THE POPULATION DATABASE SYNCHRONIZATION BETWEEN DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION AND CIVIL REGISTRY, DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, CENTRAL AGENCY OF STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, AND DISTRICT OFFICE
(The Study in West Tanate Riattang District, Bone Regency South Sulawesi Province)

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ABSTRACT


The purpose of this study was to determine the demographic database synchronization between agencies in West Riattang Tanete and to determine the cause of differences in demographic data and database utilization of existing institutions in the Tanete Riattang Barat of Bone regency.

The method used by the author is exploratory method with data analysis through an inductive approach. The way of collecting data is through the interviews and documentation. Based on the analysis conducted by the author, population data in the Central agency of statistics agency, the Department of Population and Civil Registration, Department of Development Planning and Statistics, Technical Implementation Unit of Health, Technical Implementation Unit of education department and the sub district office in Tanete Riattang Barat not sync between each other. The different data occur in every instance except Technical Implementation Unit of education and the District Office which has the same data.

The government of Bone regency must be able to establish the definition of “resident” equal and mutually agreed upon by each agency, the standard-setting population data as required by each agency and increased coordination of population intensely and regularly in an effort to discuss any issues of population in Bone regency. In connection with the causes of the differences existing data, the government is expected to: Develop SOP (Standard Operating Procedures) population census that will be implemented, and compiled by the team in which there are representatives of each agency so that there is a shared understanding of the data collected.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

“If the human population of the world continues to increase at its current rate, there will soon be no room for either wild life or wild places...But I believe that sooner or later man will learn to limit his overpopulation. Then he will be much more concerned with optimum rather than maximum, quality rather than quantity, and will recover the need within himself for contact with wilderness and wild nature.” (Sir Peter Scott – founder of WWF 1909 – 1989)

Life in this world has been designed in such a way by the Almighty with any regularity in it. It has become the nature of every living being to live a life in accordance with those set by the Almighty. All aspects of life have been set according to the proportion their respective. Similarly with the existing population in this world who are scattered
throughout parts of the world. The amount of population will always have evolved over time in line with the times that happens on this earth.

The growth of population is something which cannot inevitable. In this global era, population problems becomes an important and requires solving specifically, due to its very complex and can lead to various problems in several sector.

Population problems arise in various countries in the world become a challenge for the state government to formulate a solution to the problems faced. Countries that experienced population problem will establish policies specifically related to population problems that occur in the country.

One of the country that has the largest population in the world, China, confronted with the complexity of the problem of population. Therefore, China government establish policies to overcome these problems. One of the policies made by the China government that the program 1 child in each family. Those family who violate will get the penalty from government. The aim of the policy is to anticipate the explosion of population that occurred in this country. Another policy is the E-IC or Electronic Identity Card which is a smart ID cards. This card will become the identity of Chinese citizens in the form of a chip that contains personal data so that the data of each resident will be recorded which later became a reference database of population in this country.

Besides China, India is the second largest population in the world also experiencing problems in data collection which addressed through a policy of population settlement known as UID or "unique identification data". Every citizen of India has an identity that is designed so that every citizen has only one identity code and different from other people so that the population that has double identity can be overcome. In addition, data collection of resident and database creation of population becomes easier and minimize the problems of population.

Indonesia is the fourth largest populous in the world. Within a few decades, the population of Indonesia had very rapid development as seen in the picture below.

Figure 1.1
Development of Indonesian population

Source: www.google.com
(Accessed on September 24th 2014)

In the period of 2000- 2010 the population of Indonesian increased approximately 16% from 205.1 million to 237.6 million, and according to the Indonesian population growth data released by the World Bank, which is 1.49% per year, the population of Indonesia in the period 2014 projected to be 252 124 458 inhabitants, a figure which is very large and if not handled properly can cause serious problems and affect the life of this nation. Therefore, the government established population policies as a matter of priority in development.

Population development refers to the development of human resources. UNDP (1995) defines human resource development as a process of expanding choices for residents (a process enlarging people's choices). In this concept the population is placed as the final destination (the ultimate end), not the tool, ways, or instrument. Development is viewed as facilities to achieve that goal. Therefore, the population is a strategic factor in the development framework.

The efforts in improving the quality of population data becomes the main agenda being conducted by the government through the ministry of state institutions, specifically one which is handled by the Ministry of internal affairs, namely the implementation of the ID card program-el or Electronic Identity Card which is more perfect than the E-IC and UID as KTP-el is a combination of both population data collection system.

Some of this year, the ministry of home affair through the directorate general of Population and Civil Registration, has carried out the survey of the
population by constructing database of the population in a systematic, structured, related to each other and connected to the software, hardware and data communications networks. The population database is stored in the Data Center Ministry of Home Affairs.

The effort to improve the data population conducted by the government through legislation nor the regulations made by the government, namely the Law no. 23 of 2006 concerning about population administration and revised become Law no. 24 of 2013 concerning about the amendment of the Law no. 23 2006 about population administration. The aim is database population become more accurate and complete. This policy led to every citizen of Indonesia only has one registration number so that the government hopes no more double population data.

In addition, the presence of NIK policy and KTP-el-making national population database is becoming easier and more accurate so that it can become a factor for the government in making policy for society. This is in line with the benefits of population data mentioned in the Law no. 24, 2013. Article 58 paragraph 4 which states population data referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), paragraph (3) which is used for all purposes is the population data of the ministry in charge of government affairs in the country, among others, to utilization:

a. Public Service
b. Development Planning
c. Budget Allocation
d. Development of Democracy; and
e. Law Enforcement and Criminal Prevention

In particular, the importance of population data in development planning, such as National Development Planning, Education Planning, Health Planning, Workforce Planning, and / or Prevention from the Poverty. As well as the population data is used for the determination of the budget allocation, such as the determination of the general allocation fund (DAU) and / or calculation of the potential taxation.

This is in line with the Law No. 52 of 2009 on Population Development, which mandates the population should become a central point in sustainable development and development planning should be compiled based the data and demographic information. For that, district/ city governments are expected to have the ability to acquire, analyze, and utilize data and population information as a basis for development planning in the region.

In the era of decentralization, local governments have greater authority to regulate various aspects of development. In this context, district/ city governments are expected to have the ability to conduct targeted development planning and can answer its problems. For that, the necessary data and population information that is accurate, complete, current and continuous.

However, the use population parameters for development planning in almost all areas cannot be coordinated systematically. The planning process conducted by government institutions at the district or regional work units (SKPD) has not been fully focused on Government Regulation No. 8 of 2008 about the stages, Procedure for Formulation, Control and Evaluation of Regional Development Plan", and Regulation No. 54 of 2010 on the implementation of Government Regulation No. 8 of 2008 about Stages, Procedure for Formulation, Control and Evaluation of the Implementation of the Regional Development Plan.

Planning is more use of data collected by each institution. This leads to overlaps and differences between sectors of data because of differences in perception and methods of data collection. Some problems related to the use of population data for development planning, such as:

a. Lack of an equal understanding and perception among government institutions on the use of population data for development planning.
b. There has been no agreement on the type of data to be collected, data collection mechanisms, as well as the data that will be used for development planning.
c. There are some institutions still face obstacles to access data from other sources.
d. Low capacity of government institutions in the collection, processing, analysis, and utilization of population data.

Indonesian Development need population data as the basis of planning. The whole potential of manipulation in the development process starts from inaccurate population data. until today, although it has made improvements in the population database where every citizen has been registered in a national population database which is made by the government still occurs frequently difference of population data in a database owned by the
government in some ministries, agencies, institutions and other organizations.

In line with the principle of local autonomy where each district / city has the obligatory and optional functions that are transferred from the central government, as mentioned in the Law no. 32 of 2004, as amended by Law no. 23, 2014. Regulation no. 2 of 2014 on Local Government that one of the obligatory functions of local government, namely the population service and civil registration, so that each districts government obliged to implement the population and civil registration services.

Similar with Bone regency in South Sulawesi Province, service population and civil records conducted by the Department of Population and Civil Registration of Bone district that has a fix population database and updated every week. In addition to population and civil registration offices there are several other agencies that also manage population data used for the programs administered by the agency.

In the use of population data is often occurs differences of data between one institutions to another. So that, it can cause problems in government policy-making that affects the implementation of the policy or program development activities which less targeted and budget inefficiency.

The differences problems of population data also occurs in one of sub-districts in the District of West Tanete Riattang where the data population released by the Department of Population and Civil Registration is different from population data released by the Central Agency of Statistics districts, Department of Education and Department of Health.

Department of Population and Civil Registration as agency that handles administrative service population and civil registration as mandated by the law became a pioneer in the database to synchronize the existing population in each instance the government. In addition to the Department of Population and Civil Registration contained Coordination Team Regional Poverty Being under The Departement of Development Planning and Statistic should play a greater role in population database synchronization. The impact of differences in the cause inaccuracies target beneficiaries of the program for example: Raskin, BLSM, Family Prosperity Program, Jamkes, and other development programs that require the support of accurate data in planning.

1.2 Problems
1.2.1 Problem’s Identification

Based on the explanations above, the author identifies some problems as follows:
1. The differences of data population presented between several government agencies.
2. Lack of coordination conducted by government agencies and the lack of understanding and perception between government institutions in using data population for development planning.
3. Unclear consolidation implementation of population databases and there is no agreement on the type of data to be collected, data collection mechanisms, as well as the data that will be used for development planning.
4. Policies issued by the government is less targeted by the difference data on population owned by any government agency.
5. Limitations of supporting facilities and infrastructure database Population in district West Tanete Riattang.
6. The Quality of Human Resources in managing and updating the database is still low. This is characterized by limited population data online.
7. Most institutions still face obstacles to access data from other sources.
8. Low capacity of the government institutions in collecting, processing, analysis, and utilization of data population.

1.2.2 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the description above, the authors placed restrictions on the issues to be addressed in the study of the database population synchronization between department of population and civil registry, The Departement of Development Planning and Statistic Agency, Central Agency of Statistics, Department of Health and Department of Education and District Office in district of West Tanete Riattang, Bone Regency, South Sulawesi Province.

1.2.3 Problems Formulation

Limitation problem has been defined by the authors to limit the scope of the problem to be
studied. From problem definition above, the authors make several points formulation of the problem, namely:

1. How does the database population synchronization between the Department of Population and Civil Registration, The Department of Development Planning and Statistic Agency, The Central Agency of Statistics, Department of Health, the Department of Education and District Office in District West Tanete Rattang, Bone regency, South Sulawesi Province?

2. Is there any difference in the data population between the Department of Population and Civil Registration, The Departement of Development Planning and Statistic Agency, The Central agency of Statistics, Department of Health, The Department of Education and District Office in district West Tanete Rattang, Bone Regency, South Sulawesi Province?

3. What is the cause of the difference data population between Department of Population and Civil Registration, The Departement of Development Planning and Statistic Agency, The Central agency of Statistics, Department of Health, The Department of Education and District Office in District West Tanete Rattang, Bone Regency?

1.3 Aim and Purpose

1.3.1 Objective

In general, the goal of the research is carried out to solve some point formulation of the problem, namely:

1. To find out the differences data population in the database population in several agencies in the District of West Tanete Rattang, Bone regency, South Sulawesi Province.

2. To find out the cause of the difference data population in the database population in several agencies in the District of West Tanete Rattang, Bone regency, South Sulawesi Province.

3. To find out database population synchronization in the District of West Tanete Rattang, Bone regency, South Sulawesi Province.

1.4 The Concept Definition

1.4.1 Database Population Synchronization

Data synchronization is a process to maintain the consistency of existing data on a server with data residing on another server. In the process of synchronizing the database, there is a multiplication process data stored in a table and schema that is at the other databases. The presence of a synchronization process allows a data residing on a specific database can be renewable directly and regularly. (Ahmad, Fadillah, et al. 2011. "Design and Analysis of Population Data Base on Heterogeneous Distributed Database Systems", Bandung: University of Telkom).

The database is based on Government Regulation No. 37 of 2007 on the Implementation of Law 23 of 2006 on Population Administration chapter 1 paragraph 29, which is a collection of various types of population data saved in a systematic, structured and interconnected with the use of software, hardware and data communications networks.

The population database stored in a data center. The data center is here in accordance with Government Regulation No. 37 of 2007 on the Implementation of Law 23 of 2006 on Population Administration, Article 1, paragraph 30 that is place / storage space on a database device that collects the central organizer of the province population data administration, the organizer of the district / city administration and implementing agencies.

National population database built by the government to take the source data from implementation of NIK or registration number in which each resident has a valid number and different from each other.

The Law no. 24, 2013. Article 58 paragraph 4 which states population data referred in paragraph
(1), paragraph (2), paragraph (3) which is used for all purposes is the population data from the ministry of home affairs, for the use of:

a. Public Service.
b. Development Planning.
c. Budget Allocation
d. Development of Democracy; and
e. Law Enforcement and Criminal Prevention.

II. ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION

2.1. Analysis

2.1.1. The Synchronization of Population Data Owned by Population Database Agency in West Tanete Riattang

Subdistrict West Tanete Riattang consists of 8 villages are located in urban areas Bone Regency. The sub district is located in the downtown area Bone regency makes subdistrict West Tanete Riattang has a complex population of events ranging from high birth rate every day, mortality, high population mobility behavior in sub district Riattang Tanete barat. Regarding to population database, there are some agencies in Bone regency who did release demographic data they manage each according to the needs of each agency. Population data in each agency is often found to differ from each other. In other words demographic data held by each agency are not in sync. According to the table below, we can see the number of people who are in sub district West Riattang Tanete from several agencies that manage demographic data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Department of Development Planning and Statistic</th>
<th>22.162</th>
<th>24.082</th>
<th>46.244</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technical Implementation Unit of Education</td>
<td>25.636</td>
<td>25.383</td>
<td>51.019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Implementation Unit of Health</td>
<td>24.031</td>
<td>25.819</td>
<td>49.241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Office</td>
<td>25.636</td>
<td>25.383</td>
<td>51.019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: from each institution, managed by the writer (2015)

The conditions of population data is based on population database of the Department of Population and Civil Registration, District West Tanete Riattang in 2013 is 57.842. Total population based on gender with the details of male is 28.258 and female is 29.584 inhabitants. Data obtained from a population of realization record registration of the population and the views from the registration number on each family card (kartu keluarga). In addition, the existing data is integrated with the central population database managed by the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration Interior Ministry so that every people had double ID card can be identified and removed in the database population centers and regency or city.

Based on the interview with the head of population and civil registration of regency stated that: "Population data that we have in accordance with the results of the data sent by the center. Central database mean here that the population data that is managed by the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration and sent to us so that our data is integrated to the government in a central database. Our data is often different from other agencies because each agency conducting the release of population data without coordinating in advance.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Table 2.1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population Based on Gender</td>
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<tr>
<td>In Sub District of West Tanete Riattang 2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Agency of Statistic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Population and Civil Registration</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
This has led to data released by each agency that manages the population data is sometimes out of sync with another."

Furthermore, the head of population and civil registration of data describing the population that do not fit either duplicate data and data population who have died. He says: "All the demographic data that we have under the control of a central database through Population Administration Information System and the administration information system Population Administration Information System. Each month, quarter, quarter, and half of the data we were given a troubled population of each district to explore and cleaned if there are duplicate data or residents who have died or newborn. So the data we have in accordance with the registration number in family card owned by each individual are different from each other."

The number of population of Riattang Tanete Barat sub district owned by The Departement of Development Planning and statistics contained in one of the programs created by The Departement of Development Planning and statistical database system called village database or SDD. The Departement of Development Planning program involves an active role of the head of the environment in collaboration with teams from the agency for population to collect data accurately. Through cooperation with the head of each environment, the data population becomes more accurate because the head of the local environment recognize in detail the important events in their environment. Collecting data on the population based on the results of census in 2010 and then re census conducted annually by The Departement of Development Planning in more detail about the information resident in any existing environment.

The total population of West Tanete Riattang sub district in 2013 based on data owned by The Departement of Development Planning and statistics released in as many as 35 with the detail of male is 17,220 and female is 1,953 inhabitants. Differences data owned by the department of population and civil registration with the The Department of Development Planning and statistics’ has range very far. Based on the interview with the head of The Departement of Development Planning and the statistics of Bone regency, states that: "The number of people in each agency is often different from one another due to the definition and use of the data from each different agencies. The Department of Development Planning and the Statistics of Bone regency population counted in an area is that settled in the area, if within 6 months are not in the area then considered moving residential status."

Based on the results mentioned above, the number of population in the population database which is owned by the population and civil registration office is much larger than the population of data and statistics of The Departement of Development Planning. Different figures is due to the data sources and definitions of the population owned by the two agencies differ from each other. This difference is the cause of population databases owned by the two agencies are not in synchrony.

2.1.2. Data Sources that are Owned by the Respective Agencies of Population Database of West Tanete Riattang District.

Based on the theory about the sources of population data used in determining the population database, sources of population data are often used consist of three sources that are census, population projections or population surveys and population registration. Several agencies and organizations use different ways of collecting data on population according to the needs and the allocation of population data are compiled.

a. Census of Population

In Bone regency, the Central agency of Statistics is responsible for population census activities. The central agency of statistics in Bone conducted the census in sub district West Tanete Riattang. Beside the Central agency of Statistics, there are also The Departement Of Development Planning and Statistics
of Bone who also implemented the census in principle for the purposes of data collection overall population, the condition of population, poor population. The last census conducted in 2010 and became the basis for the preparation of population data used by the Central agency of Statistics and several other agencies. For The Departement of Development Planning and Statistics district Bone conduct the census every year which has become an annual program to ensure residents Bone regency and ensure the number of poor people who are entitled to receive assistance from the government.

The results of the census conducted by The Department of Development Planning and the Statistics of Bone and released for several demographic data needs of government, including the provision of poor people. The results of the data collection on people's economic condition census conducted released in the form of population database called Database System Village. In the database system village, there are indicators of poor people who are prepared and determined by The Departement of Development Planning and Statistics of Bone. With the release of this population data, the number of poor people can be set by the government so that the assistance provided right and on target.

b. Population Registration

The dynamics components of population such as: birth, death, mobility, marriage, divorce, job changes, which may occur at any time cannot be netted in the census. To capture this data so that conducted a new data collection method called the Population Register.

Reporting with the passive system raises some problem, especially the incompleteness of data reporting. Some examples of incomplete reporting are as follows:

1. After baby birth but a few minutes later died. It suppose to reported, but by his parents did not reported.
2. Often the birth of late reported. It is because the wait for the cord broke, but before that the baby died. The birth and death is not reported to the village office.
3. The distance is too far from the village office home people who give birth, so that the birth was not reported.
4. A pregnant woman because of the events 'accident', when the baby is born, it did not reported to the office and also the neighboring village was not notified.

Many more other causes which led to the birth was not reported.

The Records regarding the deaths of more complete than the birth records due to the following:

1. Death only happens once in a lifetime, and the incident involving the death of another person.
2. Events are events of sorrow and other people must come to declare participate in mourning and also prepare the funeral ceremony.

The changing of domicile is also one of the causes of a database owned by each agency change rapidly. Each resident is obliged to report that they have experienced mobility behavior. This transfer process begins with taking care of moving letter from old place to the new one. The status moved officially accepted if the person concerned has been given the ID card / temporary residence permit.

For people who do non-permanent population mobility for example the labor from West Tanete Riattang sub district of Bone regency and working in Makassar and will not settle in the city of Makassar are obliged to ask for a certificate of temporary work in Makassar from sub district office in the area of origin, and handed over to the village where they work in Makassar. The villages will be recorded as a temporary resident while they will be given a resident identity card while (KIPS).

In order to presence in Makassar can be monitored so the local government and each head involving the environment to take part in the control of non-permanent migrants who come from outside the city of Makassar. When they had finished their work contracts in Makassar they will return to their
hometown. The return to the area of origin must be reported in advance to the district office of their residence in Makassar by returning the card kips.

In Riattang Tanete Barat sub district, sources of data obtained from the district of reporting of any villages in district area West Tanete Riattang every month from civil registration in villages in the West Tanete Riattang sub district. The results of population registration in the village gathered every month and reported to sub district every month. Reporting the results of each village to the sub district then reported to the department of population and civil registration of Bone regency. Data that then collected and processed by the department of population and civil registration to be released every month and in accordance with the requirements of the government or other agencies.

c. **Population Survey**

In Riattang Tanete Barat sub district, population Data are compiled based on a survey used by several agencies such as the Central agency of statistics of Bone Regency, department of education and health services. The Departement of Development Planning and the statistics of Bone also conducted the survey to determine the condition of the existing population. The survey was conducted on the grounds methods that are used more efficiently or do not require a lot of expenses in the implementation and effective implementation of the level of accuracy of the data is good enough but still less when compared with the data from the registration and census conducted by several agencies.

The survey was conducted to find out some data that require periodic maintenance that does not allow the execution of the census at all times so that conducted the survey with basic data taken from the census carried out in the previous year. Some the methods also allows data to be collected and presented in a clear and known to have a high degree of accuracy and reliable though not present exact number of conditions on the field.

2.1.3. **The agency of Population Database which Become the Object of the Research by Author**

a. **Central Agency of Statistic**

Demographic data contained in the database of the Central Agency of Statistics of Bone obtained from the survey results or the calculation based on the results of the last population census conducted are population census in 2010 or 2010. The number of District residents West Tanete Riattang based database owned by the Central Bureau statistics of Bone as many as 46.244 in 2013, with details as much as 22.162 men and women's life as much as 24.082 inhabitants. Release of population data conducted by Central Agency of statistics every month of June next year. Based on interviews with the head office of the Central Agency of Statistics districts. Bone which states that:

"Population data owned by Central Agency of Statistic derived from the results of our population census conducted in 2010 and then every year we conduct a survey or calculation on the basis of the results of the last census that we performed. Our data in accordance with national provisions so that the data is owned by the Central Agency of Statistic is national standards and can apply nationally, the release of data about an area conducted in June. In 2013 every demographic data collected by each region are subsequently processed by each district officer and processed again in Integration processing section and dissemination of statistics that take a long
time. A long time is needed to ensure that our data is released in accordance with applicable standards. Thus, the data for the year 2013 will be released in June 2014, as well as data collected in 2014 will be maintained and released in June 2015."

a. **Department of Population and Civil Registration.**

The number of population based database of the Department of Population and Civil Registration West Tanete Riattang sub district in 2013 had a population of 57,842. Population by sex with the details as much as 28,258 men and women's life as much as 29,584 inhabitants. Data obtained from a population of realization record registration of the population and the views from the parent population number on each card family. In addition, the existing data is integrated with the central population database managed by the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration the ministers of home affairs so that each double demographic data can be identified and removed in the database population centers and regency or city.

Based on the interview with the head of The Departement of population and civil registration of Bone district:
"Population data that we have based on reports from each district according to the procedures and approval of any villages in the regency of Bone and based on the realization of the population that manage every day. The data we have integrated and under the control of the central population database managed by the directorate general population and civil registration so that the data we have in accordance with the data we receive from the center after consolidated."

Furthermore, the Head of the Department of Population and Civil Registration describes the population that does not fit the data well duplicate data and population data were already dead. He says: “All the demographic data that we have under the control of a central database through the system Population Administration Information System population administration system. Each month, quarter, quarter, and half of the data we were given a troubled population of each district to explore and cleaned if there are duplicate data or residents who have died or newborn. So the data we have in accordance with the parent population number in family card owned by each individual are different from each other."

b. **The Department of Development Planning and Statistic.**

The data population of Riatang Tanete Barat sub district owned by The Departement of Development Planning and county statistics contained in one of the programs created by The Departement of Development Planning and Statistical called Database System Village or SDD. The Departement of Development Planning program involves an active role of the head of the environment in collaboration with teams from the Agency for residents to collect data accurately. Through cooperation with the head of each environment, the data population becomes more accurate as the head of the local environment to know in detail the important events in their environment population. Collecting data on the population based on the results of population census in 2010 and then re census conducted annually by The Departement of Development Planning in more detail about the information resident in any existing environment.

The population of West Tanete Riattang sub district in 2013 based on data owned by The Departement of Development Planning and statistics released in as many as 35,173 inhabitants SDD with details of male is 17,220 and female is 17,953 inhabitants. Differences data owned by the department of population and civil registration with the agency so far the numbers and statistics. Based on the interview with the head of The Departement of Development Planning and statistic of Bone regency. Stats that:
"The number of people in each agency is often different from one another due to the definition and use of the data from each different agencies. For The Departement Of Development Planning and Statistics of Bone regency the population counted in the region is that settled in the area, if within 6 months are not in
the area then considered to changed status of population.

**c. Technical Implementation Unit of Health Department**

Data Total population sub-district West Tanete Riattang contained in the Technical Implementation Unit of Health Department own obtained from the survey conducted by the Technical Implementation Unit of Health separately on the basis of data taken from the district and the previous year's data. With a data base of districts, officers of Technical Implementation Unit of Health conduct its own data to any existing environment. The population of District of West Tanete Riattang based database of Technical Implementation Unit of Health Service as much as 49,241 inhabitants with details that sex as much as 24,031 men and women's life as much as 25,819 inhabitants.

The population of West Tanete Riattang sub district found on the Technical Implementation Unit of health department obtained from the survey conducted by the Technical Implementation Unit separately on the basis of data taken from sub district and the previous year's data. With a data base of districts, officers of Technical Implementation Unit of Health conduct its own data to any existing environment. The total population of West Tanete Riattang sub district based on database of Technical Implementation Unit health department as much as 49,241 inhabitants with details of the male is 24,031 and female is 25,819 inhabitants.

The different data occur due Technical Implementation Unit of health department does not believe entirely to data released by other agencies so that individually conducted the census in accordance with the requirements of Technical Implementation Unit of Health itself. Data owned by Technical Implementation Unit of health leads to health aspects of society. In addition, the provision of medical assistance like BPJS, jamkesmas, jamkesda and family welfare is taken from a database owned Technical Implementation Unit of Health in each sub district. Based on the results of interviews conducted with the head of the Technical Implementation Unit of health in West Tanete Riattang sub district states: “Technical Implementation Unit of health department independently collect data annually on the basis of data from sub district and the previous year's data. Release of data is done by other agencies are often incompatible with all we needed and the conditions that exist so that we collected data separately. Besides the absence of an integrated system of population data collection shared between agencies that perform the release of population data lead us to collect data independently. However, the data we collect is not much different from other agencies and can we accounted data in accordance with the results that we manage.”

**d. Technical Implementation Unit of Education Department**

The data population owned by Technical Implementation Unit of education Department equal with the data owned by sub district office. Technical Implementation Unit of Department of Education did not conducted the census data because it does not have a program and any existing data available in the form of data fast obtained from the district office and data on school-age children, the number of teachers, the number of schools and others obtained from the office central agency of statistics. So, the data on population owned by the Technical Implementation Unit of health equal with data of sub district office. Based on the interview with the head of Technical Implementation Unit of Education Departement of West Tanete Riattang sub district states that: “The data that we have is same with data population with of sub district and retrieve data from sub district itself. Besides that, the data on schools, students and teachers is taken from data released by the Central Agency of Statistic of regency which located sub district. The location of the sub district office located in front of our office makes it easier to coordinate with the sub district.”

**e. The Office of West Tanete Riattang District**

Data population owned by West Tanete Riattang sub district office comes from the reports of each village. The villages which were 8 villages in
Riattang Tanete Barat sub district report the condition of the population every month. Specifically in Riattang Tanete Barat sub district every village report the condition of population at least at 7th in each month. So the village had time for one week to process data before it reported. The total population of West Tanete Riattang sub district contained in the database population West Tanete Riattang as many as 51.019 people with the details of the male is 25.636 and female is 25.383 inhabitants.

Based on the interview with the head of village of West Tanete Riattang sub district:
"Population data owned by sub district office reporting the results obtained from each village, for Riattang Tanete Barat sub district make the policies to every village to report the condition of population of each month at the latest on 7, then we report to the department of population and civil registration at least later than the 10. We also have population data provided by The Departement of Development Planning and statistics in the form of books and files are that is the data from SDD or the database system of villages. Central Agency of Statistic also provide demographic data in the form of sub-districts book in the number each year to our office but the information contains data from the reports on each village each month so that data is updated every month."

2.1.4. The Differences Causes of Population Data Owned by the Respective Agencies Population Database of West Tanete Riattang District.

The difference population data that very conspicuous among agencies that have data population owned by The Department of Development Planning and Statistics in two villages namely Macanang and Jeppe'E. Based on the results of interviews conducted with the Secretary of The Departement of Development Planning and Statistics of Bone regency stated that:
"Population data that we have based on the data that we conducted directly and therein involve any environmental chief, RT and RW, headman and village heads. Number of population is greatly different among other agencies with the agency and Statistics of bone regency caused by many people who had moved out of from Bone regency at the time of data collection implemented. Residents who are not in Bone regency within 6 months did not include in the population data."

In accordance with the results of interview, the head of statistic division that manages recap the results of demographic data owned by The Department of Development Planning and statistical or database system called rural / village explained that:
"Many people are out of Bone regency for various reasons such as for work, continuing education outside Bone regency, treatment or other medical facilities in other cities and various other reasons within a period of 6 months and at the time of data collection are not in Bone regency then we enter in the database population that we manage."

The same things happened with the theory of mobility or migration. Population database in each institution is determined by several factors: birth, death and mobility factor. The nature of demographic data is very dynamic and will change at any time quickly it will affect the accuracy of population database compiled by each agency. One of the factors that determine the accuracy of population database is the behavior of population mobility. High mobility of population can cause population data change very quickly in a region.

Mobility is divided into two, vertical population mobility and horizontal population mobility. The vertical mobility is often referred to as a change of status, and one example is the change in employment status. Someone who initially worked in the agricultural sector is now working in the non-agricultural sector. This is what caused the data to the total population in Riattang Tanete Barat sub district owned by each agency is different. The head of sub district of West Tanete Riattang explains that:
"Many people who used to work as farmers switch to find another job as agricultural land in West Tanete Riattang sub district reduced annually into residential
areas, shopping and so forth. The sub district that was once a suburb of Bone city is transformed into one a town area of Bone regency, so forcing the farmers to look for another job."

Horizontal mobility or often called by the geographic mobility of the population, is the move or the movement of people across borders and time according to the Ida Mantra Mantra (2009: 172). The use of borders and time for this horizontal mobility indicators follow the paradigm concept based on geography over the area and time.

The Boundaries commonly used administrative boundaries of each region, for example: province, regency, district, village, hamlet. According to Naim (in Ida Mantra, 2009: 172). So the people who at the time of data collection carried out by the respective agencies did not in their original domicile in West Tanete Riattang sub district. This is why the existing population data is not in sync with each other.

The absence of agreement between the experts in determining the boundaries and time of displacement behavior, it is greatly dependent on the coverage of the area of research conducted. For example, the Central Statistics Agency in conducting Census in Bone regency using boundary regency or city cities and sub districts as boundaries, while the time limit is six months or more. Thus, according to the definition made by the Central Agency of Statistic, someone called migrant if the person is moving across the border districts and sub-districts to the other districts, and the length of stay in regency or city is six months or more. Or, someone called migrant even though located in the regency or city less than six months, but the person intends to stay six months or more in the regency or city and sub district.

As a result of the lack of agreement among experts about the size of population mobility boundaries and this time, the results of research on the mobility of researchers cannot be compared with each other. Considering the scale of the study varied between one with another researcher, the researcher had adifficulty to find the mobility of population to use boundaries and time standards. For example, if the research area villages, it is impossible to use the provincial boundaries as borders and leave the basic origin of 6 months or more as the deadline. So, it's good for no standard limits for boundaries and time to study the mobility of the population. Of course, the more narrow limits of space and time are used, the more the case of motion between the population of the region.

The population movement of non-permanent can be divided into two that are commuting, and can stay in the destination boarding area. Commuting is the movement of population from on area to another within a certain time limit and returned home on the same day. In general, the population in West Tanete Riattang sub district West are migrants from other districts because they have central offices and shopping area so much that settled for a while but by the time the weekend back to their respective homelands and back again during the weekdays.

In general, the population that do mobility want to return to the area of origin as soon as possible so that when compared to people who did the frequency commuting mobility is large, followed by stay and migration. Operationally, the various forms of mobility of the population is measured based on the concepts of space and time. For example, the mobility of commuting, the concept of time is measured by eight hours or more to leave the area and return home on the same day. Stay is measured by the length of leaving the area of origin of more than one day, but less than six months. Permanent mobility is measured by the length of leaving the place of origin of six months or more unless the people who are already in the first intention of settling in the destination such as a wife who moved to the residence of her husband.

The mobility in West Tanete Riattang sub district is very high and fast, especially in the two villages namely Macanang and Jeppe’E. Both villages are located in the downtown of Bone regency and there is an office, regional shopping malls, hospitals and schools. These conditions cause the mobility of people in the village is very high.
Table 2.2  
Limitation of Space and Time in population mobility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of mobility</th>
<th>Space limits</th>
<th>Time limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Commuting.</td>
<td>Hamlet</td>
<td>Six hours or more and back at the same day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Stay in the destination area.</td>
<td>Hamlet</td>
<td>More than one day but less than six month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Stay permanently in destination area</td>
<td>Hamlet</td>
<td>Six month or more stay in destination area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ida Bagoes Mantra in General Demographic Book (2012: 7)

Based on the table and the interviews of the Secretary of West Tanete Riattang sub district, distinguishable the types of mobility that occurred in the West Tanete Riattang sub district. Many office employees who are in this area but then back again in the area of origin. There are some people who are in the shopping area but at night or weekend back to the origin of domicile or their homes. Health facilities such as hospitals also be one factor in the high mobility of the population in this sub district. The Schools is also one factor of high mobility.

Picture 5.1  
The Scheme of Population Mobility

Sources: Ida Bagoes Mantra in the book of demografi umum” (2012: 7)

The High mobility of population is one of the causes of the existing population data is not synchronized between each agency. Documenting and counting the population are very difficult to achieve an exact figure due to high population mobility. At the time of population data collection, some population who domicile in other regions and recorded on West Tanete Riattang sub district and vice versa.

The large number of population in Riattang Tanete Barat sub district aged 19 to 24 years become one of the causes of the results of different data each agency. Population aged 19 to 24 years who are mostly college students from outside Bone regency. The magnitude of this student causes existing data on the number of different population with a sizeable amount. It occurs mainly in two villages namely Macanang and Jeppe'e. And the population and civil registration offices are still recorded as resident sub-district students because there is still exist in a family card, but Technical Implementation Unit of health department, The Department of Development Planning and statistics and statistical center agency not enter into a population of the region as it has left the area for more than six months in accordance with the definition used by the agency.

The population data which not much different in the village Mattiro Walie, Majang, Polewali, and Watang Palakka. The amount of data that is not much different is caused by the condition of the people who are still largely subsistence farmers so that mobility is happening in the village is low. But still, there are differences in the data of the number of population in villages although the difference is small.

Population in West Tanete Riattang sub district continues to increase each year as evidenced by the data of the population that continues to grow each year. For the total population of West Tanete Riattang sub district in 2014 alone, the central agency of Statistics, The Department of Development
Planning and Statistics of Bone Regency and Technical Implementation Unit of health not yet perform data release population in 2014. This is because the population of Riattang Tanete Barat sub district and Bone regency is in the Central agency of Statistics, The Departament of Development Planning and Statistics of Bone, Technical Implementation Unit of Health Department is still in the processing and recap and a new stage will be released at the end of June in the form of a book recaps overall in 2015.

The Data recaps of Statistics in Bone Bone is in the form of a book in 2015 that figure it recaps the results of data collected in 2014 and is also available on the web site Central Agency of statistical Bone County. For the Department of Development Planning and Statistics of Bone it self released in the form of books and tapes Database Systems Rural / urban villages distributed to every district, village and village. For Technical Implementation Unit of Health Department just released for the benefit of the health service as a health purposes, jamkesda, BPJS, and some programs of local governments Bone circumstances regarding public health. Limited data owned by Technical Implementation Unit can generally be accessed in accordance with our procedures established by the District Health Office Bone. Existing data can only be accessed in the office at the public health center at Technical Implementation Unit Watampone of West Tanete Riattang sub district.

3. Recommendation
3.1. Conclusion

Based on the analysis and research conducted by the writer regarding object of the population database synchronization between the Department of Population and Civil Registration, The Departament of Development Planning and Statistics, Statistics, Technical Implementation Unit of Health Department, and the Technical Implementation Unit of Education Department in West Tanete Riattang sub district, Bone regency, South Sulawesi Province, the writer made some conclusions as follows:

1. Population data contained in the database population of Population and Civil Registration, The Departament of Development Planning and Statistics, Statistics, Technical Implementation Unit of Health Department, and the Technical Implementation Unit of Education Department in West Tanete Riattang sub district, Bone regency, South Sulawesi Province is not in sync with each other.

2. Some of the causes of demographic data owned by each agency are not in sync for example are the definition of the population, sources of population data, demographic data processing techniques, the access of database inter-agency, mobility behavior of the population, and the awareness of the population reporting of any incident experienced by the individual is still lack.

3. The utilization of population database which is owned by each agency in the process of policy making and development planning and development to be carried out periodically not maximized because the demographic data that should be taken into consideration is not in
accordance with the existing conditions and still differ with other regency.

3.2 Suggestion

Based on interviews and theories that have been described previously, the writer gives some suggestions are expected to be useful for the Government of West Tanete Riattang especially in the population database synchronization between the Department of Population and Civil Registration, The Departement of Development Planning and Statistics, Statistics, Technical Implementation Unit of Health Department, Technical Implementation Unit of Education department and West Tanete Riattang sub district, Bone Regency South Sulawesi Province, namely:

1. Relating to population database synchronization between agencies, the government of Bone regency may establish definitions of the population approved by each institution, in accordance with standard demographic data required by each agency and inter-agency coordinating regularly.

2. Relating to the differences existing data, the government can do
   a. Creating the SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) of population census that will be implemented and consisting of a team. the team consist of part of each agency so that there is a shared understanding of the data collected and the budget spent in the data collection process becomes more efficient because of the budget used to be shared by each agency.

   b. The department of population and civil registration can be a coordinator for other agencies in determining the population database for data owned integrated with the database of the center, become the implementing periodic consolidation demographic data at the regency level, and facilitate access to population data for other agencies.

   Relating to the utilization of population data, so that the government can take advantage of existing demographic data on each agency maximally to be taken into consideration in any decision making process, policy, planning, and development to be carried out periodically by the local government so that each product produced by Bone regency targeted, effective and efficient.

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