

THE STRATEGY AND POLICY FOR THE POPULATION DEVELOPMENT TOWARDS DEMOGRAPHIC BONUS IN 2035 IN KUPANG, EAST NUSA TENGGARA

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ABSTRACT

Background: The population can be used as capital for development, but can also be a development burden if the quantity does not match the quality of the population. If not well-managed, the population problem may cause social and security problems at the national and regional levels. Therefore, multi-sectoral management is needed to solve the population problem. This policy brief aimed to provide a recommendation on the direction of population development strategy and policy to address the demographic bonus 2035 in Kupang district, East Nusa Tenggara.

Subjects and Method: This was a qualitative study conducted in Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara, from June 1 to July 31, 2016. A sample of 35 informants was selected for this study, consisting of employees of Bappeda, Organization of Regional Devices, BPS of Kupang District, BPS of NTT Province, NGOs, Religious figures in Kupang District, and the Center for Population Studies at Nusa Cendana University. The data were collected by in-depth interview, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), and document review. The document under review included BPS population data on Kupang District population scenario until 2035, health profile at Kupang District Health Office, and the medium-term local development plan (RPJMD) of Kupang District.

Results: The recommended general strategies included (1) Economic development; (2) Health development; and (3) Education development. The recommended operational policies included: (1) Development of harmonious family life based on legal marriage, prevention of divorce and domestic violence; (2) Improvement of population health based on healthy behavior and family food security; (3) Building family economic resilience based on local economic resources; (4) Increasing per capita income and social and economic independence to alleviate poverty; (5) Improvement in work skill to strengthen family economy; (6) Improved education of the population; (7) Prevention and control of infectious diseases in infants and children to decrease maternal and child deaths; (8) Elimination of human trafficking patterns between regions and countries; (9) Elimination of the trade and use of narcotics and other illegal drugs; and (10) Reduced adolescent delinquency in the society.

Conclusion: The general strategies for the population development towards demographic bonus in 2035 included (1) Economic development; (2) Health development; and (3) Education development, with 10 operational policies.

Keywords: strategy, policy, population development, demographic bonus

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