

PREFACE

Populasi Volume 32 Issue 1 June 2024 presents five articles. These articles discuss population issues, such as family planning, fertility, migration, poverty, and economic welfare.

The first article is written by Chandana Hombaiah, discusses Family Planning Practices, Knowledge, Decision Making, and Factors Associated with Unplanned Pregnancies among Women Working in A Selected Garment Industry in Urban Bengaluru, India. According to the author, less than half of them had used any form of contraceptive method. Among that half nearly three-fourths had chosen tubectomy. Nearly one in five women ended up with unplanned pregnancy. Author recommends to do an extensive research and health education to the working women regarding various and newer family planning methods.

Next the second article covers the issue of the Dynamics of Fertility Trends in Sleman Regency Amid Global Shocks, 2018-2022. This article is written by Muhammad Arif Fahrudin Alfana. This article highlights the resilience of Sleman Regency's demographic dynamics in the face of global disruptions. Sleman Regency experienced significant fluctuations in fertility trends amidst global challenges, including the Covid-19 pandemic. Author says that, the importance of continuous monitoring and analysis of demographic data to anticipate and manage future demographic shifts. This research contributes to the demographic field by providing insights into the fluctuating fertility patterns in a specific region during a period marked by global disruptions.

Meanwhile, the third article is written by Nubia Zulma Nieto Flores and highlights the issue of migration with a case study in London. This article has as objective to explore the drivers behind of migration to London. This work uses qualitative and quantitative materials, such as face to face interviews, data reports and statistics on migration and direct observations. Some conclusions are offered, which consider that there are subtle causes of emigration which are usually underestimated, such as learning English as a personal achievement, acceptance of different sexual orientation, cultural diversity, and relative political stability are among the most representative.

On the other hand, the fourth article written by Pauline Gaspersz unpacks the problem related to Poverty Linked to Government Performance, Insights from Maluku Barat Daya and Halmahera Timur. Author states that poor government performance lowers the quality of education and infrastructure performance through the limited number of qualified civil servants, lack of good-quality data, non-optimal budget management, and lack of accountability. Poor education resulted in low technological advances, low examination results, and few good accreditation schools. In infrastructure development, the incapability of local government to provide essential services pushed people to survive on their resources and become more vulnerable to experiencing poverty. Therefore, this research concludes that government performance influences poverty reduction through education and infrastructure performance.

The fifth article as the last article in this issue discusses the Village-Owned Enterprise Strategy in Improving the Economic Welfare of Sustainable Farmers. The authors of the articles are Fadlan Habib and Eddy Kiswanto. According to them, the problems faced by farmers are largely influenced by middlemen's play in determining prices which has an impact on farmers' losses, apart from that it is also influenced by the lack of access to information

related to the market. For this reason, the village government is trying to create an agricultural business unit under the auspices of BUMDes which provides assistance to farmers in the form of capital support, marketing and also providing market guarantees. This innovation is considered successful in improving farmers' livelihoods and welfare.

Thus, a brief overview of the contents of the June 2024 edition of *Populasi* Journal. Hopefully these articles will add new insights for readers. Thank you and have a good reading.

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