

POPULATION POLICY AND ACHIEVEMENT SDGS IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

This article looks at the main problems faced in Indonesia regarding population programs, policies taken by the Indonesian Government and the achievement of SDGs in Indonesia. This research uses a descriptive study through literature study using journal and book sources as primary references. The results of the discussion show that Indonesia's natural resource potential is substantial in various fields, as is its population. The main problems were meeting needs within the development framework, issues of environmental damage, and the exponential increase in population, which would impact the next generation's survival. Various programs were launched to control potential environmental damage. Family planning programs, transmigration and education policies are used to anticipate this threat. Environmentally based policies are also not spared. Indonesia's SDGs achievements until 2022 show continued progress, as evidenced by the various awards received by the Indonesian Government for achieving the SDGs.

Keywords: *policy; natural resources; resident; achievement of SDGs*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has vast resources, including forests, minerals, land and marine resources, which are crucial for development. Forests, often called the world's lungs, play a vital role in maintaining ecological balance by preventing erosion, providing clean air and water, and supporting biodiversity. However, between 2017 and 2021, Indonesia's forest cover area has decreased, posing a threat to these

essential functions (see **Figure 1**) (Hendrayana et al., 2023)

Natural resources like minerals, petroleum, natural gas, and agricultural land contribute significantly to Indonesia's economy. The country is rich in mining resources, including coal, bauxite, gold and nickel, essential for daily activities and industrial needs (Septia et al., 2020). Moreover, Indonesia's seas and forests provide livelihoods for many communities. Its



vast marine potential, such as pearls and seaweed, along with its tourism sector, have also become sources of economic growth. Despite these advantages, Indonesia faces challenges in sustainable development, especially in balancing economic growth with environmental conservation. The high density poses significant challenges in meeting the demand for resources like clean water, food, and land (Fikri et al., 2022). The key to addressing these challenges lies in integrating sustainable development

practices into Indonesia's policies. Sustainable development, a global concern since the 1972 Stockholm Conference, focuses on the responsible use of natural resources to ensure long-term economic, social and environmental benefits. Indonesia is committed to achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which aim to eradicate poverty, ensure equality, and promote responsible consumption and production (Bangsa & Digital, 2022).

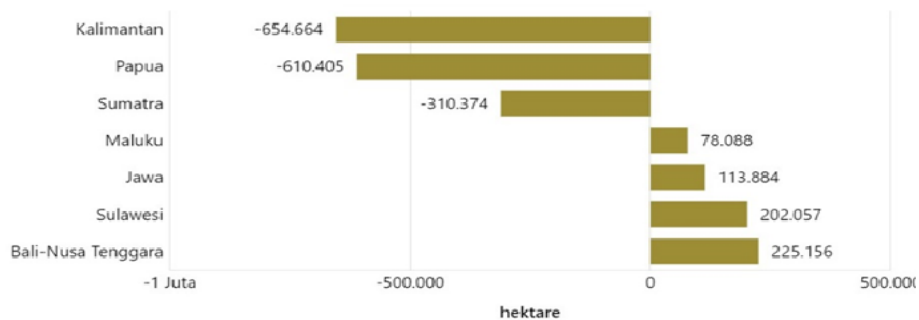


Figure 1. Graph of reduction/increase in Indonesia's Forest Cover Area (2017-2021)

Source: Central Statistics Agency

Achieving SDGs in Indonesia requires addressing issues such as resource conflicts, inflation, and employment opportunities. These factors contribute to economic inequality and slow economic growth, which remains below 6%. For Indonesia, rapid and targeted policies are needed to leverage its population and

natural resources to achieve sustainable economic development.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The author used a descriptive study of programs, government policies, and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia. The method focuses on



gathering and analyzing secondary data from journals, books, and relevant websites to understand the topic comprehensively. The problem limitation method seeks to identify and explore specific issues and challenges related to the following:

1. Population programs: Indonesia's population growth and demographic trends influence national development. This includes examining the Government's response to population growth, challenges such as overpopulation, urbanization, and the distribution of resources.
2. Government Policies: what policies have the Indonesian Government implemented to manage natural resources, population growth, and economic inequality? This will involve assessing the effectiveness and sustainability of policies related to resource management, poverty alleviation and sustainable economic growth.
3. Achievement of SDGs: how successfully Indonesia meets the SDGs, particularly those related to poverty reduction, environmental sustainability, economic growth, and social equality. The study looks at

the current progress towards these goals and identifies gaps or barriers in their implementation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The main problems/problems faced

The population problem is not new; it has become a classic problem that invites serious thought to be solved. On the one hand, there is an opinion that the current large population is a serious threat. On the other hand, it is said that the large population is potential capital for development if properly developed (Darwanto, 2020). Challenges such as global warming can cause extreme climate change, rising global temperatures, rising sea levels, and extreme weather phenomena (Malihah, 2022). Water and air pollution challenges cause serious and damaging problems for human health and the environment. Forest destruction challenges such as deforestation and degradation threaten the lives of various species due to the loss of suitable habitat, increased greenhouse gas emissions, and the reduction of vital ecosystem services for society. Finally, social problems such as economic inequality, social injustice and poverty cause social divisions, tension and



political instability, and hinder efforts to achieve sustainable development and prosperity for the entire community (Vioreza et al., 2023). The various global problems above are closely related to society's economic and social development. If development does not adhere to the sustainability principles, the impact of these challenges will increase and could threaten the balance of natural ecosystems, human health and social stability.

According to the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) report entitled Living Planet Report 2020, threats to the world's environment are increasingly severe. This is reflected in the ecological footprint, a measure of the impact of human life on nature, which continues to increase. The biggest threat to biodiversity in all regions of the world is due to changes in land and water use (50%). In this case, changes in land and water use include continuous logging, unsustainable agriculture, and mining/excavation. The second most significant threat is overexploitation of species (24%), namely when humans deliberately kill certain species/animals for trade or large-scale fishing. The third threat is invasion by species/animals and spreading disease (13%). Invasion by

certain species/animals occurs because their natural habitat is damaged, so they look for other habitats and attack native species/animals. Species/animals that invade can also spread new diseases not previously present in the environment.

Meanwhile, the fourth and fifth threats are pollution (7%) and climate change (6%). Pollution can affect food availability and reproduction for species/animals. Climate change can also disrupt species/animal signals for migration and reproduction. The following is a graphic illustration. The interaction between humans and the environment is always the centre of attention when the population is skyrocketing while the globe does not increase by an inch. Population growth is always the source of problems when environmental degradation occurs. Human dependence on nature is a dimension that is always mentioned when discussing population growth. The world population continues to increase, even though the average birth rate has halved from 5 to 2.5 children per woman in fifty years (Wargadinata, 2021).

Population phenomena

Many things influence the long history of the population. It started in the 14th



century when the population experienced a significant decline due to the outbreak of the black death epidemic (Dodds, 2021). Historical records in the 17th century since the Industrial Revolution in England changed the trajectory of population problems. Significant changes occurred in almost all aspects of people's lives, especially in Europe and America, and were greeted positively. In terms of public health, it has also improved with the discovery of innovations in the pharmaceutical world. This causes an increase in human life expectancy. Increasing the quality of life ultimately causes a population explosion, especially in big cities (Chairunnisa & Qintharah, 2022).

The end of the World Wars, especially World War II, is said to be the end of the era of imperialism. Even though the aftermath of the World War has left many problems for human civilization, society welcomed the end of the war positively, especially for countries that won the war. The baby boom phenomenon emerged. This term was first popularized by New York Post journalist Sylvia Poter. The baby boom illustrates the collapse of social and economic barriers that delay people starting a family. In America, there is a

new trend to marry at a young age, leading to high birth rates. This phenomenon occurs in almost all parts of the world. The baby boom phenomenon between 1946 and 1964 significantly impacted annual growth rates and population numbers.

The phenomenon of population explosion was predicted by Thomas Robert Malthus (Mantra, 2004). His belief that humans will continue to live in poverty and poverty as long as there is an imbalance between population and carrying capacity, especially between population and food supplies, has happened in the decade since the baby boom occurred. The complexity of population issues ultimately becomes a tangled knot that will not be unravelled if it does not immediately receive serious and effective treatment.

Birth of the National Family Planning Program

The impact of the explosion was felt in all countries of the world. Low Government and public awareness of population issues and lack of funds to handle population problems are obstacles for many developing and poor countries to increase human resource capacity. Indonesia, as one of the



developing countries that had just become independent when the world population explosion occurred, with a vast population and geographical conditions in the form of islands, made population programs a priority. However, in the new era of gaining independence, the population program was far from a priority focused on development. Awareness emerged from health practitioners, specialist obstetrics and gynaecology doctors; Dr Sulianti Saroso, who was worried about a population explosion due to uncontrolled birth rates, later became a pioneer in the formation of the Indonesian Family Planning Association (PBKBI), which was strongly influenced by the ideas of Thomas Malthus. However, his efforts did not immediately bear fruit and even received "silence" from the Government at that time, which then changed the term "birth control" to "birth planning". PKBI's first efforts in family planning in 1964 gave results. A total of 2,000 IUDs were imported to Indonesia.

Entering the next government period, the struggle to promote family planning was no easier than during the previous Government, especially after the G30S/PKI tragedy, with the Government's focus at that time being on

handling security and strengthening the nation's integrity. However, PKBI received support from the Forth Foundation, which convinced President Soeharto to accept the recommendation to sign the Declaration on Population in 1966, followed by the Declaration of World Leaders on Population under UN sponsorship in December 1967. Furthermore, through Presidential Decree No. 8/1970/ June 1970, the BKKN (National Family Planning Coordinating Body) was officially established.

Population Policy

Transmigration Sector

Population policy in Indonesia began during the Dutch East Indies era. At that time, the Dutch East Indies colonial government began to realize that the population density on Java's island was increasing. The first Population Census (SP) conducted in Java in 1905 showed that the population of Java had reached 30 million people (Mantra, 2004). The colonial Government then began to think about a resettlement project, namely the placement of farmers from areas on the island of Java that were densely populated to new villages called "colonies" in areas outside Java that had



no or few inhabitants. This is also seen as one way to solve the problem of poverty. The periodization of the implementation of Transmigration over the last century can be divided into three periods, namely (1) the era of Dutch colonial rule, 1905-1941, (2) the period of Japanese military occupation, 1942-1945, and (3) the period after Indonesian independence, 1945- 2005. The description in this article divides the era of Dutch colonial rule into the stage of colonization experiments between 1905-1911, the Lampongsche Volksbanks period in 1911-1929, and the era of the world economic depression between 1930-1941. 3 Meanwhile, the era of Indonesian independence was divided into the old-order period, the new-order period and the reform period (Setiawan, 2006).

The Dutch East Indies colonial Government began the first Transmigration or colonization in 1905. This first Transmigration moved 155 families from Bagelan, Kedu, Central Java, to the Gedongtataan area in Lampung, Sumatra. The institution that managed this program then was the Centraal Commissie voor Emmigratie en Kuncisatie van Inheemsen.

The population relocated in the 1905–1911 colonization period was approximately 4,800. Furthermore, between 1912 and 1922, the number of residents who departed increased by 16,838. Another source states that the population transferred during colonization from Java to Gedongtataan from 1905 to the end of 1921 was around 19,572. Existing historical data shows that until 1940, an estimated 200,000 people were moved from Java to Sumatra at the initiative of the Dutch East Indies colonial government. Other data shows that from the initial colonization in 1905 to 1941, the number of people were successfully relocated was 189,938 people. Furthermore, during the Japanese colonial period, the colonization program stopped, but population transfers for the needs of the Japanese Government at that time continued. Estimated data shows that the population transfer from Java to other islands was around two thousand people (Setiawan, 2006).

The colonialization program was then officially known as the transmigration program since the proclamation of Indonesian independence. The majority (108% of the million people), or around 60% of the entire population, resides on



the island of Java, which covers only 7% of Indonesia's total land area. At the same time, the rest are scattered across other islands, including islands almost uninhabited by humans. The population density on the island of Java reaches more than 800 people per square kilometre. At the same time, in other provinces, for example, in Irian Jaya, it is only inhabited by 20 people per square kilometre (Darwanto, 2020). The aim was to reduce the population of the island of Java by 1952 in order to increase the security, prosperity and welfare of the people, as well as strengthen the sense of national unity and integrity. The transmigration program continued after the 1998 reform. One year earlier, the Government issued Law Number 5 of 1997 concerning Transmigration. This legal document was only updated later in 2009, namely Law Number 29 of 2009. The transmigration program, which focuses on reducing the population in Java, is not considered to provide significant results, considering that population growth in Java is higher than that of the implementation. Transmigration has been going on from year to year, even since the era of the Dutch East Indies colonial government.

On the other hand, the Government is also trying to minimize the occurrence of conflicts between migrant communities and residents.

The shift in understanding the importance of economic development and equality went hand in hand with the Government's decentralization efforts at that time. Legal documents issued in the early days of reform sought this decentralization, for example, Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government and Law Number 25 1999 concerning Financial Balance between the Central Government and Regional Government. The subsequent transmigration program was included in the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN), replacing the Repelita model during the New Order era. In the 2015–2019 RPJMN, the Government designated 144 transmigration areas. The Government issued Presidential Regulation 50 of 2018 concerning the Coordination and Integration of Transmigration Implementation to manage these areas. In its development, transmigration affairs were managed by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (abbreviated as Kemendes). This



ministry issued Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 5 of 2021 concerning Procedures for Planning Transmigration Areas, which regulates the Government's transmigration area development policy in more detail.

Furthermore, in the 2020–2024 RPJMN, the Government targets revitalizing 52 transmigration areas. Regarding the development of these areas, in the 2020–2024 RPJMN, the Government has established evaluation standards in the form of regional development indices in destination areas or transmigration revitalization. From the 2019 index data, 48.74, the Government set 57.50 as the target index until 2024. What are the results? In 2018, the Ministry of Village stated that the transmigration program had succeeded in developing 1,183 villages, 385 sub-districts, 104 cities/districts, 48 independent integrated cities and two provincial capitals. A detailed list of the 152 transmigration areas currently owned and developed in Indonesia was determined by the Ministry of Village and displayed on its website entitled Sipukat.

Family Planning Sector

Population policy is divided into two objectives. First, policies aimed at controlling population growth. Second, policies aimed at improving social and economic levels, such as regulating migration, service policies for the elderly population, and quality policies related to improving reproductive health services. Generally oriented population policies can be divided into pronatalist and antinatalist policies. The population policy that is widely adopted today is antinatalist. This policy aims to reduce birth rates (Harjanto, 2021). One of the policies in the population sector that is very important in Indonesia and has shown success is controlling the population through the family planning program. The population growth rate in Indonesia is currently very fast. Because of this, new strategies are needed to create small, prosperous families, one of which is by holding seminars and socializing family planning programs. Apart from planning and preventing pregnancy, the National Family Planning program also aims to improve the welfare of mothers and children, reducing infant and maternal mortality rates. A prosperous family is also an important point in family planning; other



goals of the family planning program are preventing early marriage, promoting small families, reducing the population, and increasing public awareness about contraception. BPS data shows a downward trend in the birth rate from

1960 to 2020. In 1960, the birth rate was 5.55, meaning every married woman gave birth 5-6 times (**Figure 2**). Meanwhile, in 2020, the birth rate was 2.19, and each woman gave birth between 2 and 3 times.

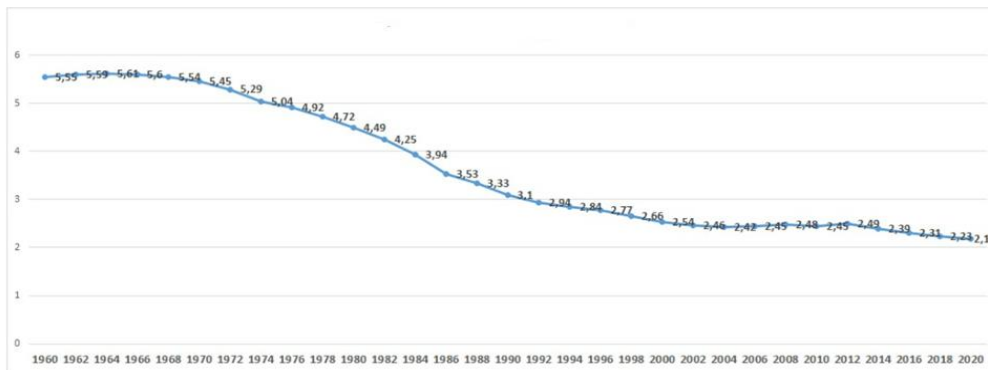


Figure 2. Graph of Indonesia's birth rate or fertility from 1960 – 2020

In article 11, paragraph PP no 87 of 2014 (2), The control of population quantity, as referred to in paragraph (1), is carried out by the natural carrying capacity and environmental capacity through: a. birth control; b. reduction in mortality; and c. directing population mobility (Harjanto, 2021). The change in the basis of population law from Law Number 10 of 1992 to Law 52 of 2009 concerning Population Development and Family Development is evidence of a change in policy in terms of law. The benefits of family planning then expanded to become a program to reduce poverty, a mechanism for women's empowerment,

and gender equality, as well as systematic efforts to strengthen human rights and increase men's responsibilities; even family planning was linked to efforts to save the environment (Wargadinata, 2021).

Education Sector

Sustainable development is related to many fields, one of which is education. Education is an important component in the sustainable development process, especially human-related (social) development. Human development is a vital part of the investment needed in economic development (Situmeang et

al., 2021). Education is capital prepared by the nation's next generation, who will continue economic improvement for their families and as a group for their communities (especially development in their country) so that education becomes the foundation for successful industrial development and economic improvement. Education and environmental quality are thought to have a significant contribution. Education makes people care about the environment and encourages them to voice their environmental rights actively. Having a literate population in education provides benefits because they will be the representatives of nature to defend their rights and encourage government policies to be more pro-environment. Education can increase awareness and concern so that humans do not become environmental destroyers. Humans significantly contribute to decreasing environmental quality, decreasing green land, changing land use, deforestation, excessive groundwater consumption, excessive exploitation of natural resources, even carbon emissions, and the greenhouse effect, causing the environment to become increasingly sick. Humans must be used as learning

creatures who must respect nature (Wargadinata, 2021).

Starting from this idea, which is in line with the mandate of the opening of the 1945 Constitution, "to make the life of the nation intelligent", an educational process is needed that builds national character and aims to form quality citizens. Education requires instruments or tools to achieve its ideals and goals, namely the curriculum. According to Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, article 1 states that education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious, spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble morals, and skills needed by himself, society, nation and state. Therefore, education is an effort to develop students for their needs and society through learning.

Indonesia's struggle to improve the quality of national education and formulate an ideal curriculum has been extended. It has been recorded that at least 13 (thirteen) times the Indonesian education system has undergone curriculum changes, namely in 1947, 1964, 1968, 1973, 1975, 1984, 1994,



1997, 2004, 2006, 2013, until now the Independent Curriculum policy was issued (Setiyorini & Setiawan, 2023). The Merdeka Curriculum was born as a response to the situation and conditions of the Indonesian nation, which experienced the impact of the 2019 COVID disaster, which hit all walks of life, including the education sector. More than 268,000 educational units in all provinces in Indonesia are enthusiastic about implementing the Independent Curriculum in the 2023/2024 academic year. So this means that the Independent Curriculum program has been implemented massively in school units in Indonesia, although it is implemented gradually and voluntarily according to school conditions and needs (Berlian et al., 2022).

Education plays an important role in increasing awareness and understanding of the SDGs. The Merdeka Curriculum can incorporate knowledge about the goals, principles and challenges related to the SDGs into learning materials. The curriculum encourages creativity, problem-solving, collaboration, and life skills relevant to real-world needs. In the context of the SDGs, empowering the Independent Curriculum can integrate the principles and values of sustainable

development into the learning process. The Merdeka Curriculum prioritizes creativity and innovation and provides opportunities for students to develop sustainable skills. In its implementation, the Independent Curriculum must pay attention to students' social, cultural and economic diversity and ensure that no student is left behind. The Merdeka Curriculum can help realize educational equality and equal opportunities for all children by promoting inclusive and equitable education. Independent Curriculum Empowerment can be an effective means of achieving Sustainable Development Goals through education. A quality education system is expected to bring progress to the Republic of Indonesia. Education as an agent of change is passed down to the younger generation to create change. Not only formal education but also innovative and creative education that can encourage students to play a fundamental role in sustainable development. Sustainable development is implemented with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program. One effort can be made to overcome problems in the education sector by adopting the SDGs concept. SDGs is a continuation program of SDGs involving developed, developing



and less developed countries. One of the goals of SGDs in the education sector at number 4 is "ensuring equal quality education, inclusiveness and supporting lifelong learning opportunities for all". Therefore, it is hoped that this program can improve the quality of education in Indonesia.

Environmental-based policies in Indonesia

Malthus's prediction that there would be a global famine has not happened to date. However, rising temperatures and global climate change are examples of environmental degradation as the population increases. Humans are an inseparable part of their environment. However, their attitudes and behaviour towards the quality of the environment and natural resources should enable the environment to guarantee the existence and development of human life for their survival.

Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government and Law Number 25 of 1999 concerning Financial Balance between Central and Regional Governments have implications for changes and developments in almost all areas of Government, except for foreign policy, defence and security, justice,

monetary and fiscal, religious, and other areas of authority. As regulated in Government Regulation Number 25 of 2000 concerning Government Authority and the Authority of Provinces as Autonomous Regions, environmental management is also one of the sectors changing because the environment has become one of the regional authorities. On the one hand, autonomy makes development planning more "down to earth" because regional policy planners have more freedom to manage their regions. However, on the other hand, the temptation that arises among local policymakers is sometimes a desire to fulfil momentary interests without thinking deeply about local needs. The times to come. Policies that pay attention to and protect the environment to remain sustainable and continue to benefit humans and other creatures on earth are widely implemented in various fields and aspects of life. Determining thresholds for water, air, and soil pollution is one example of how abiotic factors/inanimate objects in nature have the right to be protected. Spatial and regional planning policies and determining the proportion of green open space are other examples of how human life on Earth must be regulated.



Environmental interests are the basis that must be considered in human life, starting from planning (Wargadinata, 2021).

Achieving the SDGs in Indonesia

Experts predict that the SDGs can achieve more than the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The SDGs were based on the MDGs, then redeveloped and improved, with special efforts to address MDG gaps. Furthermore, the SDGs were formulated into a more comprehensive 2030 development agenda to promote the right to socially, economically and environmentally sustainable development (Alisjahbana & Murniningtyas, 2021). Setting SDG goals and targets has a comprehensive relationship with its pillars, namely the social, economic, environmental, and legal governance pillars. The Government plays a role in formulating policies, allocating budgets, and evaluating programs/activities that support SDG targets. Indonesia's Sustainable Development Goals (TPB/SDGs) achievements in 2022 are the most progressive in the upper middle-income country category. Indonesia's SDGs indicator achievement

reached 62 per cent of the total target (224 indicators) that could be evaluated so that Indonesia was considered the most progressive in achieving SDGs in the upper middle-income country category, presented at the 2023 Sustainable Development Goals Annual Conference or SDGs Annual Conference (SAC) in Yogyakarta by the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of the National Development Planning Agency (PPN/Bappenas) Suharso Monoarfa.

Achievements successfully carried out in Indonesia include green development, climate change and natural disasters. With UN support, Indonesia is said to have succeeded in publishing 11 studies related to climate change, disaster resilience, and reducing Green House Gas (GHG) emissions (Anggraini Dewi, 2024). Indonesia is also preparing a roadmap for GHG action mitigation in the marine sector, expanding other use areas to avoid deforestation, covering an area of 92,580 hectares, which will produce CO₂ (Carbon dioxide) equivalent emissions of 33.58 metric tons, and training 217,317 small-scale gold miners to avoid risks mercury. The principle in sustainable development, as well as achieving the SDGs in Indonesia,



is that every individual has a strategic role in encouraging sustainable development to achieve balanced and environmentally sound economic growth, paying attention to social welfare, and considering the sustainability of natural resources. The Government's target in increasing economic development must adhere to sustainable principles. This means that to improve the economy, the Government must consider its impact on the environment and society and ensure that the economic development achieved is sustainable in the long term. This aligns with the opinion that targets to increase economic growth must align with efforts to maintain and protect the environment (Vioreza et al., 2023).

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the discussion above, the conclusion that can be drawn is that Indonesia is rich in natural resources, including the potential of forests, seas, mines, land, and tourism. This can provide significant results for residents' income with management that promotes sustainability. The potential of Indonesia's population is also significant and influences development. Sustainable development has become a concern for

the world and Indonesia in the SDGs concept, which demands the realization of efforts to resolve various conflicts in terms of social, economic, and competition for natural resources. The main problems faced have become more complex due to a series of population increases, which impact the use of natural resources, significantly impacting the environment and threatening the survival of other living creatures, as the theory put forward by Malthus.

Even before Indonesia's independence, the Government had implemented several policies on population, education, and environmental-based policies. The Indonesian Government strives to realize the 17 points proposed in the SDGs by elaborating on the population's potential and existing natural resources with sustainable principles. This aligns with the opinion that targets to increase economic growth must align with efforts to maintain and protect the environment.

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