Analysis of risks and challenges to demographic bonuses in sustainable development programs through population policy transformation (case study in Central Java Province)

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Abstract. Indonesia has experienced changes in various aspects due to the increasingly complex dynamics of the times. One of the triggers is related to the issue of the demographic bonus that is being experienced. The population of productive age is greater than that of non-productive age that the population growth will also increase. It is a problem because the increase in population is not matched by additional land. The government already has a population control program, as stipulated in the Family Planning Program (KB). In order to accelerate the population control mechanism, the government launched the Kampung KB program to reach out to the community more effectively. This study used the descriptive qualitative method. This study aimed to describe and analyse the risks and challenges to the Population Control Program environment in Central Java Province using SWOT. The result obtained that the high population with productive age can increase the population growth rate because Central Java Province is experiencing a demographic bonus.

1. Introduction
Countries in the world have undergone various significant changes, especially in population. The development of the era that is entering the era of 4.0 makes every country required to follow. Human resources have an important role as the spearhead of the development of a country. The statement from the United Nations (UN) is quoted as projecting that Indonesia's absolute population in the future will be more than 270 million in 2025. Then it will increase to more than 285 million in 2035 and 290 million in 2045 [1].

The population that is increasing every year is homework for Indonesia to carry out wise management. It is known that an increase in residential land does not accompany an increase in population quantity, so that the impact is less land for agricultural areas. At the same time, humans grow and develop, mainly relying on agricultural products. In relation to the level of poverty, according to the Central Statistics Agency as of March 2012, the number of poor people in Indonesia reached 29.13 million people (11.96%); this means experiencing a reduction of 0.53% compared to the previous one. The problem of poverty is still an indicator that a country is not prosperous [2].

This is in line with one of the main development agendas after 2015 that was agreed upon at the UN General Assembly in September 2015, known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The TPB/SDGs are expected to be pioneers in maintaining the improvement of the people's economic welfare in a sustainable manner, maintaining the sustainability of the social life of the community,
maintaining environmental quality and inclusive development and implementing planned governance. Central Java Province is experiencing a demographic period until 2045. This means that the population of productive age will be more.

The problem of the dense population and a large number of people is homework for the government. Therefore controlling the population, improving population quality and reducing poverty are the main points that need more attention. That the agenda of improving community welfare and poverty reduction is synergized across sectors with the KKBPK program from the BKKBN. The government considers the family planning program as a legitimate concrete solution in overcoming population spikes. It is hoped that it will reduce the birth rate so that the community becomes more prosperous [3].

Central Java is facing a demographic bonus moment. This means that the population of production age is higher, with an increased dependency rate. The problem is the possibility of high birth rates. The number of poverty zones in Central Java is 14 Red Zones, which means 14 regencies/cities are still in the poverty line below the National average and below the average of the Province of Central Java.

Figure 1. Map of distribution of poor population in Central Java (based on macro data in March 2018) Conditions in March 2019 not yet released and the relative position of regencies/cities poverty levels (March 2018) Conditions in 2020 not yet released [4].

2. Methodology
The method used in this research is a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach. The basis of this research is based on the phenomena that have been described.

3. Results and discussion
SWOT analysis is used to see the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats that will be faced by:

3.1 Internal factor analysis
Internal factor analysis identifies factors such as strengths and weaknesses during the Demographic Bonus Period. The factors that become the strengths and weaknesses of the increasing number of people of productive age are as follows:

1. Strengths (Strengths)
   a. The large population becomes the strength of a region
   b. Abundant human resources
2. Weaknesses
   a. If the abundant human resources are not balanced with adequate competence, it will become a demographic disaster
   b. The budget to improve the quality of human resources is high
   c. It takes more effort from various sectors to achieve social welfare

Weaknesses in human resource management can be seen from the rise of child marriages. There are more than 30 thousand cases of early marriage received by the BKKBN of Central Java Province. Of this number, only 10% of the dispensation request was accepted by the Religious Court (Kantor Berita RMOLJATENG, 2019) [5]. Even if a percentage of 1 in 5 children in Central Java perform an early marriage. This will add to the urgency of promoting family planning programs to prevent unwanted pregnancies.

3.2 External factor analysis
Internal factor analysis identifies factors in the form of opportunities and threats during the Demographic Bonus Period. The factors that become the strengths and weaknesses of the increasing number of people of productive age are as follows:

1. Opportunities
   a. Human resources that are well developed will be the main capital for development
   b. There will be more qualified generations so that they can advance the regional economic sector
   c. Human resources with superior competence will be the driving force for the development
   d. Educational facilities, facilities and infrastructure as the main capital for HR management must be fulfilled

2. Threats
   a. Mismanagement in overcoming the increase in the productive age population
   b. Lack of budget for HR management

One of the reasons for the spike in titles is the high birth rate. According to BKKBN, the number of fertile age couples (productive age) should use family planning to plan children. The number of fertile age couples (PUS) active family planning participants in Central Java province declined in 2018. In 2015 the percentage was 78% (5,270,734 people), an increase in 2016 and 2017 to 84% (5,679,960 people). However, in 2018 the number of PUS family planning participants decreased to 74% (1,810,077 people). One of the phenomena the government needs to pay attention to is raising awareness of PUS inactive family planning participation. In the future, it is necessary to examine what is the factor in the decline in the number of PUS numbers so that the right solution can be found as needed.
4. Conclusion

The conclusions obtained in this study are, Central Java is experiencing a Demographic Bonus period until 2045 but has not been balanced with the preparation of competent human resources with a large population, and abundant human resources are potential strengths for Central Java. The weaknesses are in the population management system. If the abundance of human resources is not balanced with adequate competence, it will be a demographic disaster. The availability of budget is an important asset to improve the quality of human resources. Taking advantage of the abundance of human resources must be balanced with the readiness of a mature government. And if there is a human resource management error, it will become a burden for future development.

References

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