REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

POPULATION CENSUS 1990

VILLAGE/SUB-REGENCY POTENTIALS

ATTENTION

1. The objective of this Population Census is to collect reliable and accurate data on Population Statistics for development planning

2. The activities of the Population Census is based on Law no.6/1960 on Census, Law no.7/1960 on Statistics, Government Law no.21/1979 on Population Census and the Decree of the President of Republic of Indonesia on the 1990 Population Census.

3. This survey is one of the Five Year Planning *(PELITA)* Project

4. This census shall not charge any expenses whatsoever from the people being interviewed

5. Confidentiality of the data shall be observed in accordance to Law no.6/1960 on Census and the valid Legal Law

GENERAL GUIDE

A. Enumeration Unit

The SP90 Podes List are the characteristics of a village/sub-regency. The enumerated villages/sub-regency are all villages/sub-regency based on the condition during enumeration which are the results of mapping that was conducted in October 1988, also villages/new sub-regencies that were discovered during enumeration (not including representative villages/sub-regencies) that covers:

1. A village/sub-regency based on the 1988 mapping that has an area, community also functional government officials
2. UPT/SPT either discovered during the 1988 mapping or not but is separated from the village/main sub-regency. UPT is a Transmigration Settlement Unit (*Unit Pemukiman Transmigrasi*) that usually consists of 500 households. In several areas UPT is also namely SPT (*Satuan Pemukiman Transmigrasi* = Unit for Transmigration Settlement)
3. PMST is an area for Isolated Community either that were in the 1988 mapping or those that has governmental officials equivalent to a village.

B. Enumerators

The SP90 Podes enumerators are appointed PML (*Pemeriksa Sensus Lengkap* = Complete Census Investigators).

C. The SP90 Podes is made into 2 copies:
  1. For the Central Bureau of Statistics
  2. For the Regional/Municipality Statistic Office

D. Standard Procedures on Filling in the list

  1. All answers are written using a black pencil
  2. The guidance on how to fill in is located on the left-hand side of the page. Only important information is written here. The general termination is considered clear enough to understand. If there are sentences that are doubtful or not clear enough please ask the investigator or the sub-regency staff.
  3. Questions with answers that are codes, circle the appropriate answer codes then write the answer code into the processing box. If the answer codes are not in order then the circled codes could be more than one based on the situation of the village/sub-regency. The processing boxes are filled in with the total codes that are circled.
  4. Write on the dotted lines and inside the processing boxes the actual numbers that are not codes. Specifically for Block VII, Question 1 the answer is directly written into the box.
  5. The system used is full right margin and write directly into the boxes. Example:
    a. If there are 9 Elementary Schools in this village then the box of question 1 column 4 Block VII is filled in as:

0	9

    b. If there is only 1 Clinic then the box of question 1 Block IX is written as follows:

    Clinic: ………1 unit

1

    c. If in the enumerated village the stored rain rice field is 100.5ha and other land is 17.0 ha the contents of Quest 1a (5), stored rain rice field 100.5ha

0	0	0	1	0	0	,	5

    Quest 2d, Others   17.0 ha

0	0	0	0	1	7	,	0

6. If the answer of a question is zero then write the code 0 into the dotted lines and the processing boxes.

Example:

a. If there are no critical land in the village/sub-regency then Question 5 Block VB is filled in as follows:

The dimension of critical land …….0……..

| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | , | 0 |

b. If there are no quarry in the village/sub-regency, then there are no quarry materials in question 6 Block VB that is circled, so the boxes are filled in as follows:

| 0 | 0 |

c. If there are no electricity in the village/sub-regency then question 2a, 2b Block XIC is filled in as follows:

PLN electricity …………..0……….hh

| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Non PLN electricity……..0………..hh

| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

BLOCK I: IDENTIFICATION OF LOCATION

Question 1 to 5: Write down the name and code (from the Village Master file), province, municipality/regency, administrative city, sub-regency, and village/kelurahan.

Question 6: Is this village/kelurahan a rural or an urban area, ask the sub-regency statistic officer.

Question 7: The legal status of the village/kelurahan formation is usually based on the Ministry of Internal Affairs Decree or the Governor Decree. Other legal status is a UPT/SPT, PMST village based on the Regent Decree.

Question 8: A village/kelurahan is an area where the population forms a community unit that has the lowest governmental organization and is under the authority of a sub-district head (*Camat*). A village has the right to organize their own household but a kelurahan does not.

Question 9: The classification of a *Swadaya* (Traditional), *Swakarya* (Transitional) and *Swasembada* (Developing) is based on:
1.   The ability to conduct the village/*kelurahan* household
2.   The level of administrative progress
3.   The level of the LKMD function in organizing the development of a village

Generally the village/*kelurahan* officials understands the classification of the village/*kelurahan*

BLOCK II: INFORMATION ON HOW TO FILL IN

Question 1 to 4: Write down the name of enumerator, NIP/NMS, date of filling in/checking and the signature of the enumerator/investigator. Before signing and adding the stamp, the head of the village/lurah should examine whether the contents in the SP90-Podes list has reflected the actual situation of the village/*kelurahan.*

BLOCK III. CHARACTERISTICS OF VILLAGE/KELURAHAN

Question 1: Shore Village is a village that has limits to the sea whereas a non-shore village is a village that has no limits to the sea.

Question 4: Distance is the length of road that is usually passed by the public, either by land or water. If there is no village office then the distance is calculated from the house of the head of the village.

Question 7: LKMD is the community institute in a village that is developed from, by and for the community which is the participation mode in development, the duties are to help the head of the village in the field of development planning etc. The members consist of figures of the local community.

Prepared LKMD is conducting preparation on developing a LKMD

LKMD Type 1 is has developed the understanding and awareness of a LKMD, has conducted meetings on the developing a LKMD, organizational structure based on the Ministry of Internal Affairs sentence No. 225, 1980, has a stamp and a LKMD name board, needs the guidance and help from the government

LKMD Type 2 is capable in developing and conducting a work program, PKK program, use the funds from the village aid, able to facilitate a Swadaya mutual work movement.

LKMD Type 3 is capable in developing plans for the village development based on the local potentials, the funding sources are permanent, administration and reports are in order, and the section functions well (minimum 3 sections).

Question 9: Rice fields potential if a majority of the people depend on the potential of rice field agriculture either technically irrigation or non-technically stored rain.

Plantation potential is if most of the population depends on plantation potentials undertaken by the government, private or community such as coconut, coffee, cotton wool, tobacco or tea.

Cultivating dry land potentials is if part of the population depends on undertaking rice plantation or second crop planted in the dry land.

Sea potential is if part of the population depends on the sea products that is the activity of catching fish and biota in the seawaters, river, lagoon and others, also included here is undertaking the services of sea fish that is based on reward/contract. Trade/industry that is produced by the sea is not included here.

The potential of small industry/handicraft is if most of the population depends on the potential of small industry/handicraft that has 1 – 20 workers.

The potential of medium/large industry is if most of the population depends on the potential of an industry that has more than 20 workers.

Others are such as land fishery, quarrying, transportation or cultivating freshwater fish.

BLOCK IV: DIMENSION OF LAND AND ITS USAGE

Question 1a: The dimension of rice field undertaken for agriculture is the total of Question 1a (1) till a1 (5).

Irrigated rice field covers the technically irrigated, half irrigated, simple (PU) and Non-PU. A rice field undertaken for agriculture covers a rice field that was undertaken a year ago or temporarily is not used for agriculture.

Tidal rice field is where the irrigation of a rice field depends on the tide of the sea.

Stored rainwater field is where the irrigation of a rice field depends on the rain.

Question 1b: A rice field that is not undertaken for agriculture is more than a year ago and less than 2 years ago is not undertaken for agriculture.

Question 1c: The total of Question (1a + 1b).

Question 2a: The dimension of dry land undertaken for agriculture is the total of Question 2a (1) till 2a (4).

Question 2b: Dry land not undertaken for agriculture is a field, river or a forest not undertaken (not including government forest.

Question 2c: Land for buildings and the yard surrounding it is the land for building and is located around the building (yard) either is planted or not. The land for the yard usually has clear boundaries. If not the land is considered as the yard such as a plantation and others.

Question 2d: Others is other dry land than mentioned in Question 2a to 2c such as steep land, coral and others.

Question 2e: The total of question 2a till 2d.

Question 3: The dimension of the village/kelurahan is the total of questions 1c + 2e.

Question 4a: Bengkok land/pelungguh is the land owned by the village/kelurahan that is authorized to the head of the village as salary or as pension.

Question 4b: The cash village/kelurahan land is the land owned by the village/kelurahan where the income is used as financial cash source of the village/kelurahan.

BLOCK V: POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENT

A. Population

Question 2a and 2b: The number of birth and death that occurs in the village/kelurahan during the past year.

Question 3: The number of population in the village/kelurahan based on the situation on October 31, 1990.

Question 4: The number of population aged 7-15 years old in the village/kelurahan on October 31, 1990

Question 5: The number of population aged 7 – 15 years old that attend school in the village/kelurahan on October 31, 1990.

Question 6: The number of households in the village/kelurahan on October 31, 1990.

Question 7: Agriculture household covers the food crop agriculture, other crop agriculture, plantation, livestock, fishery and hunting.

Industry/handicraft is the activity of undertaking raw material/half-made into ready-made goods/ready to use in order to increase the value of the good.

Agriculture household, industry/handicraft, trading and others either as an entrepreneur or the worker.

B. Environment

Question 3: Toilet is a place to dispose human feces where it is made based on the health requirements such as uses a septic tank.

Question 4a and 4b: Presidential Instruction (*Inpres)* public toilet is a public toilet that was made with the funding from Presidential Instruction (Inpres).

Other public toilet is a public toilet made from the Swadaya (self-effort) from the community or from other funding.

Question 5: Critical land is land that endangers the stability and the survival of water system also the surrounding nature.
Example: Empty and infertile land, a field grown with tall coarse grass, polluted land.

Question 6: Undertaking stone mining covers river stones, mountain stones and coral stones. Others such as gold, gypsum and clay.

Question 7: Greenery is undertaking planting plants for land protection to restore the condition and prevent damage.

Question 8: Environment pollution is the damage towards the condition of life that is produced by factory waste, trash from traditional markets, fume from a factory and others that can destroy the purity of the air, land and affects the life of plants, animals and human beings.

BLOCK VI: AGRICULTURE

A. Farmer Organization

Question 1 till 5: The Water Users Farmer Organization (Perhimpunan Petani Pemakai Air (P3A) is the group of farmer that uses together the distribution of water for field irrigation of its members. Also included the irrigation organization such as Subak in Bali.

Intensification of farmer group is the group of farmers that are bonded non-formally in one area and works based on the slogan teach, love and care (asah, asih and asuh) for the success of farm intensification.

Youth farmer is the organization of young farmers that aims to develop the farm production.

B. A legal establishment

Question 1 till 4: A legal establishment such as a PT/NV, Firm, Cooperative and Individuals that has a notary official document.

C. Husbandry and Fishery Household/Enterprise

A husbandry household is a household where at least a member conducts husbandry/undertaking husbandry household in the sense of actually owns livestock. The livestock owned could be self-owned, hired from another party, profit sharing or mortgage.

A household that cultivates fresh water fish is a household that cultivates fish/other water biota that is conducted in fresh water such as in a pond or a pond with water flow, keramba (through a basket put in a stream) or in a rice field. The type of freshwater fish that is cultivated is such as gold fish, mujair, tawes, nilam, gurame, sepat, catfish, gabus, eel and frog.

D. The number of Livestock

The number of livestock is the number of livestock that occurs in the village/kelurahan, not included the livestock that is in the process of trade or to be slaughtered.

BLOCK VII: EDUCATION

Question 1 Column (2) and (3): The number of school buildings based on the level of education and type of school.

Question 1 Column (4) and (5): The number of school based on the level of education and type of school.

A school building is a building unit that has been built, and made to be used as a school, has or not yet used for school activities.

A school building that is used as a factory, dormitory and others is not considered as a school building. On the contrary a building that was previously not used as a school building but has been renovated and used for school is considered as a school building.

Question 2a to 2e: Pondok Pesantren is an Islamic religion educational institute that usually provides accommodation for its students in the educational complex.

A special school is an educational institute for the handicapped (blind, deaf, mute and other handicap).

Seminary/Convent/Theology is an educational institute for Christian Protestant/Catholic, usually provides accommodation for its students in the educational complex.

A library/public reading park is a library institute or a reading park that supports the reading activity of the students or the public in general, not including a reading park for comics/comedy.

A skill course institute is an educational institute that specifically aims to a certain skill and has a short education period.
Example: typing courses, bookkeeping, baking cake, industry, garage/repair, flower arrangement etc.

If there are more than one type of skill course institute, circle all appropriate codes and write the number of circled codes in the processing boxes.

BLOCK VIII: SOCIAL CULTURE

A. Places of Worship

Question 1 to 5: A Mosque is a place for the Islamic people for praying that could be used for Friday prayers. A Surau/Langgar that is used for Friday prayers is considered as a Mosque. A Surau/Langgar and Pura that is privately used is not counted.

Vihara is the praying place for the Buddhist/Confucius.

B. Sports

Question 1 to 9: A field is a place to conduct sports that occurs in the village/kelurahan based on the requirements for the related sports.

Activity is a group of village people/kelurahan activities in conducting sports, disregarding whether the sport is conducted in the village/kelurahan or in another place.

C. Social Organization

Question 1 to 7: Social organizations that are written in the village/kelurahan are all social organizations disregarding whether it is a main organization or a branch.

Undertaking social welfare is a social organization that is formed by the community as the participation in conducting social welfare.

Youth Organization (Karang Taruna) is an organization that consists of youths where the field of activities consists of social, sports, art and others, usually is under the supervision of a local head of the village.

Kelompencapir is the group of listeners, readers and the audience of the village programs either from the communication radio/television or the publication of magazine/newspaper.

D. Recreation and Art

An art organization is an organization that conducts routine practice and is ready to perform either in their own place or fulfilling invitations.

A place for performance is a permanent place that is used for art performances.

An amusement park/recreation place is a place for recreation/relaxing that is visited by people, either paying admission tickets or not such as an amusement park, camping ground, botanical garden or a zoo.

BLOCK IX: HEALTH

Question 1a till 1i:
Maternity Hospital/BKIA (Balai Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak = Maternal and Child Health Center) is a hospital with facilities for giving birth, pregnancy examination, maternal and child examination under the supervision of a doctor and midwife/medical officials.

Policlinic is a place to consult health under the supervision of a doctor/medical official. Not including a clinic that is located in a Community Health Center (Puskesmas)/Hospital.

Puskesmas/Puskesmas Pembantu (Supporting Puskesmas) is a place to consult health at the sub-regency level or in a village/kelurahan that is usually headed by a doctor/medical official. A doctor is not available every day at a Supporting Puskesmas. Not included a Remote Puskesmas.

A doctor's practice is a specific place where a doctor conducts a practice individually/together for the service of community members.

Integrated Health Posts (Posyandu) is integrated services for under-five children with the activities such as vaccination, weighing babies and examination of children's health.

Family Planning acceptor is a member of the Family Planning program that is registered in the Family Planning Post, Posyandu, Village/kelurahan.

Question 2a till 2c: Paramedic is a health officer/nurse/midwife and others that can provide medication either by opening a practice or not.

Traditional Birth Attendants is a person that attends women giving birth, either as a part time job or as a main job.

Question 3:
An Epidemic Disease is a contagious disease that spreads rapidly and attacks a large number of community members.

Question 4a and 4b:
Drinking Water Company (PAM = Perusahaan Air Minum) is organized by the Ministry of Public Works (Cipta Karya Directorate General) that usually provides services to the people in the provincial capital city.

Drinking Water Services (DAS = Dinas Air Minum) provides the people in the municipality/regency capital city.

Drinking Water Distribution (SAM = Saluran Air Minum) provides the people in the sub-regency capital city.

Local Drinking Water Company (PDAM = Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum) is a local company that is organized by the local government.

BLOCK X.   TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

A. Transportation

Question 1a till 1c:
The main road is a road that connects a related village/kelurahan with another village/kelurahan/sub-regency.

Question 2a:
Public transportation covers the public transportation in the village/kelurahan or between village/kelurahan

A wagon/cart is usually used for transporting commodities/goods.

A carriage (Delman/Dokar/Bendi) is usually used for transportation and usually runs faster than a wagon/cart.

Question 2b:
The main transportation mode is the most frequently transportation used by the people of the village/kelurahan. The code of main transportation is the serial number of transportation mode in question 2a.
Example:
The main transportation mode used in the village/kelurahan is a motor boat . The serial number is 9, so filling in the boxes is as follows:

Motor boat

0	9

B. Communication

A household that owns more than one television/telephone are counted as has one.

A store that sells television/telephone is not counted.

Households that sell television/telephone are not considered as owns a television/telephone if does not in the house is not installed.

BLOCK XI: ECONOMY

A. Marketing

Question 1 to 5: Market is a meeting place between the seller and the buyer that has permanent facilities and routine activities.

A market with a permanent or semi permanent building is a market with a concrete floor or tiled, iron or wooden pillars, aluminum sheet roof, roof tiles or wooden tiles, either has walls or not disregarding it is busy or not.

A market without a permanent building (not including sidewalk vendors) is a market that has a non-permanent building such as a building from bamboo, leaves and others.

A group of shops is a number of shops that consists of at least 10 shops.

Question 6: A restaurant is undertaking services of trading that conducts the activity of selling/serve food/drink either self-produced or is ready made and could usually be consumed from the selling place (including catering, not sidewalk hawkers).

A kiosk that sells agriculture products facilities at least sells fertilizer and seedlings

A kiosk that purchases agriculture products if it accommodate the farmers' products

B. Credit

Question 1:
KUD (Koperasi Unit Desa = Village Cooperative Unit) is a cooperative formed by a member of a village unit (a village or a group of village) that is the smallest economic unit and by the government is legally as a KUD.

Other financial institutes are such as insurance credit, mortgage and other money loaners but not included a creditor.

Question 2a to 2e: KIK (Kredit Investasi Kecil = Small Investment Credit) is a moderate or long term credit that is handed to a entrepreneur/small scale establishment with the special requirements and procedures for funding capital goods also services needed for rehabilitation, modernization and the establishment of a new project.

Based on the order of June 1, 1983 the maximum total of a KIK is Rp.15,000,000 with the time limit 10 years including the maximum consideration time of 4 years and a interest rate of 12% per year.

KMKP is the credit handed to entrepreneur/small scale establishment with the special requirements and procedures for funding capital goods also services needed for undertaking the enterprise. The credit is usually Rp.15,000,000 with a fix time limit 3 years that could be extended and an interest rate of 12% per year.

KCK (Candak Kulak Credit) is a credit that is available for small traders. The credit usually is Rp3,000 to Rp. 15,000 with an interest rate of 1% a month and the maximum credit time is 3 months.

Other credits are insurance credit, individual credit not creditors and credit from a foundation.

C. Others

A factory is a manufacturing unit in undertaking industrial manufacturing. Example: a dry cell battery factory, dyeing material or a cement factory.

Drying floor/concrete is a place mainly used for drying agriculture products such as rice, coffee, fish or animal skin.

BLOCK XII. CHARACTERSITICS OF HEAD OF THE VILLAGE

The age is counted until the last month and year with rounding it downwards or based on the last birthday. Example: If the head of the village is 45 years 11 months, it is written as 45 years.

The education attained by head of the village/lurah is the education followed and has completed the subjects in the class/highest level and obtained a certificate.

BLOCK XIII: NOTES

This Note Block is used to add needed information in order to explain the contents of SP90-Podes.

GUIDANCE ON SUPERVISION/INVESTIGATION

Preface

When conducting a survey or census, the wrong data recorded by the enumerator in a questionnaire either caused by the enumerator when interviewing or the respondent refused to give the correct answer. If a mistake occurs when conducting a census it is named non-sampling error when trying to obtain an actual situation.

Based on the past experience publication shows that the statistics of Village Potentials (Podes) receives critics on doubtful figures. To avoid mistake efforts on increasing accurate data is needed. Similar to SP90-Podes the enumerators are trained first, but due to the large number the outcome may not be equal. Another effort that has not been seriously worked on is to increase the effectiveness and the efficiency of the function of supervision and checking. This matter is very important for Podes because almost all questions in the questionnaire are not related to each other so that crosschecking between one question and another is very difficult to do. Therefore a SP90-Podes supervisor/investigator has to work extra hard as an administrator and check the contents of the questionnaire, they also have to conduct direct supervision whether the enumerator uses the correct source of data also search for other source of information as a comparison.

The Organization Implementation and Flow of Document

According to the enumeration guide of SP90-Podes, the person in charge of implementation in the province is Head of the Provincial Statistic Office and in the regency is the Head of the Regency Statistic Office. The supervisor/investigator is the regency officer.

Blank documents will be sent through the central (BPS) - Provincial Statistic Office - Regency Statistic Office – supervisor/investigator – enumerator. The contrary is filled in documents will go through the enumerator – Head of Village/Kelurahan – Supervisor/Investigator, Head of Regency Statistic Office – Head of Provincial Statistic Office. The documents of type A province is then sent to the central and the type B is processed in the province.

The Duties of Supervisor/Investigator

As previously mentioned a Supervisor/Investigator has 3 types of duties: a. list administrator and the coverage of research area b. as a supervisor, c. as an investigator and d. as an enumerator consultant.

A. As an administrator

A supervisor/investigator is guided with the results of the mapping of 1988 SP90 that will show how many villages/kelurahan that are under their supervision if there are no changes of villages such as divided or deleted or a new found village/kelurahan. In the case of a deleted village/kelurahan it could not be enumerated so a blank SP-90 Podes list is sent with notes written in the Block Notes. In the case of a divided village/kelurahan each village/kelurahan may be enumerated or the previous village/kelurahan is enumerated. Which way should be explained clearly in the Block Notes. If there is a new found village, the code of the village should not be filled in (will be filled during processing).

Based on the number of villages/kelurahan, a supervisor/investigator asks for the number of SP-90 Podes List needed to the Regency Statistic Office which is 2 lists per village/kelurahan.

The supervisor/investigator then hands out 2 copies to the enumerators. After the enumeration is over and the lists has been signed and stamped by head of the village/kelurahan the supervisor collects the filled in list after the reliability has been checked, then it is sent to the Regency Statistic Office.

B.   As a Field Supervisor
The function of a supervisor is to make sure that the enumerators collect data that represents the actual condition of the village/kelurahan that is related to the source of data. In this matter a supervisor has to make sure that the source of data on the village/kelurahan is the most up to date data and not expired. So before an enumerator begins his assignment direct supervision should be conducted first.

Besides that a supervisor should also develop plans to search for comparative data to determine whether the village/kelurahan records are realistic. In this matter the creativity of a supervisor is highly needed. As an example the village records on the number of school buildings and schools could be directly checked by seeking for information on these two matters directly to the school. It is estimated that the number of schools is not big. The dimension of village, the population and more could be checked in other sources of data.

There are many questions in SP90-Podes that could be answered by observing the situation or by asking the people when visiting the village/kelurahan, such as the availability of electricity, telephone, critical land, toilet, Special Instruction of Farmer Group (Kelompok Tani Insus) and many more that could be obtained easily. The contents of a questionnaire based on the village record is realistic or not could be checked by asking people of the village or competent institutes and with this effort hopefully mistakes could be avoided. This all depends on the supervisor/investigator's effort that is a heavy task.

C.   As an investigator

There are several points that have to be checked in the SP90-Podes list that has been submitted by the enumerator: a. check the completeness of the contents and b. check the data that is doubtful. Point a does not have to be elaborated because by following the enumeration guide the requirements will be fulfilled. Point b needs to be elaborated although not detailed but the relation of questions that are not appropriate in SP90-Podes could cause it to be extraordinary. The following are details that have to be checked (see the Checking Procedures).

D.   As an enumerator consultant

The information on the concept of definition in the questionnaire only has main information that is considered as important. A supervisor also functions as a consultant to the enumerator because the supervisor has mastered the information of SP90-Podes also the standard definition concept that is used. Example:
An enumerator does not realize that an agriculture household is also included as a husbandry, fishery, plantation, forestry of cultivates seaweed. A KPA (Kursus Pendidikan Administrasi = Course on Administrative Education) is included also as Vocational Secondary School whereas the KPAA (Kursus Pendidikan Administrasi Atas = Course on Administrative High Education) is included as a Vocational High School level.

Checking Procedures:

Block I: Identification of Location

Question 1 till 5: Check if the name/province code, regency/municipality, village/kelurahan has not been written.

Question 9: If it is a swadaya village, LKMD in question 7 Block III is included as the preparation type or type 1.
If it is a swakarsa village, LKMD in question 7 Block III is included as type 1 or type 2.
If it is a Swasembada village, LKMD in question 7 Block III is included as type 2 or type 3.

Block III: General Characteristics of Village

Question 3: The dimension of the village/kelurahan is the same as the dimension of the village/kelurahan in Block IV question 3 divided by 100. 1km2 = 100 ha.

Question 9: If most of the people depends on the rice field potential, plantation potential, potential of hard land cultivation, or the husbandry potential then Block V.A question 7a > the other question 7.
If depends on the potential of small industry/handicraft and intermediate/large industry, Block VA question 7b> other than question 7.
If depends on the potential of trade/services, Block VA question 7c > other question 7. If the similarity is not valid then write into the Block Notes.

Block IV: Dimension of Land and its Usage

Question 1a = 1a (1) + (2) + (3) + (4) + (5)
Question 1c = 1a + 1b
Question 2a = 2a (10) + (2) + (3) + (4)
Question 2e = 2a + 2b + 2c + 2d
Question 3 = 1c + 2e
Question 4a + 4b <Question 3.

Block V: Population and Environment

A. Population
Question 2, 4, 5, 6 < question 3
Question 2a + 4 < question 3
Question 7a, 7b, 7c, 7d ≤ question 6.
If Block I question 6 is coded 2, then Block V.A question 7a has to be filled in.

B. Environment
Question 1 is coded 1, if Block XI.C question 2 is a household that uses electricity
Question 5, 7 < question 3 Block IV.

Block VI: Agriculture
A. Farmer's organization
If question 1 – 5 occurs a code 1, Block V.A question 7a has to be filled in

C. Household/Undertaking Husbandry and Fishery

Each question 1 till 10 ≤ question 7a Block V.A

Block VII: Education
Question 1 column 2 + column 3 ≤ column 4 + column 5
If the similarity is not valid, write into the Block Note.

Block IX: Health
Question 4a or 4b is coded 2, if Block XI.C question 2 is a household that uses electricity. If question 4b is coded 1 then question 4a has to be coded 1.

Block X: Transportation and Communication
A. Transportation

Question 1a is coded 1, question 1b and 1c has to be filled in.

If the contents in the list is not appropriate to the checklist above then current information has to be obtained to reconfirm. If after checking it is appropriate then the details are written into the Block Note.

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SCHEDULE OF IMPLEMENTATION
SP-90 PODES

1. Enumeration…………………………………………...Nov. 1 till Nov. 30, 1990

2. Field checking/Regency/Municipality Statistic Office…...Nov.15 till Dec 14, 1990

3. Sending to Provincial Statistic Office…………………….Dec.15 till Dec 31, 1990

4. Checking to Provincial Statistic Office…………………...Jan 1 till Jan 14, 1991

5. Sending to Central BPS (Type A provinces only)……..…Jan 15 till Feb 15, 1991.

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