

The Indonesia's Prospective and Challenge Looking Forward to Demography Bonuses (In the Law Perspective)

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Abstract

Indonesia as a country will have demography bonuses in coming year on 2020-2030, the prediction that always got optimistic or even pessimistic responses from many of expertise, it because how hard and heavy this challenges that now or many years ahead we face to. This research found that the result of development that already done and still continuing in Indonesia it still facing to many heavy and hard challenges such as poverty, jobless, and how low the quality of human resources, how low the development acceleration, realizations of ASEAN economy citizenship, and the ending of the purposes about millennium development on year 2015 then will be continued with the continuity of development goal, such a worry that Indonesia not having demography bonuses as a benefit or blessing but as a negative pressure.

Keywords : *demography bonuses, developmental economy, law*

A. Introduction

Based on the Indonesia's constitution from basic law of Republic Indonesia back on year 1945, on the introduction's it mentioned one of the aim of the Republic Indonesia as a country is "Increasing the Public Prosperity". This purposed already been targeted for so long in national development activities, but then till now these amount of poor societies in Indonesia did not changed from years to years.

Indonesia is one of the country with the big population in the world that from the era of one government to another government it's keep focusing on the big challenges to solving the problems of poverty. Aunur Rofiq [1] said that, Indonesia now entering the demography bonuses. This issue happened because there is demography structure or societies composition that changes from the thought that Indonesia's people in productive ages 15-64 years old achieved the maximum capacity compare to non productive ages 0-14 years old and above 65 years old.

The Indonesia's basic asset to looking forward to demography bonuses is the result of developmental things that already achieved in the present. One of the activities that having attention from the central government but also from the state government is, the achievement of the purposes of millennium development, that each of the goal have one or few targets. The targets that included in the purposes of millennium development it's really various, from the reduces the poverty and the hunger, completed the basic education, promoting the gender equality, reduces the cause of mother's and child's death, HIV/AIDS overcoming, and for any other diseases as well, and also make sure the conservation of the living environment and helping the cooperation about development realizations.

State government in particular, proudly present the data and the progressed of fulfilling the target of the purposes of millennium development, somewhat is the international commitment from United Nations that is not get ratifications from Indonesia and even the goal

of the millennium development will be ending the year of 2015. Although, there are some instruments of laws in Indonesia that ruling about how to have the same achievement with the millennium development goals. Millennium development, which is in the Law No.20 on year 2003 about National Education System, the Law No. 11 on year 2009 about Social Prosperity, the Law No. 36 on year 2009 about Healthiness, the Law No. 13 on year 2011 about Handling the Indigent, the Law No. 24 on year 2011 about the Social Assurance Organizer Corporation, and etc, but the central or state government even never gave special attentions for those. The concrete violation example is there are medical patientreclination, which is the mother who have her child birth in the hospital can't take her baby home because she can't afford the hospital cost.

The demography bonuses that Indonesia achieved is facing the poverty and developmental problems somehow should paying attention to Indonesia's experiences in economic crisis specially in banking back to year 1997-1998. According to Tempo's Magazine, Abdurrahman Konoras [2] noted that when crisis happened, the some big parts of government's obligations existed because of BLBI (Liquidation Organization of Bank Indonesia), and some parts of them happened because of stuck credited that achieved to 650 Billion IDR. The amount is increasing ,about 779 Billion IDR. Those inheritance will keep showing on Indonesia's APBN (the Country's Budget of Income and Expenses) as a payment of interest debt inside the country. This pressure will just be over on year 2030. If only, on 2030 be the year of those debt are totally paid, is that so in the same year also were expected that the demography bonuses will be achieved by Indonesia.

B. The Content of Study

1. The Concept of Population and Demography

The demography bonuses need to be searched, discussed, and understandable according to the concepts about population and demography which is an important subjects nowadays. Population is came from the word "populace" which is a studies of population. In Indonesia, according to the Law No. 24 on year 2013 about the changes of the Law No. 23 on year 2006 about the Population's Administration, it means to verse 1 (sub) number 2 that populace is an Indonesian Citizenship and Non Indonesian Citizenship that living in Indonesia.

The formulation of population, found in the Law No. 52 on year 2009 about Population Expansion and Family Development, that on the verse 1 (sub) number 2 has formulated that population are every single thing that related to amount, structure, growth, dissemination, mobility, disseminate, quality, and prosperity condition that related as well to politics, economy, social culture, religion, and also the environment of those population.

According to R. Thomlinson, Said Rusli [3] explain that the population studies have sort of few analysis that has purposed and included to :

1. Having basic information about population distribution, characteristics and those changes.
2. Explaining the cause of those changes and factors ; and
3. To analyze every consequences that possibly happens in a future as the result of those changes

The science terminology of population it really means to give more wider definition about demography. Mohammad Yasin and Sri Moertiningsih Adieotomo [4], collected the definitions that formulated by Phillips M. Hauser and Otis Dudley Duncan also George W.

Barclay, that according to Hauser and Duncan, demography is the science that study about amount, dissemination, territorial, populace composition, also the changes and the cause of those changes. Barclay defined that demography is the science that giving the statistics illustrations about population in comprehensive ways and not just particular or individual.

Ida Bagoes Mantra [5], summarized that demography studied about structure and process of population in some area. Population structures including : amount, dissemination, and populace composition. This population structures is always has changes, and those changes it cause by demography processed, these are birth (fertility), death (mortality), and population migrations. Related to the population formula according to the Law No. 52 on year 2009 about populations expanding and family development, precisely the formulation about population are more complete and capacious compared to the demography formulation

2. Indonesia's Demography Bonuses and those Challenges

The changes of population structure in Indonesia, and the international society in general are the normal things because of birth, death, and populace migration those are the general things that happens. According to Sri Moertiningsih Adieotomo [6], the changes of population structure that cause to decreasing of responsible pressure will give the demography bonuses' (demographic dividend or demographic gift).

Aunur Rofiq [1], explained that on top of demography bonuses. The proportion ages of the population will achieved 55,5%. Those condition given the benefit in the middle of the progressive countries that having decreasing productivity which means they already entering the "aging society" or the population changes because of too much old/ unproductive ages.

In the USA, those old ages achieved 20 %. In the Europe is about 15%. Even in China.,they also entering the "aging society" because of their own program one family one child. There is prediction that Indonesia will have demography bonuses coming on year 2020-2030. This demography bonuses itself is a bonus that give the pleasant to the country as the consequences of how much the proportion of their population who are in productive ages (the ages between 15-64 years old).

The amount of Indonesia's population from years to years are keep progressing, even in the National Organization of Development and Planning (BAPPENAS) had projection that the amount of Indonesia's population ahead on year 2035 will be 305,6 millions. This amount is increasing 28,6% back to year 2010 that had 237,6 millions people. the productive ages in this much populations are the bonuses that might have achieved the prosperity of the societies which is been the national purposes, and the demography bonuses should become the mending momentum as early as possible, it reminds how heavy the challenges that we face to achieving that demography bonuses.

The problems of poverty is the biggest challenges for Indonesia, although there are many of rules in the laws that ruling about how to empowering and increasing the prosperity of the societies. The attention to Micro, Small, and Middle Business (UMKM) already mentioned in the Law No.20 on year 2008. The farmers Empowerment already ruled in the Law No.19 on year 2013 it's about the Protection and Empowerment for Farmers. Still there are many of laws that giving the social protections there are, the Law No.11 on year 2009 about Social Prosperity, the Law No. 13 on year 2011 about Handling the Indigent, that focusing on how to solve the poverty.

The population movements and mobility in the national zone or between countries that caused by poverty shown for example from urbanization, the progressed amount of migrant

labors even happens also **diaspora** beside the poverty problems, security problems in the Country and the democratic living become the population mobility. "The Migrants Flood" in the Europe they came from Africa or from Middle East become the reality from those countries that failed to give their people prosperity, they can't guaranteed the security and peacefulness and even not democratic. The urged to recover the living standards will be better if the Country able to assurance their citizens, there will be no "migrant labors flood" with every single problems that happens in the other Countries.

The problems of poverty and how much that poverty is can be measured with or without look into the poverty lines. Tulus T.H Tambunan, [7] , explained the concept that based on poverty lines it called relative poverty, in the other hand the concept that the measurement not based on poverty lines it called absolute poverty. Relative poverty is the measurement that explain about the gap in income distributions. Absolute poverty is the below level of poverty, it means the basic necessary things to be survive in life can't be afford to. According to Ravallion (in lincolia Arsyad, [8], poverty is hunger, not having place to live, if get sick doesn't have money to pay the medication. The poor people in general can't read because they are not able to go to school, doesn't have job, afraid to facing the future, losing the children because their children got sick. Poverty means has no power, unimportant, and does not have freedom feelings.

In the middle of year 1960's till 1996 when Indonesia under the leadership of New Era Government, the level of poverty in Indonesia decreased really drastic in the villages or in the cities because the growth of the economy is strong enough and there are poverty solving programs that also efficient. In the time of Soeharto's era , the numbers of Indonesia's population is decreased really drastic, from the beginning was about almost half of the amount of Indonesia's population goes up to only 11%. But in the financial crisis at 1990's, the level of poverty increased much drastic. From 11% become 19,9% in the end of year 1998, which means the presentation that had achieved by New Era was just broke down at all.

A few standards measurements to measure the poverty lines according to the World Bank by Central Statistics Organization (BPS), According to Aunur Rofiq [1], if we used the notes of poverty lines standard measurements from World Bank with income US\$. 2 per day, the amount of poor people still achieve 42% or almost achieving more than 100 millions people.

The challenge of solving the poverty in Indonesia is really a heavy work, it because the situations and conditions while applying the national development program that is not only caused by the quality the national development that is not like it was expected to be, and also the developmental programs that more instant and looks like only to earned popularities. It's just really weird if we take a look in the year between 2014 to 2015 Indonesia has to face so many disasters that won't be classified as national disasters, like the eruptions of some volcano's and the dryness that makes the farmers changes their professions and then become a useful trash picker's and finding waters that far kilometers away, all those things threatened the urge of achieving the coming demography bonuses.

3. The Purposes of Millennium Development and Demography Bonuses

United Nations adopted the Purposes of Millennium Development since year 2000 and had signed by the representatives members from 193 Countries and from more than 23 international organizations, that concluded the 8 of purposes that need to be achieve till year 2015, there are :

1. Overcoming the Poverty and Hunger
2. Achieving the basic education for everyone

3. Supporting the gender equality and women empowerment
4. Reduces the amount of child death's
5. Increasing of mother's healthiness
6. Against HIV/AIDS, malaria and others contaminated disease
7. Enactive the conservation of living environment ; and
8. Developing the global cooperativeness for development

The Purposes of Millennium Development that is not get ratification from Indonesia but become a good suggestions from central government or state government by presenting the data about their achievement is the wrong idea, it because there are some rules in Indonesia laws already strict to ruling and commanding every Purposed of Millennium Development. Poverty overcomes is already been really Constitutional in a way to achieve the general prosperity. The achievements of basic education already ruled in the Law No. 20 on year 2003 about National's Education Systems, even in Constitutional ways it has been instructed that Education Budgets priority minimum 20% from the expenses budget of the country and or the state.

Women empowerment, gender equality, decreasing amount of the mother's death and health, has much ruled in the law of Indonesia and had been focused on the empowered aspects according to the Law No. 52 on year 2009 about children Population Expansion and family development and in some rules in the laws that related to law's protection aspects for example the Law No. 23 on year 2004 about Violence Abolishment in the Household's, the Law No. 21 on year 2007 about Eliminates the Criminal's who do human trafficking, the Law No. 23 on year 2002 about Child Protections, and etc.

Based on Law perspectives, protection and empowerment to women's and child's it shown the discriminative characteristics., according to Satjipto Rahardjo, [9] and Niken Savitri) [10] that the world's was not realized the law systems has male gender's. RistinaYudhanti [11] said that in the history it is been already unbalanced treatments, it placed women in the positions that lower than the men. The journey of human's civilization has been more dominated by the males than the females.

The national development process in an urged to increasing the societies prosperity, nations and Indonesia as a Country that been related to population is the important part of the human being development that focused on increasing the quality of human resources. The Demography Bonuses also facing some amount of problems because of the achievement result while applying the purposes of millennium development are way far from the expectation, and will shows more clear as well if the index of Indonesian happiness got measured. The process of Economy development and Economy Expansion by Indonesia in a way to achieving the demography bonuses also did not has implication prediction yet to the increase of the amount of people in old age (aging society) that truly become more unproductive and being a pressure to the groups of productive ages.

C. Closing Statements

The demography bonuses if could be able to achieved is the important indicator as a prosperity Country and also become a part of the Purposes of Indonesia's National Achievement. The realizations of the purposes of Millennium Development did not have significant result yet and those era will be over in year of 2015, in the other hand the purposes of the Development Continuity still being in discussion process that have not much different result with the purposes of Millennium Development.

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