, prominent among which are those known as Presidential Decisions and Presidential Instructions.

Presidential Decisions are regulations produced after discussion in Cabinet. Implementing regulations for the execution of a Presidential Decision are issued by the Minister heading the Government Department with relevant jurisdiction, as a Ministerial Decision. This is, perhaps, followed by a similar lower translation of the matter by a Director General, by a Governor, etc.

Presidential Instructions are a development mechanism, also decided in Cabinet, under which primary schools, market places and public health centres are built, reafforestation and the surfacing of certain roads and the like are carried out. The underlying reason for Presidential Instructions with their financing from the State Budget is the need to promote the equitable distribution of development. It should be noted that all Presidential Instructions provide facilities for the people at large that can directly improve the quality of their lives.

PART SIX
SOME SUCCESSFUL AND FAILURE EXAMPLES AND
THE REASONS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION.

Development in general, may effectively success and running well while both management and implementation as well are executed as energetic as possible.

Although as planners we are not implementers, the plans that we formulate should be implementable. Implementability is always related to feasibility actions within given conditions of available resources, institutional setting and behavioural response of both the officials implementing programmes and the beneficiaries.

In terms of local government development, there are many tasks and function which can be performed by local government. These, to mention a few, are as follows :

a. Planning and goal setting.

Local overnment can make choices regarding the allocation of limited resources, adopt priorities and policies to specific local needs, and can provide more detailed information on local conditions than any one component of the administrative system can do.

b. Resource mobilization.

Resources include funds, materials, labour, etc.

Resource mobilization on a large scale requires the cooperation and support of local government system.

This is particularly true in case of resources which are locally available and which the central government agencies may not be able to utilize.

c. Provision of services.

Local government systems can play an instrumental role in provision of services to the local people.

Though some services can be more efficiently provided by the central agencies, even in such services local government can facilitate the delivery system.

d. Integration of services and coordination.

There are many types of agencies providing manifold services to the people. Local government can integrate these services by providing a channel for coordination among these agencies. Local government can assume the role of both horizontal and vertical coordination.

e. Control of administration.

Local government can facilitate the creation of socially conscious and politically responsible bureaucracy at the grassroots which will facilitate

access to government services and facilities.

The mechanisms through which administration is held accountable are essential to ensure that power base at the sub-regional/local level is broadened.

f. Making claims.

More often than not, it is found that interests of the beneficiaries of government development programmes are not always the same. This necessitates the creation of mechanism through which the demands and claims of various segments of the society can be communicated to the higher decision making structures.

Under favourable circumstances, local government can provide such a mechanism.

g. Developing local leadership capabilities.

Local leader need to be provided with necessary training to assume positions of responsibility at the national or regional levels and to serve as agents of change at the sub-regional level. Innovative and skillful sub-regional/local leaders committed to goals of nation building would be able to mobilize the people for developmental purposes.

h. Creation of socio-political awareness.

Making the people politically aware of their situation is indispensable for initiating and implementing these programmes for regional development which are designed to achieve social justice. Local government can effectively perform this task since the people are more likely to participate in the activities of local government than in those initiated by the national government.

Besides, local government has tasks to develop rural areas, has a role to guide directly, gives instruction and advice, how to manage development plan.

It is the main problem to solves, because the Head of Local Government is responsible to the progress of his region, both in administration system and in development plan as well.

Rural development is a must, because this area needs changes, remaining the traditional thinking, and then running towards to the rational thinking. Or we can say, we make an effort to develop in any fields, with the main aim, how can remain the traditional community and how to reach the modern community development means changes.

But, on the other hand, we often get bad experience, we often get obstruction in implementing development plan. Therefore, as explained on the last chapter : "The planning process has to be directly linked with the development process. Planning is only meaningful as a part of the development process".

The Head of local government has the authority and the responsibility to

develop his region, including rural areas.

2. SOME SUCCESSFUL EXAMPLES.

Credit Programmes of Community Establishment in East Java (Program Kredit Usaha Rakyat Kecil *, in Indonesia language), credit body for subdistrict in central Java, are developed programmes and running successfully.

Why? Because the Head of the Region guides and gives motivation to the people seriously. Funds availability increases, used, according to the regulation. These programmes show that development implementation has been excuted as good as possible, and a plan is running well, because it can be implemented effectively.

3. SOME FAILURE EXAMPLES.

In natural programme in East Nusa Tenggara, assistance programme for the poor family in Central Java, moreover, PROGRAM KREDIT BIMAS * are some failure examples.

Why? The reason is as follows :

- lack of serious information
- shortage of guiding and motivating
- funds useless
- lack of community consciousness
- negative effectively of monitoring
- and the like

Government must improve those failures more and more, in order development plan can be implemented as good as possible.

* Program Kredit Usaha Rakyat Kecil, is a programmes for the grassroots community, where the people can borrow money used for their, establishment without paying much interest. They are paying their debt in instalments.

* Program Kredit Bimas, is a programme where the pleasant can borrow money from government, used for processing his paddy—field, in order to get more crops. People are paying off their debt in instalment. But, people do not do their task regularly.

SOURCE :Statistical Year Book
of Indonesia, 1986

PERTUMBUHAN DAN KEPADATAN PENDUDUK
POPULATION GROWTH AND DENSITY

PROYEKSI PENDUDUK INDONESIA
POPULATION PREDICTION OF INDONESIA

1980 - 2000

(000)

UMUR/AGE	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
0 - 4	22 382	23 558	24 779	25 830	26 645
5	4 145	4 483	4 710	4 979	5 191
6	4 045	4 404	4 644	4 917	5 143
7	3 949	4 323	4 582	4 855	5 093
8	3 856	4 242	4 523	4 794	5 043
9	3 766	4 159	4 465	4 732	4 091
5 - 9	19 761	21 611	22 924	24 277	25 461
10	3 679	4 075	4 408	4 670	4 939
11	3 596	3 991	4 355	4 606	4 886
12	3 513	3 905	4 292	4 545	4 829
13	3 426	3 817	4 214	4 488	4 770
14	3 358	3 728	4 126	4 433	4 708
10 - 14	17 552	19 517	21 394	22 742	24 131
15	3 252	3 640	4 039	4 377	4 644
16	3 163	3 553	3 951	4 319	4 577
17	3 087	3 465	3 861	4 253	4 513
18	3 030	3 376	3 772	4 173	4 454
19	2 983	3 288	3 681	4 084	4 398
15 - 19	1 515	17 321	19 304	21 206	22 586
20	2 933	3 199	3 951	3 994	4 338
21	2 885	3 108	3 500	3 903	4 278
22	2 819	3 029	3 410	3 811	4 209
23	2 724	2 970	3 320	3 720	4 128
24	2 610	2 921	3 231	3 629	4 038
20 - 24	13 971	15 227	17 052	19 058	20 991
25 - 29	11 403	13 655	14 938	16 787	18 822
30 - 34	8 926	11 113	13 363	14 676	16 553
35 - 39	8 273	8 663	10 835	13 087	14 433
40 - 44	7 556	7 982	8 399	10 557	12 811
45 - 49	6 308	7 224	7 673	8 117	10 255
50 - 54	4 982	5 942	6 816	7 316	7 785
55 - 59	3 660	4 586	5 509	6 393	6 880
60 - 64	2 834	3 247	4 106	4 973	5 827
65 - 69	2 099	2 374	2 752	3 520	4 316
70 - 74	1 440	1 607	1 844	2 168	2 814
75 - 79	860	955	1 086	1 269	1 521
80 -	518	574	655	767	924
JUMLAH/TOTAL	148 040	165 154	183 457	202 746	222 753

Source : Statistical Year Book
of Indonesia, 1986

<p>ANGKATAN KERJA LABOR FORCE</p>

TINGKAT PARTISIPASI ANGKATAN KERJA (TPAK)
MENURUT PROVINSI
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE
BY PROVINCE
1971, 1980, 1982, 1985

PROVINSI/PROVINCE	1971	1980	1982	1985
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Daerah Istimewa Aceh	48.07	46.60	55.2	52.8
2. Sumatera Utara	54.31	52.25	52.0	52.5
3. Sumatera Barat	47.73	46.22	50.8	50.2
4. Riau	49.83	46.71	44.9	48.5
5. Jambi	54.25	50.91	49.2	52.2
6. Sumatera Selatan	53.10	51.75	53.5	53.2
7. Bengkulu	55.94	54.79	62.2	58.8
8. Lampung	51.43	50.04	48.4	53.4
9. D. K. I. Jakarta	43.23	42.72	42.5	42.6
10. Jawa Barat	46.39	45.04	51.2	48.2
11. Jawa Tengah	54.00	54.69	59.1	57.1
12. D. I. Yogyakarta	56.86	58.61	67.5	61.1
13. Jawa Timur	54.50	52.75	56.6	56.4
14. Bali	51.22	53.50	61.3	61.1
15. Nusa Tenggara Barat	50.41	49.69	63.0	51.6
16. Nusa Tenggara Timur	62.36	52.79	61.2	61.2
17. Kalimantan Barat	60.37	57.68	61.6	58.2
18. Kalimantan Tengah	45.71	57.54	58.7	58.2
19. Kalimantan Selatan	50.84	51.47	53.4	57.3
20. Kalimantan Timur	45.18	44.47	50.9	56.8
21. Sulawesi Utara	44.69	44.95	48.2	51.8
22. Sulawesi Tengah	53.22	49.23	53.3	48.4
23. Sulawesi Selatan	40.82	39.15	40.3	53.4
24. Sulawesi Tenggara	54.29	44.47	55.2	42.9
25. Maluku	45.33	42.00	45.3	57.0
26. Irian Jaya	44.76	48.20	44.1	48.7
27. Timor Timur	-	-	46.5	59.6
INDONESIA	51.25	49.98	54.0	53.0

Catatan : — Data tahun 1971 dan 1980 merupakan hasil Sensus Pendudukbotes 1971
and 1980 data are population censuses results

- Data tahun 1982 adalah SAKERNAS 1982/1982 National
Socio Economic Survey
- Data tahun 1985 adalah SUPAS 1985/1986 International
Population Survey

Source : Statistical Year Book
of Indonesia, 1986

BANYAKNYA KLINIK KELUARGA BERENCANA
MENURUT PROVINSI
NUMBER OF FAMILY PLANNING
CLINICS BY PROVINCE
1981/1982-1985/1986

PROVINSI	Tahun - Year				
PROVINCE	1981/1982	1982/1983	1983/1984	1984/1985	1985/1986
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
JAWA-BALI					
1. DKI. Jakarta	265	315	353	387	417
2. Jawa Barat	753	803	855	880	928
3. Jawa Tengah	735	758	800	870	933
4. D. I. Yogyakarta	128	129	138	147	154
5. Jawa Timur	1 275	1 327	1 450	1 509	1 570
6. Bali	158	160	168	176	180
JUMLAH/TOTAL-JAWA-BALI	3 314	3 492	3 760	3 969	4 182
LUAR JAWA-BALI(I)					
1. Daerah Istimewa Aceh	162	170	174	176	196
2. Sumatera Utara	318	375	429	482	509
3. Sumatera Barat	234	242	250	260	278
4. Sumatera Selatan	185	228	288	311	361
5. Lampung	139	156	158	166	180
6. Nusa Tenggara Barat	125	158	143	147	155
7. Kalimantan Barat	137	149	155	160	167
8. Kalimantan Selatan	131	141	151	167	172
9. Sulawesi Utara	129	130	145	152	158
10. Sulawesi Selatan	250	275	279	296	329
JUMLAH/TOTAL-LUAR/OUTSIDE JAWA-BALI (I)	1 810	2 004	2 172	2 317	2 505
LUAR JAWA-BALI(II)					
1. Riau	114	123	131	138	143
2. Jambi	95	103	112	117	131
3. Bengkulu	86	95	103	112	128
4. Nusa Tenggara Timur	134	139	140	141	148
5. Kalimantan Tengah	106	122	134	147	157
6. Kalimantan Timur	127	134	140	145	156
7. Sulawesi Tengah	101	108	109	112	122
8. Sulawesi Tenggara	59	58	61	62	74
9. Maluku	88	98	101	107	135
10. Irian Jaya	66	77	85	97	126
11. Timor Timur	29	33	36	45	66
JUMLAH/TOTAL-LUAR/OUTSIDE JAWA-BALI(II)	1 005	1 090	1 152	1 223	1 386
JUMLAH/TOTAL	6 129	6 586	7 084	7 509	8 073

Catatan/Note : Keadaan akhir tahun anggaran (Maret)
Date at the end of fiscal year (March)
Sumber/Source : BKKBN/National Family Planning Coordinating Board

Source : Statistical Year Book
of Indonesia, 1986

PELAKSANAAN TRANSMIGRASI UMUM MENURUT DAERAH TUJUAN
IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL TRANSMIGRATION
BY REGION OF DESTINATION
1980 - 1985

DAERAH TUJUAN REGION OF DESTINATION	1980	1981	1982	1983 ¹⁾	1984 ¹⁾	1985 ¹⁾
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Daerah Istimewa Aceh	5 864	14 541	20 055	1 895	885	1 277
Sumatera Utara	663	3 738	9 363	262	-	650
Riau	29 042	50 327	36 492	3 706	3 987	965
Jambi	18 209	16 479	11 821	4 603	4 621	8 253
Sumatera Barat	5 143	2 892	5 217	-	462	8 535
Bengkulu	9 018	8 499	13 313	900	767	9 468
Sumatera Selatan	88 052	102 095	82 919	4 655	3 765	2 105
Lampung	2 934	4 116	66 542	17 500	4 270	4 500
Kalimantan Barat	4 134	24 022	29 351	6 266	2 193	3 198
Kalimantan Tengah	16 097	15 013	22 272	5 851	1 913	2 465
Kalimantan Selatan	5 497	27 995	17 587	-	595	3 341
Kalimantan Timur	7 497	11 375	10 418	751	375	1 466
Sulawesi Utara	3 737	6 579	2 704	300	-	1 128
Sulawesi Tengah	12 015	18 198	19 586	2 339	1 108	2 806
Sulawesi Selatan	480	7 608	7 222	350	322	666
Sulawesi Tenggara	10 323	24 675	21 031	2 821	1 161	1 700
Maluku	1 135	8 645	9 383	1 217	71	147
Irian Jaya	1 827	10 656	23 218	1 835	1 351	2 471
Nusa Tenggara Barat	-	-	1 108	-	286	350
Timor Timur	-	-	193	-	-	-
JUMLAH/TOTAL ²⁾	221 667	357 453	409 795	55 251	28 132	55 491

tatan/Notes : 1) Sejak tahun 1983 yang tersedia datanya hanya jumlah KK
Just Families Since 1983

2) Termasuk transmigran lokal/Including Local Transmigration
number/Source : Departemen Transmigrasi/Ministry of Transmigration

TABEL TABLE	BANYAKNYA WARGA NEGARA REPUBLIK INDONESIA DI LUAR NEGERI PADA AKHIR TAHUN NUMBER OF INDONESIAN CITIZEN OVER SEAS AT THE END OF YEAR			
BENUA/CONTINENT	1982	1983	1984	1985
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Asia/Asia	154 989	76 288	35 938	260 234
Afrika/Africa	2 787	2 065	2 396	1 452
Europa/Europe	18 614	30 231	18 203	25 363
Amerika/America	4 359	6 982	3 335	17 700
Australia/Australia	5 844	12 526	9 372	7 616
JUMLAH/TOTAL	186 593	128 092	69 244	312 365

Sumber/Source : Departemen Luar Negeri/Ministry of Foreigners Affaire

Source : Statistical Year Book
of Indonesia, 1986

LAJU PERTUMBUHAN PENDUDUK INDONESIA
MENURUT PROVINSI/PUMAT
ANNUAL POPULATION CROWTH OF INDONESIA
BY PROVINCE/ISLAND
1961 - 1985

PROVINSI/PULAU ISLAND	Laju Pertumbuhan Penduduk Per Tahun Annual Population Growth Rate		
	1961-1971	1971-1980	1980-1985
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Daerah Istimewa Aceh	2.14	2.93	2.62
2. Sumatera Utara	2.95	2.60	2.42
3. Sumatera Barat	1.90	2.21	1.65
4. Riau	2.92	3.11	3.28
5. Jambi	3.09	4.07	3.83
6. Sumatera Selatan	2.20	3.32	3.01
7. Bengkulu	2.51	4.39	4.19
8. Lampung	5.29	5.77	5.01
SUMATERA	2.86	3.32	3.08
9. DKI Jakarta	4.46	3.93	3.93
10. Jawa Barat	2.09	2.65	2.35
11. Jawa Tengah	1.76	1.64	1.21
12. D. I. Yogyakarta	1.07	1.10	1.27
13. Jawa Timur	1.59	1.49	1.38
JAWA	1.91	2.02	1.81
14. Bali	1.77	1.69	1.42
15. Nusa Tenggara Barat	2.02	2.36	1.91
16. Nusa Tenggara Timur	1.57	1.95	2.26
17. Timor Timur	-	-	2.58
NUSA TENGGARA	1.78	2.01	1.93
18. Kalimantan Barat	2.51	2.31	2.55
19. Kalimantan Tengah	3.56	3.43	3.21
20. Kalimantan Selatan	1.45	2.16	1.54
21. Kalimantan Timur	2.94	5.73	4.41
KALIMANTAN	2.34	2.96	2.81
22. Sulawesi Utara	2.78	2.31	1.80
23. Sulawesi Tengah	2.83	3.86	3.22
24. Sulawesi Selatan	1.40	1.74	1.74
25. Sulawesi Tenggara	2.49	3.09	3.51
SULAWESI	1.90	2.22	2.11
26. Maluku	3.31	2.88	2.66
27. Irian Jaya	2.01	2.67	3.15
MALUKU DAN IRIAN JAYA	2.69	2.79	2.88
JUMLAH/TOTAL	2.10	2.32	2.15

Source : Statistical Year Book
of Indonesia, 1986

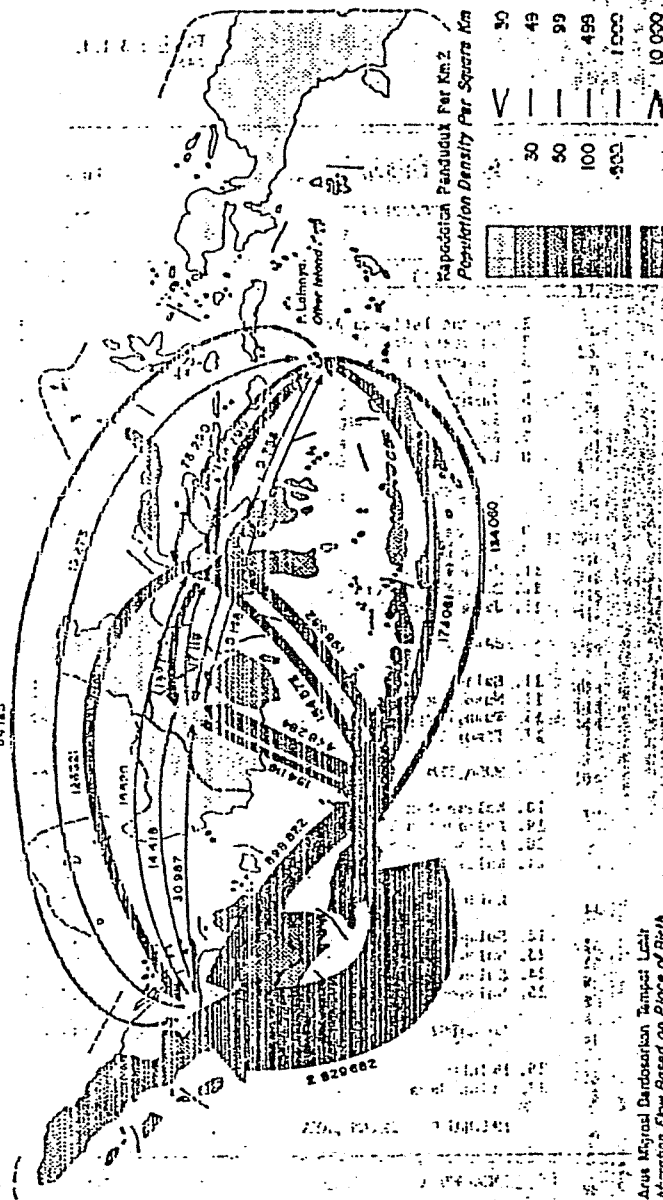
KEADAAN GEOGRAFI
GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION

PEMBAGIAN DAERAH ADMINISTRASI INDONESIA
ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS OF INDONESIA
1986 *)

DAERAH TINGKAT I PROVINCE	Banyaknya Kabupaten Number of Regencies	Banyaknya Kotamadya Number of Municipa- lities	Banyaknya Kecamatan Number of Sub Dis- tricts	Banyaknya Desa Number of villages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Daerah Istimewa Aceh	8	2	136	5 567
2. Sumatera Utara	11	6	202	5 643
3. Sumatera Barat	8	6	100	3 563
4. Riau	5	2	76	1 103
5. Jambi	5	1	40	1 220
6. Sumatera Selatan	8	2	94	2 432
7. Bengkulu	3	1	24	1 226
8. Lampung	3	1	76	1 509
SUMATERA	51	21	748	22 263
9. D. K. I. Jakarta	-	5	30	236
10. Jawa Barat	20	4	439	6 980
11. Jawa Tengah	29	6	498	8 411
12. D. I. Yogyakarta	4	1	73	556
13. Jawa Timur	29	8	578	8 357
JAWA	82	24	1 618	24 540
14. Bali	8	-	51	608
15. Nusa Tenggara Barat	6	-	59	564
16. Nusa Tenggara Timur	12	-	108	1 725
17. Timor Timur	13	-	63	1 753
NUSA TENGGARA	39	-	281	4 650
18. Kalimantan Barat	6	1	108	4 690
19. Kalimantan Tengah	9	1	82	1 145
20. Kalimantan Selatan	9	1	100	2 369
21. Kalimantan Timur	4	2	72	1 081
KALIMANTAN	28	5	362	9 285
22. Sulawesi Utara	4	2	83	1 273
23. Sulawesi Tengah	4	-	62	1 305
24. Sulawesi Selatan	21	2	170	1 209
25. Sulawesi Tenggara	4	-	45	694
SULAWESI	33	4	360	4 481
26. Maluku	4	1	56	1 833
27. Irian Jaya	9	-	117	897
MALUKU & IRIAN JAYA	13	1	173	2 730
INDONESIA	246	55	3 542	67 949

Catatan/Note : Angka sementara/Preliminary figures
* Sampai dengan Agustus 1986

Kepadatan Penduduk dan Arus Migrasi Antar Pulau 1985
Population Density and Inter Island Migration Flow 1985



Source : Statistical Year Book
of Indonesia, 1986

PELAKSANAAN TRANSMIGRASI UMUM
MENURUT DAERAH ASAL
IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL TRANSMIGRATION
BY REGION OF ORIGIN

1980 - 1985

DAERAH ASAL REGION OF ORIGIN	1980	1981	1982	1) 1983	1) 1984	1) 1985
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
D. K. I Jakarta						
KK / Families	752	643	642	400	244	679
Jiwa / Persons	2 858	2 341	2 560	-	-	-
Jawa Barat						
KK / Families	7 949	13 207	17 980	7 633	5 580	10 152
Jiwa / Persons	36 989	55 274	74 597	-	-	-
Jawa Tengah						
KK / Families	15 737	27 408	27 815	9 598	3 783	12 701
Jiwa / Persons	69 312	113 697	113 708	-	-	-
D. I. Yogyakarta						
KK / Families	4 624	4 358	4 602	2 166	1 233	2 127
Jiwa / Persons	17 396	15 471	17 191	-	-	-
Jawa Timur						
KK / Families	16 527	26 758	23 057	10 431	4 358	10 752
Jiwa / Persons	67 766	106 932	94 124	-	-	-
Bali						
KK / Families	2 580	4 024	2 912	1 273	113	454
Jiwa / Persons	11 602	16 701	12 044	-	-	-
Nusu Tenggara						
KK / Families	1 702	2 221	2 728	450	545	1 408
Jiwa / Persons	7 836	9 414	11 024	-	-	-
JUMLAH / TOTAL						
KK / Families	49 871	78 619	79 736	31 951	15 856	38 273
Jiwa / Persons	213 759	319 830	325 248	-	-	-

Catatan/Note : 1) Sejak tahun 1983 yang tersedia datanya hanya jumlah kk
Just Families since 1983

Sumber/Source : Direktorat Jenderal Transmigrasi/Directorate General of Transmigration

Source : Statistical Year Book
of Indonesia, 1986

PERPINDAHAN PENDUDUK
POPULATION MOBILITY

PENDUDUK MENURUT STATUS PERPINDAHAN BERDASARKAN
TEMPAT TINGGAL SEKARANG
POPULATION BY MIGRATION STATUS BASED
ON PRESENT RESIDENCE
1985

PULAU ISLAND	Tidak Pernah Pindah Non Migrant	Pernah Pindah Migrant	Jumlah Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Daerah Kota/Urban			
1. Sumatera	6 559 151	698 593	7 257 744
2. Jawa	28 890 150	801 734	29 691 884
3. Kalimantan	1 569 327	173 509	1 742 836
4. Sulawesi	1 819 916	248 405	2 068 321
5. Kepulauan lainnya Other island	1 628 623	163 197	1 791 820
JUMLAH/TOTAL	40 467 167	2 085 438	42 552 605
Daerah Pedesaan/Rural			
1. Sumatera	22 980 367	337 586	23 317 953
2. Jawa	68 945 025	2 681 375	71 626 860
3. Kalimantan	5 519 931	103 387	5 623 318
4. Sulawesi	9 262 665	293 359	9 556 024
5. Kepulauan lainnya Other island	10 279 826	159 018	10 438 844
JUMLAH/TOTAL	116 987 814	3 575 185	120 562 999
Kota + Pedesaan/Urban + Rural			
1. Sumatera	29 539 518	1 036 179	30 575 697
2. Jawa	97 835 175	3 483 569	101 318 744
3. Kalimantan	7 089 258	276 896	7 366 154
4. Sulawesi	11 082 581	541 764	11 624 345
5. Kepulauan lainnya Other island	11 908 449	322 215	12 230 664
JUMLAH/TOTAL	157 454 981	5 660 623	163 115 604

INDONESIAN CHART

