



## The Role of DKI Jakarta's Productive Age Population in the Non-Military Defense System

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### ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the role and strategic potential of the productive age population in DKI Jakarta in supporting non-military defense. The background of this study is the existence of a demographic bonus in Jakarta, which places the productive age population (15-64 years) as a vital asset for national security. In line "Sishankamrata" the constitutional foundation, optimizing their role is crucial. The method used is a literature study, by analyzing demographic data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and relevant literatures to identify the characteristics and potential contributions of this age group. The results of the study show that DKI Jakarta has great demographic potential, where 70% of the population is at a productive age. This potential can be harnessed to strengthen non-military defense through contributions in digital literacy to counter disinformation and cultivation of state defense awareness. However, there is a significant gap between this potential and the realization of its contribution. The conclusion of this study is that strategic interventions are needed, such as integration of state defense programs and facilitation of relevant training. These steps are important to transform the demographic bonus into a real force integrated in the national defense system.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

National defense is one of the main pillars in maintaining sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of the nation from all forms of threats. In the current global context, threats to the nation are not only military in nature, but also include non-military threats such as disinformation, radicalism, terrorism, natural disasters, energy crises, and pandemics. Therefore, the national defense paradigm requires the involvement of all components of the nation, both the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) as the main force and the civilian population as the supporting force, within the framework of the People's Defense and Security System (Sishankamrata) (Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, 2023).

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia emphasizes the obligation to defend the nation as a right and duty of every citizen. Article 27 paragraph (3) states that "Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in national defense efforts," while Article 30 paragraph (1) emphasizes that "Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in national defense and security efforts" (Rahayu, 2021). This foundation is reinforced by Law No. 3 of 2002 on National Defense, which stipulates that national defense can be carried out through civic education, basic military training, service as a member of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), or service in accordance with one's profession. Furthermore, Law No. 23 of 2019 on the Management of National Resources for National Defense regulates the involvement of human resources, including the productive-age population, as reserve components and supporting components (Puslatpur, Palilingan, & Wewengkang, 2023).

As the national capital and center of government, economy, and communication, DKI Jakarta plays a strategic role in supporting national defense. Population can be defined as all individuals residing or living in a specific geographical area, either permanently or temporarily, and bound by the regulations or laws applicable in that area. This concept encompasses diverse age groups and genders that collectively form the population (Sutikno, 2020). In another definition, the population is both a resource and an asset in the long term (Heryanah, 2015).

Demographically, the productive age group is the age group considered to have full capacity to work and contribute to the economy. This age range is universally recognized as being between 15 and 64 years old. Understanding the productive age is crucial because this group bears the burden of dependency from the non-productive population the age are under 15 and over 64 years old (Jati, 2018). The proportion of this age group is an important indicator for predicting the economic potential of a region or country.

The productive-age population, particularly in Jakarta, plays a strategic role in supporting non-military defense. Data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) shows that by 2024, approximately 70% of the population of DKI Jakarta will be in the productive age range (15–64 years), reflecting significant demographic potential to be optimized for regional development and strengthening national resilience (Central Statistics Agency of DKI Jakarta, 2024). This productive age group is characterized by high physical capacity, skills, and

creativity, enabling them to contribute across strategic sectors such as the economy, education, technology, health, and public diplomacy (Siburian, Ginting, Syahfitri, & Purba, 2025). This period presents a golden opportunity for accelerated development if the productive population possesses adequate human resource quality.

Data on the Number of Jakarta Residents of Working Age and Non-Working Age for the Years 2020-2024 (Provincial Government of Jakarta, 2025) shows that in 2020, the number of residents of working age was 7.60 million out of a total population of 10,562,088. In 2021, the working-age population was 7.61 million out of a total of 10,644,776 people, in 2022, the working-age population was 7.63 million out of a total of 10,679,951 people, in 2023, the productive age population was 7.63 million out of a total of 10,672,100 people, in 2024, the productive age population was 7.63 million out of a total of 10,684,946 people. Based on these data, it is evident that the number of productive-age population and the total population of Jakarta are experiencing a significant upward trend. It can be concluded that this trend indicates that Jakarta is still in the demographic dividend phase with a dominant productive-age population. However, the slowing growth pattern suggests that Jakarta is nearing the peak of its demographic dividend and needs to begin preparing for the transition toward an aging population in the future. If managed properly, the demographic dividend can become a strategic strength in enhancing non-military defense capacity, such as through community empowerment, improving digital literacy, strengthening economic resilience, and instilling national defense values.

The demographic dividend is a phenomenon characterized by a low dependency ratio, where every 10 people of working age only need to support around 3 to 4 non-working people. This situation presents a golden opportunity to increase productivity and drive economic growth, provided that the quality of human resources, especially among the working-age population, is truly outstanding. Conversely, if the quality of human resources is inadequate, the demographic bonus can backfire, causing serious social and economic problems (Falikhah, 2017).

The strategic potential of the productive age population lies not only in their economic contribution but also in their role in building national defense awareness in the non-military sphere. From a regional development perspective, optimizing demographic potential can increase productivity, strengthen the tax base, and encourage innovation that supports the welfare of citizens. On the other hand, from a national defense perspective, the active participation of the productive age group in national defense programs, disaster mitigation, digital literacy, and counter-radicalism can strengthen ideological, social, and cultural resilience (Susilo, 2022). However, there is a significant gap between the great potential of the productive age population and the realization of its contribution to non-military defense. Factors such as low awareness of national defense, minimal integration of resilience programs into regional policies, and a lack of training and facilitation from the government are the main obstacles (Prasetyo, 2023). Without strategic intervention, the demographic dividend possessed by

DKI Jakarta risks not being optimally utilized and could even become a burden if high unemployment or social instability occurs.

This study aims to determine the role and strategic potential of the productive age population in DKI Jakarta in supporting non-military defense and to identify the characteristics of the productive age population in DKI Jakarta that are relevant to non-military defense. The urgency of this research lies in the need to map the extent to which the productive-age population in Jakarta has contributed to the non-military defense system, as well as to identify the gap between the potential they possess and the actual contributions made. This is in line with the constitutional mandate that affirms that every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in the defense of the state (based on 1945 Constitution Article 27 Paragraph 3 and Article 30 Paragraph 1) and the mandate of Law Number 23 of 2019 concerning the Management of National Resources for National Defense.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### ***Non-Military Defense***

Non-military defense is a form of defense that utilizes civilian strength and non-military resources to address threats that are not of a physical, armed nature. According to the Indonesian Defense White Paper (Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, 2023), pillar encompasses ideological, political, economic, and socio-cultural resilience, as well as defense in the fields of information and cyberspace.

### ***National Defense***

National defense is all efforts to defend the sovereignty of the state, the integrity of its territory, and the safety of the entire nation from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state. According to Law No. 3 of 2002, national defense is carried out by integrating all national forces, both military and non-military. In the modern paradigm, threats to the state are not only military in nature, but also include non-military threats such as natural disasters, terrorism, disinformation, and energy crises (Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, 2023).

### ***The People's Defense and Security System ("Sishankamrata")***

Sishankamrata is a comprehensive defense system involving all citizens, territories, and other national resources. Based on Law No. 23 of 2019, Sishankamrata is prepared in advance by the government and implemented in a total, integrated, targeted, and continuous manner to uphold the sovereignty of the state. The Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) serves as the main component, while citizens, including the productive-age population, act as reserve and supporting components (Puslatpur, Palilingan, & Wewengkang, 2023).

### ***Concept of Population and Productive Age***

Population refers to all individuals residing in a specific legal jurisdiction, whether permanently or temporarily (Sutikno, 2020). Productive age is defined

as the age group of 15–64 years, which is economically considered capable of working and supporting non-productive groups (Jati, 2018). A low dependency ratio during this phase is referred to as a demographic dividend (Falikhah, 2017)

### ***Demographic Bonus and Its Strategic Potential***

A demographic bonus occurs when the proportion of the productive age group in the population is very high, providing a great opportunity to increase economic growth and national resilience. If managed properly, the demographic bonus can strengthen national resilience, including through citizen participation in national defense, disaster mitigation, digital literacy, and counter-radicalism (Susilo, 2022)

### ***The Role of the Working-Age Population in Non-Military Defense***

The working-age population has the physical capacity, skills, and knowledge to play a role in various aspects of non-military resilience: Ideological resilience is becoming agents of counter-radicalization and guardians of Pancasila values, social resilience is building solidarity and community networks, economic resilience is promoting productivity and innovation, information resilience is countering hoaxes and disinformation through digital literacy (Prasetyo, 2023).

## **METHODOLOGY**

This research method uses library research, which is a method of collecting data by understanding and studying theories from various literature related to the research. There are four stages of library research in this study: preparing the necessary tools, preparing a working bibliography, organizing time, and reading or noting research materials (according to Zed, 2004). Data collection involves searching for sources and constructing information from various sources, such as books, journals, facts, and previous research studies (Murtopo, Martono, & Budiyanto, 2024). The literature obtained from these various references is analyzed critically and in depth to support the propositions and ideas. Primary data sources include the Central Statistics Agency of the DKI Jakarta Province, the Long-Term Development Plan of the DKI Jakarta Province, and relevant previous journals.

## RESEARCH RESULT

### *Strategic Potential of Jakarta's Productive Age Population in Non-Military Defense*



Figure 1 Regional Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPD) DKI Jakarta 2025

Data on the Number of Jakarta Residents of Working Age and Non-Working Age for 2020-2024 (Provincial Government of Jakarta, 2025) shows that in 2020, the number of residents of working age was 7.60 million out of a total of 10,562,088, in 2021, the working-age population was 7.61 million out of a total of 10,644,776 people, in 2022, the working-age population was 7.63 million out of a total of 10,679,951 people, in 2023, the working-age population was 7.63 million out of a total of 10,672,100 people, in 2024, the working-age population was 7.63 million out of a total of 10,684,946 people. Based on the analyzed data, Jakarta is in a significant demographic bonus phase. This is evident from the high proportion of productive age population (15-64 years) which reaches around 70% of the total population. This trend shows that DKI Jakarta has enormous demographic potential that can be optimized, especially in the context of non-military defense. This demographic bonus, if managed properly, can become a strategic strength to strengthen national resilience. This potential can be realized through several crucial aspects.

In the economic sector, the working-age population is the primary driving force. With their large numbers, they can boost productivity, drive innovation, and strengthen the regional economic base. A strong economic resilience is a crucial pillar for addressing non-military threats such as energy crises, food shortages, or economic recessions. In the literacy sector, particularly digital literacy and countering disinformation, the productive age population, especially the younger generation, tends to be more tech-savvy. This potential can be harnessed to form volunteer groups focused on digital literacy education, combating misinformation, and disseminating accurate information to maintain social and political stability. In the disaster preparedness sector, as a densely populated area, Jakarta is vulnerable to various natural disasters. The productive-age population has the physical and mental capacity to be trained as disaster mitigation volunteers, rapid response teams, and preparedness educators in their communities. In the defense sector, through the right approach, the government can integrate the values of national defense into the

education curriculum and community programs, which can foster awareness and active participation from the productive age population to maintain the integrity of the nation ideologically and socially.

### ***Characteristics of the Productive Age Population of DKI Jakarta and Their Relevance***

The productive-age population in Jakarta has unique characteristics that influence their contribution to non-military defense. Jakarta is a metropolitan city with a highly heterogeneous population, originating from diverse ethnic, religious, and cultural backgrounds. This diversity can be a significant strength in building social solidarity, but it can also be a source of potential conflict if not managed properly. Additionally, Jakarta residents have high mobility, both in terms of employment and residence. These characteristics require a flexible approach in organizing non-military defense programs to reach all segments of society. On the other hand, most of Jakarta's productive-age population has easy access to technology and information. This openness can be a powerful tool for disseminating national defense values and important information. However, it also poses risks related to disinformation and radicalism.

## **DISCUSSION**

### ***Interpreting the Demographic Bonus***

The finding that 70% of Jakarta's population is in the productive age range (15-64 years) is not merely a statistical figure; it represents a significant demographic bonus. This bonus is a critical window of opportunity, as it implies a high ratio of contributors to dependents, which can drive economic growth and social development. Academically, this aligns with the theories of dependency ratio and demographic transition. When a nation or region is in this phase, it possesses a large workforce with the potential for high productivity. In the context of national defense, this translates into a vast pool of human capital that can be mobilized for non-military purposes, such as disaster relief, public health initiatives, and economic stabilization. The low dependency ratio means fewer resources are tied up in supporting non-working populations, allowing for greater investment in human development and resilience-building programs.

### ***Connecting Demographics to Non-Military Defense***

Our research underscores the direct link between the productive-age population's characteristics and their potential in non-military defense. This group's high level of digital literacy can be harnessed to combat disinformation and hoaxes a pervasive modern threat to national security. The speed and scale at which false information can spread online necessitate a grassroots counter-narrative, and the tech-savvy youth are ideally positioned to lead this effort. This finding is supported by existing literature on information warfare and digital resilience.

Furthermore, this population's physical and intellectual capacity makes them suitable for roles in disaster preparedness and response. Their high mobility and access to communication technologies enable them to act as effective first responders and communicators during crises. This supports the

principle of a holistic defense system where civil society, as part of the Sishankamrata framework, plays a proactive role alongside military forces. The economic contributions of this group—through entrepreneurship, innovation, and a robust tax base—also directly strengthen national resilience by ensuring the country has the financial stability to withstand and recover from crises. This echoes the concept that a strong economy is a cornerstone of a strong defense.

### ***Addressing the Gap Between Potential and Reality***

Despite this immense potential, our findings highlight a critical gap: the lack of a structured mechanism to harness it effectively. This is where the core of the discussion lies. The demographic bonus can become a burden if not managed correctly, leading to issues like unemployment, social unrest, and radicalization. This underscores the need for strategic interventions. Without clear government policies and programs to engage this population in non-military defense, their potential remains untapped. The conclusion of our study, therefore, is not merely a summary but a call to action, urging for the implementation of integrated state defense programs, community empowerment initiatives, and technology-driven solutions to bridge this gap. This approach ensures that the demographic advantage is not just an abstract number but a tangible force actively contributing to national security.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Overall, this study concludes that the productive-age population in DKI Jakarta has a strategic role and significant potential in supporting non-military defense, in line with the concept of the Universal People's Defense and Security System (Sishankamrata). The demographic dividend currently enjoyed by Jakarta, with its dominant working-age population, is a crucial asset for strengthening national resilience across various sectors, including ideology, social, economic, and information. The active participation of this age group, if optimized, can reinforce the foundation of national defense against non-traditional threats. This aligns with the constitutional mandate and Law No. 23 of 2019, which emphasizes that all national resources, including human resources, must be utilized for national defense.

To optimize this strategic potential, this study proposes several recommendations or suggestions that can be considered by the government and relevant stakeholders. First, there is a need to integrate concrete national defense programs into regional development policies. These programs should not remain mere rhetoric but must be realized through genuine collaboration with educational institutions, community organizations, and the private sector. The aim is to provide relevant training, such as digital literacy to combat disinformation, disaster mitigation skills, and an understanding of the values of Pancasila. Second, the government should facilitate and provide accessible and inclusive training for the entire productive-age population. Such training must be tailored to Jakarta's heterogeneous and highly mobile demographic characteristics so that it can reach various segments of society.

The third recommendation is to empower communities as the frontline in building national defense awareness. Communities such as RT/RW, youth organizations, and various hobby communities can serve as effective platforms for disseminating information, building social solidarity, and organizing activities relevant to non-military defense. Lastly, optimizing technology is crucial. The use of technology must be maximized to build credible and interactive information platforms as effective tools to combat hoaxes and radicalism. By effectively managing the demographic dividend and empowering the productive-age population through these strategic interventions, Jakarta will not only become a model for other regions in building a robust and integrated non-military defense system but will also successfully transform demographic potential into a real strength to safeguard the nation's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

### **ADVANCED RESEARCH**

This study, while insightful, has limitations. Our findings are based on a literature review and analysis of secondary data, like statistics from BPS. This means we haven't gathered direct evidence from the people of Jakarta through surveys or interviews. Therefore, our conclusions are based on theoretical potential, not on the actual attitudes or willingness of the productive-age population to get involved. Additionally, the study's focus on Jakarta means the results may not apply to other regions in Indonesia with different social and economic characteristics. We also did not explore important qualitative factors like cultural values and individual motivations, which are crucial for understanding why people might or might not participate in national defense efforts.

To address these limitations, future research should consider a few key areas. First, it would be beneficial to conduct empirical research, using surveys and interviews to gather firsthand data on public awareness and willingness to participate. Second, a comparative study could be useful, contrasting Jakarta with other regions to see how different environments affect participation. Lastly, qualitative research like focus groups could help uncover the deeper motivations and barriers to involvement, providing a more complete picture of the situation.

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