



Universitas Megarezky



Yayasan Inteligencia Indonesia

Makassar,
December 12th 2020



PROCEEDING

1st INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
**On Health, Education, and
Computer Science Technology**

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EDITOR

Abdul Malik Iskandar
Harifuddin Halim
Ismail Suardi Wekke

Universitas Megarezky
Yayasan Inteligencia Indonesia
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FOREWORD

Dear ladies and Gentlemen.....

Highest and infinite gratitude to Allah who is the power of the first International Conference event today, precisely on Saturday 12 December 2020. Greetings and prayers go to the Prophet Muhammad SAW for the guidance and encouragement of the importance of sharing knowledge with fellow humans even though only through the media zoom previously planned face-to-face.

Let me, as the chairman of the committee for the international conference, convey the highest respect to all parties in this international conference, including: Chairman of the Makassar Megarezky Islamic Education Foundation, Mrs. Suryani, SH, MH, Founder of the Megarezky Makassar Islamic Education Foundation, Mr. Dr. Alimuddin, Prof. Ali Aspar as rector of Megarezky University and all vices- chancellor, and especially to keynote speakers from various countries and universities at home and abroad, all conference committee, speakers, participants and guests.

The main speakers were Prof. Dr. Ridwan Amiruddin from Hasanuddin University Indonesia, Prof. NOR AISHAH BUANG, Ph.D from the National University of Malaysia, Dr. Alida Marallaq and SISTER MERCEDETITAS, O. Ang, SPC, Ph. D from the University of St. Paul Phillipine, PROF. SRIRATH GOHWONG, Ph.D from KASETSART UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK THAILAND, Adjunct. Prof. Dr. Ismail Wekke from IAIN Sorong, Indonesia.

In this international conference we raised the main theme of the first International Conference on Health, Education and Computer Science, Megarezky University. Furthermore, for the benefit of the presenters in the theme area, we expand and reproduce small themes for the presenters. Among other things, new policies in health services, education and technology, new policies in learning during the Covid 19 pandemic, reformulating learning objectives and so on.

Furthermore, there are 400 general participants, 100 presenters, 47 articles and guest participants. a total of 600 people attended via zom.

We will immediately fulfill the participants' rights after the conference, including giving certificates and publishing articles and other awards.

Finally, of course we are confident and aware that there are shortcomings and limitations in the implementation of this first international conference. Criticism and input are expected for the implementation of the next activity.

Makassar, 1 Mei 2021



Best regards
Chairman

Abdul Malik Iskandar, Ph.D

RECTOR'S WELCOME

Dear ladies and Gentlemen.....

Attendees and all participants of the international conference that I respect and honor, first of all, the Chairwoman of the Makassar Megarezky Islamic Education Foundation Mrs. Suryani, SH, MH, the Founder of the Megarezky Makassar Islamic Education Foundation, Dr. H. Alimuddin, and was very special and special to the main speakers from various countries and universities at home and abroad, as well as speakers, participants and other invited guests.

Praise be to Allah Almighty for the special day, namely the implementation of the first international conference held by Makassar Megarezky University. One pride for us as university leaders for the implementation of this conference.

For that I would like not to thank the chairman of the conference committee, Mr. Dr. Abdul Malik Iskandar as chairman and all active committees who carried out this event. Along with all the community members who contributed highly to the activity.

The main conference theme raised at this international conference is in line with the current situation, namely the Covid pandemic. The themes are health, education and technology. These three things are related to one another, especially in universities.

Finally I congratulate you on the conference

Best regards,

Rector of Megarezky University

Prof. Dr. Ali Aspar Mappahya, Sp.PD, Sp.JP (K)

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POPULATION GROWTH: ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENT CONSEQUENCES

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Abstract: Population growth is something that cannot be avoided. This reality has an impact on human life in many ways, especially on development and the environment. This article discusses the consequences for the environment and development as a result of this sharp increase in population growth. This paper is a literature review of various related research results. Based on the research and literature review, it was found that the social consequences of population growth on development include: increased unemployment, increased social conflict. The consequences for the environment include environmental damage. The conclusion drawn is that there are always consequences as a result of the increase in the number of people on various aspects of human life.

Keywords: *population, conflict, unemployment.*

INTRODUCTION

Population phenomena are events that occur regularly and are quite striking in the life of humans, families and communities. Broadly speaking, the cumulative process of population events and their implications for the number, distribution and composition of the population are important for the structure and division of society's labor. Individuals are the material to form families, groups, communities and nations; the population process is like a building complex that determines the form and content of social units.

At a time when the environment has become a social problem, and the population explosion has become the colloquial language, then the social problems arising from population growth, number and distribution need not be mentioned. The number, growth, density, concentration and distribution of population, birth and death rates, migration to cities and to suburban areas for many reasons and in various social contexts have become social problems, but the main cause is: the process of population influences and is influenced by organizations and the anatomy of society. The quantity of the population determines the

quality of social life. On the other hand, the quality and structure of social life determines the quantity and character of the population process.

The most striking context that becomes the focal point of study in the population process, is social and development problems. In its most general form, it emphasizes the problems of social development caused by population growth, and in particular the consequences of the population explosion on human society.

Social analysis of the population problem has two kinds of arguments (Calvin 1985), 1985). First; increasing number of world population. The rapid increase in population and the consequences of increasing population growth rates on living space, foodstuffs, resources, quality of life, and what falls into the general "ecological" category, causes population numbers and growth to be grouped under major social problems. The limitations of nature in terms of space and the potential for unlimited population growth, cause the problem of space for every human being, in the end it is just enough to stand alone..

In terms of the final, or long-term pattern, the mechanisms to reduce population size or achieve zero population growth are inevitable. The second argument, namely the population problem, emphasizes the difference in growth rates between poorer developing countries and richer industrialized countries. The relatively high population growth and problems associated with general structure and distribution in poor countries have hindered economic growth, hindered social progress, disrupted socio-economic change, hindered social and economic aspirations and perpetuated poverty and suffering whereas in developed countries, problems population causes problems that are less directly related to hunger, subsistence and social and economic growth, and more to do with quality of life, space for entertainment and recreation, and in particular the problem of class conflict.

METHOD

This article uses literature review as part of qualitative research. The literature material studied is related to the problems in this article, namely population growth, its impact on the environment and development.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. The phenomenon of population in Indonesia

According to (Arndt 1983), population growth rate is one of the indicators most often used to describe the population conditions of an area, not only at present but also to see trends in the future. In addition, it is often used to view the economic progress of a region or country. If the population growth rate is higher than the rate of economic growth, it means that the additional production generated by the economic growth will be consumed by a much larger population. In such conditions there is no excess income directed to foster investment, even the economy will be caught in a low-level equilibrium trap (Jhingan in Haris, 2002: 89).

The population of Indonesia is among the fourth largest in the world after China, India and the United States. Indonesia's population growth is quite high, namely percent per year for the period 1971-1980. in the period 1980-2000 it is estimated that this will fall to 1.8 percent per year. With the growth rate of Indonesia's population, it will increase from 183.5 in 1990 to 210.9 million in 2000. This situation will cause major problems such as the

provision of health, education and other facilities which are certainly a burden to national development. alone.

In addition to population size and growth, the composition of the population according to age is very important in relation to the needs (population as a burden) and participation (population as actors) in the development process..

In the demographic analysis, the age structure of the population is divided into three groups, namely: (a) young age group, under 15 years old; (b) productive age group, aged 15-64 years; and (c) old age group, aged 65 years and above. The general structure of the population is said to be young if the proportion of the young population is 40 percent or more, while the proportion of the old age group is less or equal to 5 percent. On the other hand, a population age structure is said to be old if the young age group is 30 percent or less, while the proportion of the old age group is less or equal to 5 percent. their old age is greater than or equal to 10 percent.

Based on these categories, the age structure of the Indonesian population by province in 1990 was not all including young or old. Based on the results of the Population Census 1971, 1980, and 1990 there has been a process of transitioning the age of the Indonesian population from a young population to an older population or aging process (Abdul and Adika 2002).

The shift in the structure of youth to productive age will have consequences for improvements in education services, especially higher education and employment opportunities. Meanwhile, the shift in the structure of the productive age to old age will ultimately have an impact on the problem of supporting the elderly population. Along with socio-economic changes, it is predicted that there will be a shift in the pattern of elderly support from families to institutions. If this happens, the government's responsibility will become heavy. Changes in population composition according to age and type of ketamine can not only be explained by changes in the components of birth and death, but also through changes in the components of migration. It's just that it should be noted that migration is selective, both in terms of age and sex. Population migration tends to occur in productive age groups and the male population generally migrates more than women.

The greater the number of migrants who enter an area, on the one hand it will cause a higher concentration of the population in an area and on the other hand will cause more ethnic diversity in the area. The more ethnic groups, the higher the plurality of society and the possibility of conflict arising. For this reason, one of the models used to prevent the conflict is the placement of migrant groups mingling with the local population. In this way the migrants will get closer to the local population. If this method can be realized, the integration process will be accelerated.

Apart from the problem of population concentration and ethnic diversity, the number is increasing. The population in an area also raises a problem, namely the extent to which employment opportunities or economic sectors are able to absorb the additional workforce. The growing population development has two meanings from a development point of view, namely on the one hand as a barrier to development and on the other as a driving force for development. It is said to be an obstacle, if most of the population has low quality so that their productivity is also low, and ultimately the income they receive is also low. Low income means that most of it will be consumed, making it difficult to cultivate the accumulation of capital which is indispensable for development. These cycles are often referred to as vicious circles. Furthermore, it is said to be a driving force, if most of the population has adequate

physical and non-physical qualities so that they can truly be relied on to increase development.

Indonesia has a very large population and is generally still at a low and medium socioeconomic level, causing government investment to emphasize the interests of the wider community. For example in the field of education, the Indonesian government places more emphasis on the development of primary and secondary education rather than higher education. This can be seen from the low investment in basic education by the private sector / community in Indonesia compared to other countries (Sukasni and Efendy 2017). Meanwhile, a study conducted by the World Bank shows that the education allocation for basic education in Indonesia is 81.3 percent while for tertiary education it is only 12 percent (Bank 2020).

The policy is based on the premise that the level of education will have a positive impact on economic growth if the mass community has reached a certain level of education. A similar strategy is also applied to other development sectors such as health where the government focuses more on public health programs.

2. The Aspects of Development

The macro reality shows that the phenomenon of population and process. ongoing development cannot be viewed as a separate operating mechanism. In a broader context, the development mechanism carried out by the government anywhere and in any condition should see the population phenomenon as an important variable that cannot be ignored. Therefore, there is no reason for the parties involved in this case the government and all elements involved to place the population problem in a marginal position in the entire development process. A development activity is basically inseparable from the cultural, economic and socio-political realities that develop within the territorial territory of a country. In other words, the stability of national life must be a precondition for the ongoing development process. Therefore, the slightest disturbance that arises in the development process will have a major impact on achieving the maximum results of the entire development process being carried out.

In the last 30 years, the growth of occupation in Indonesia is still high. The development that is being implemented is able to increase public awareness to have a small number of children but at the same time the success of development also has an impact on increasing the health status of the population which in turn will reduce the mortality rate.

The new trends that have emerged in the context of national development are that there is a causal relationship between population conditions and the acceleration of development which causes changes in population structures in various regions. The increase in the elderly population and the decline in fertility rates are important aspects that contribute to the ongoing process of population change. Furthermore, in the labor context, population dynamics, which are characterized by these two factors, provide opportunities for changes in regional labor structures at various levels..

Among the various impacts of population growth in Indonesia are the increasing differences in density levels between regions as well as urban and rural areas. This has an impact on differences in the quality of life in these areas. Moreover, the above conditions have resulted in an increase in social problems such as the opportunity to obtain a clean environment and other social services, especially in urban areas. Therefore, the problems of urbanization including the adaptability of migrants in the new socio-economic environment can become a political problem and become a serious problem in the last two decades..

Policies in the field of economic development that are able to open up new job opportunities greatly determine the direction and flow of population migration. If the economic development being carried out is also intended as an effort to spread the population, then the economic development of areas which are sparsely populated needs special attention. The shift in the flow of greater migration to the north and east is partly due to the advancement of economic development in these areas.

By developing economic, social and cultural development, the conditions for the direction of population mobility can be changed which at the same time enlarge the flow of migration there. More equitable regional development can ultimately be seen as a real effort for the purpose of dispersing the population. In the long term, population migration is expected to be something which takes place by itself, because the population from one place to another solely because of the potential and opportunities that are objectively there. Therefore, by developing growth centers as well as means of transportation and communication in various regions, the population distribution will proceed accordingly.

3. Consequences of Increasing Population

It is estimated that the imbalance in population numbers will continue to occur, both between regions, between regions and between islands. With such conditions, on the one hand there will be areas with a larger population and higher population density, but the environment is also getting more and more damaged because of the heavy burden of development so that there is an imbalance between the population and the environment. On the other hand, there are areas that are very understaffed and labor scarce, so that the existing potential resources cannot be utilized properly for national development. This is another form of imbalance.

Various studies and data show that although the development of the Indonesian economy has shown an astonishing trend in recent times, the growth rates of several indicators related to the economy still appear to be unfavorable. According to (Sudibyo 1995) Data on wages, labor productivity, labor education level, absolute and relative poverty and so on show that Indonesia's current economic development relies more on protection and an abundant supply of labor..

4. Poverty

Poverty is closely related to a lack of resources at both the family and community levels. Decreasing environmental quality, landlessness, unemployment are some of the factors causing poverty.

The number of people living below a decent standard of living is a common picture in big and medium cities. Many of them are forced to live in shelters or slum areas. Therefore the problem of poverty is more often seen in urban areas than in rural areas, despite the general fact - shows that the income of urban residents is more than those of rural areas.

5. Job Market

Economic growth and the demographic revolution have had a profound influence on current and future labor market conditions. Demographic revolutions, such as population growth, age and gender structure, affect the number and growth of the workforce. Furthermore, it can be said that the quality of the population, especially the workforce, will affect the types of jobs that exist in the labor market. Meanwhile, economic developments such as economic growth or changes in the economic structure from agriculture to industry

will affect the demand and supply of the labor market. Broadly speaking, the employment sectors can be categorized into the formal sector and the informal sector. The formal sector has a very low absorption capacity, while the informal sector is relatively elastic in terms of labor absorption. Unfortunately, workers in the informal sector generally have low income and work relatively long hours, so they need to get a helping hand from the government.

6. Workers and unemployed

The data shows that the percentage of unemployed in Indonesia in 1994 was around 4.36 percent. This figure is relatively lower compared to other countries and is also relatively constant over a long period of time. This condition seems to have more to do with the concept of unemployment in Indonesia and the absence of social security for the unemployed than with the ability of the labor market to absorb the existing workforce. This illustrates two conditions, namely: first, unemployment has a positive relationship with education levels. It can be explained that people with higher levels of education will be more selective in choosing jobs than people with lower levels of education. Second, the labor market tends to absorb those who come from vocational education more easily than general education because those who come from vocational education environments will have more skills in accordance with the needs of the labor market which is dominated by the private sector.

The relatively high level of unemployment among the educated population, although it is possible for a while, shows that the labor market is not running effectively and efficiently. Several explanations for this include (a) the mismatch between the characteristics of graduates entering the labor market and the jobs required; (b) the prospective employee's expectation of a salary that is too high compared to what is offered by the labor market; (c) the inefficiency of the labor market in Indonesia, such as poor information on the labor market, and (d) the slow pace of decision making, and so on. (Tjiptoherijanto 1997).

CONCLUSION

The rapid development of the population, which is getting higher and higher, has indeed caused various problems, both social and environmental. These problems such as; poverty, labor, employment opportunities, unemployment, housing, and environmental damage. Automatically this problem will also have an impact on community development policies that will be implemented.

Meanwhile, the measure of a country's progress is the quality of society or people that can be relied on. The implication is an increase in the value of the human development index in a country. In another sense, it can be said that a quality population or human being is a development resource. If the human resources are not qualified, the country is categorized as poor, on the other hand, if the human resources are of good quality, then the country is a rich country.

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