

# Indonesian Women's Experiences with Family Planning

## Abstracts

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## Acknowledgments

The compilation of these abstracts can be regarded as a collaborative work between resource persons in family planning and women's studies, librarians, and the compiler. Many documents have been written on the subject of family planning in Indonesia, and several bibliographies have been published. However, it is difficult, based on citations alone, to ascertain if references in these documents discussed the impact of family planning on Indonesian women. In this regard, information provided by experts, resource persons, and librarians in family planning and women's studies played an important role in enabling the compiler to collect materials for this project.

The many people who shared their knowledge, expertise, and constructive input and criticism have made this project possible. First of all, I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to Dr. Valerie J. Hull, who at the early stages of this project (1996) held a position as Representative of the Population Council in Jakarta. Dr. Hull not only provided me with extensive information but also allowed me to browse through her personal library and the collection of the Population Council. The majority of documents cited in this compilation come from the collection of the Population Council's Jakarta office. Second, Dr. Terence H. Hull provided me with information and constructive criticism on the content of each abstract. Mrs. Murtini S. Pendi, a librarian at the LD University of Indonesia, and Mr. Paul Kartono, a librarian from Atmajaya University, shared information and allowed me to browse their in-house databases. Mrs. Irawati Singarimbun, a librarian from the Population Studies Center in Yogyakarta, quickly responded to my inquiry with resources from her library collection. Yayasan Kusuma Buana provided me with information and allowed me to borrow its library collection. I would also like to thank my colleagues at PSKW University of Indonesia, especially Ms. Elizabeth Kristi Poerwandari and Tita Marlita, who provided a great deal of information and feedback on the materials I gathered. Also, Ms. Yati Mulyati patiently helped me input data into a computer database available at the PSKW library, allowing me to easily access the information in the abstracts.

Last but not least, I would like to thank Dr. Karen Hardee, Dr. Elizabeth Eggleston, and Ms. Susan Pfannenschmidt from Family Health International for their editorial comments and assistance on this document.

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ELLY JULIA BASRI, COMPILER

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## PREFACE

These abstracts were compiled for Family Health International's Women's Studies Project (WSP). They represent a continuation of a literature review by Elizabeth Eggleston, titled, "Indonesia: An International Literature Review," December 1994.

Materials collected for this abstract range from research reports, theses (Ph D and master's), conference papers, monographs, and statistical reports. The materials are arranged based on the main themes in Eggleston's literature review, and an effort was made not to duplicate citations made in her paper. Some of the material deals with more than one subject category in this document. Where there is overlap in topic areas, the document is classified by its predominant topic.

Approximately 100 papers or articles, one abstract, and three bibliographies on population and family planning were reviewed, but many did not address the impact of family planning on women's lives. Rather, they concentrated on demographic analysis, such as the determinants of fertility rates, the decline in birth rates, or maternal mortality statistics. Very few incorporated a gender perspective or addressed topics such as women's knowledge of the contraceptive methods, women's decision making, women's right to choose the family planning methods they use, or male participation in family planning.

Materials collected for this abstract have been collected from various libraries in Jakarta and Yogyakarta: BKKBN, Demographic Institute, University of Indonesia, the Population Council, Jakarta, Population Studies Center at Gadjah Mada University in Yogyakarta, Yayasan Kusuma Buana (YKB), Centre for Societal Development Studies (previously Atma Jaya Research Centre) and Women's Studies Graduate Program, University of Indonesia. Each holding's location is indicated in the abstract. (See Appendix 1: List of Institutions and Libraries for further location information.)

The database for these abstracts was created and is located at the Library of Women's Studies Graduate Program, University of Indonesia. The database was created using CDS/ISIS software.

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# How to Use This List of Abstracts

This document contains

- 1 List of Abstracts by Subject
- 2 Appendices

The List of Abstracts by Subject consists of a list of selected documents, alphabetized by the author's surname and arranged in five major subject categories: Women in Society and Community, Women's Experiences with Family Planning Methods and Programs, Women's Perceptions of the Consequences of Family Planning, the Role of Men in Family Planning, and Women as Family Planning Workers. Each bibliographic entry is followed by the document's location (indicated after the word LOCATION) and an abstract.

Three appendices follow the list of abstracts. Appendix 1 contains the List of Institutions and Libraries, which includes the address of all libraries where the referenced documents can be located, and Appendices 2 and 3 consist of the Corporate Author Index and the Personal Author Index.

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# I. WOMEN IN SOCIETY AND COMMUNITY

**001 Blackburn, Susan**

“Gender Interests and Indonesian Democracy” *Australian Journal of Political Science*, vol 29, 1994, pp 556-574

LOCATION PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

This paper examines the implications of democracy for women in Indonesia. Political issues in family planning are used to illustrate how little information women are given upon which to base their family planning decisions. It states, “Another important realm of women’s strategic interests which the government failed to tackle was that of access to contraception. At a time when there were few reliable forms of contraception available and consciousness of the dangers of population growth was low, the government did not adopt a family planning program which would have made contraception well known and affordable to women.”

**002 Mboi, Nafsiah**

“Wanita dan persoalan gender dalam penelitian perkotaan di Indonesia agenda penelitian untuk tahun 1990-an” (Women and gender issues in urban research in Indonesia research agenda in the 90s) Paper presented at Southeast Asia Regional Workshop on Urban Research in Developing World Jakarta, 15-16 September, 1992  
56 p

LOCATION PPKM, PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

Urban women, according to the author, are 1) “objects” of government policy, which assumes that their roles in society are clear and the priority of their needs have been identified. Their roles and needs are centered around the household -- serving their husband, educating their children and contributing to their community’s development. 2) Needs and challenges specifically encountered by urban women have not been identified, and hence little attention is given to those issues. Seven problems of urban women in Indonesia are identified in the paper: migration, education, marriage, employment, the multiple roles of women, women as heads of households, and health. On the issue of health, the concept of health risks need to be taken into account. It is shown that while much research has been conducted on health and reproductive behavior (related to the issues pregnancy, childbirth and contraception), health issues are seldom examined within a gender framework.

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**003 Office of the Minister of State for the Role of Women, Republic of Indonesia**

“Indonesian country report Review of development related to the Nairobi forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women 1985-1995 ” Prepared for the Fourth World Conference on Women Action for Equality, Development and Peace Beijing, China, September, 1995 70 p

LOCATION PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

This country report describes Indonesian government’s policy on women’s issues, programs of the Office of the Minister of State for the Role of Women, and the situation of Indonesian women Five major points of the policy are women’s role as housewives, the labor force, education, the sociocultural climate, and women’s contributions to and benefits derived from development Regarding family planning, it states that “women’s and children’s health and family planning service are the main focus of population and public health policies and programs ” However, to what extent family planning programs benefit women is not discussed

**004 Suryakusuma, Julia**

“State ibuism The social construction of womanhood in the Indonesian new order ” Unpublished master’s thesis The Hague, Netherlands Institute of Development Studies, 1987 209 p

LOCATION PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

This thesis analyzes the contemporary official social construction of womanhood in Indonesia, which is separated from the interests of the state-qua-state in maintaining power and control over society The state defines the social construct of womanhood largely, but not exclusively, through institutions such as Dharma Wanita, Kongress Wanita Indonesia (KOWANI) and the Ministry of Women's Affairs PKK (Family Welfare Improvement Project) serves as the primary mediating body between the state and village women It mediates the authoritarian, paternalistic state power through the state's various spheres of influences social, cultural, ideological, political, and economic The author shows that PKK is in fact a vehicle of mediated dependency People fail to recognize that the state is dependent upon women to implement its schemes to support elite power interests The state propagates a kind of state *ibuism* (mother-ism), whereby it provides the structure, presides over the accumulation process and defines a gender ideology -- which is a combination of elements of “housewife-ization” and “ibuism” -- that leads to the process of “domestication of women,” a concept more appropriately described within the Indonesian context All citizens, including women, are expected to participate in the nation's development efforts What then may appear initially as a series of contradictory “messages aimed at [promoting women’s participation] in development process, [without forgetting] their *kodrat* (true nature) as wives and mothers,” actually constitute a very clever manipulation of two different models of womanhood The state derives its construction of womanhood from the most

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oppressive aspects of both bourgeois and *priyayi* gender ideologies, i.e., the housewife as well as the *ibuis*m concepts. In line with the extremely centralized nature of the Indonesian New Order state, the directives for women's programs all emanate from the central government, through a hierarchy that extends from the President down to the *ibu kades* (wives of village heads) at the village level. This ideology of state *ibuis*m is feudalistic in nature in its deference to women holding an organization position, which is derived from being someone's wife rather than necessarily based on any merit of their own. Importantly, the organizations described are those that are highly effective in implementing the family planning program. As such, whatever liberating effect family planning might have to women would need to be viewed within the context of dependency and control inherent in the mechanism of its promotion.

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## II. WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES WITH FAMILY PLANNING METHODS AND PROGRAMS

### 005 Adioetomo, Sri Moertiningsih

"Construction of small-family norm in Java" Unpublished Ph D thesis Canberra, Australia Australian National University, 1993 286 p

LOCATION LD-UI, PSKW-UI

#### ABSTRACT

This thesis examines factors underlying changes in attitudes toward ideal family size among women in Java during the 1970s and '80s, using data from the 1976 Indonesian Fertility Survey and the 1987 Indonesian Contraceptive Prevalence Survey. Socioeconomic characteristics of women and contraceptive use can be seen as individual factors that influence their statement of ideal family size. But factors such as a bureaucratic commitment to reducing fertility and the cultural milieu also play an important role in Javanese women's formulation of ideal family size. Questions are raised about the role of the government in institutionalizing small-family norms among the women in Java and the rate of contraceptive subsidy paid to government workers, especially at the lower administrative levels. In a paternalistic society like Java, the evolution of women's attitudes is a complicated process. Javanese women have difficulty expressing their personal preference in an environment where family planning is not a matter of personal choice. The author concludes that the small family norm in Java was promoted by the government among its people, as part of the modernization process. Through the legitimization of the idea of family planning, under a philosophy that seeks "to change behavior first and attitudes later," women are encouraged to accept family planning and experience the benefits of using contraception.

### 006 Affandi, Biran

"Kegagalan kontrasepsi" (The failure of contraception) Paper presented at Diskusi panel terminasi kehamilan - Perkumpulan Obstetri dan Ginekologi Indonesia (POGI), Jakarta, 18 October, 1992 8 p

LOCATION The Population Council, Jakarta, PSKW-UI

#### ABSTRACT

This paper describes contraceptive method failure in Indonesia during the period of 1991-1992. It was assumed that 758,667 to 1,507,347 out of 20,262,944 users of various contraceptive methods would experience a method failure. It was hoped that through measures such as increased access to menstrual induction service (*pelayanan induksi haid*), the quality and quantity of contraceptive methods, including permanent contraception, could be improved.

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**007 Ancok, Djamaludin**

“Incentive and Disincentive Programs in Indonesian Family Planning ” Working Paper Series, No 26 Yogyakarta Gadjah Mada University, Population Studies Center, 1987  
22p

LOCATION PPK-UGM, PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

This paper describes how women have become the target of efforts to increase the number of family planning acceptors. The economic terms “incentive” and “disincentive” are used to describe activities aimed at motivating couples to practice family planning. For example, the Proyek Perangsang Masyarakat (Community Incentive Project) offered credit to a community, but only family planning acceptors were eligible to borrow the funds. Likewise, if the number of current family planning users in a community was low, members of that community were not eligible for funds for income-generating activities. In 1982, BKKBN collaborated with Dian Desa (an NGO based in Yogyakarta) to implement a similar project focusing on providing clean water resources and improving the quality of roads and bridges. The program also provided credit and training for income-generating activities. However, only family planning acceptors were eligible for the credit and training. Disincentive programs are based on government regulation No 20/1974 article No 10, paragraphs 1 and 2. This regulation states that female government officials are eligible for maternity leave only for their first three births. Tax deductions are permitted only for five persons in each family. Local governments in South Kalimantan and North Sulawesi issued regulations that ignore women's choice to be acceptors. For example, a married female public servant or a public servant's wife is required to adopt family planning because criteria for job promotion or periodic salary increases for public servants are based on participation in the family planning program. Local schools are encouraged to check parents' participation in the family planning program, and indeed, this is one of the requirements for school admission in some regions.

**008 Basuki, Bastaman**

“Memperbaiki sistem informasi dan pemilihan metoda kontrasepsi di kecamatan Cijeruk, Bogor” (Improving family planning information system in Cijeruk, a rural area in West Java) Unpublished research report Jakarta The Population Council, 1995 115  
p

LOCATION The Population Council Jakarta, PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

This research study, largely using focus group discussions, was aimed at finding methods to improve quality of care in family planning services in rural areas. It was carried out in seven villages in subdistrict Cijeruk, West Java. The study concluded that aspects of quality of care need to be improved. Information on the side effects of contraceptive methods should be provided. Current family planning services still focus on the quantity, not the quality, of the

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services It was concluded that women need more complete family planning information, especially on "how to use contraceptives properly and how to overcome the side effects "

**009 Grace, Jocelyn**

"In sickness and in wealth women's health in Indonesia " *Inside Indonesia*, December 1990, pp 16-17

LOCATION PSKW-UI

ABSTRACT

The author argues that the Indonesian government has promoted family planning for reasons of population control, with little consideration for the effects it has on women's health and the quality of their lives She says women have become the target for both government and non-government health education programs and projects

**010 Hafidz, Wardah, Tashim, Adrina and Aripurnami, Sita**

"Family planning in Indonesia A plight for policy reorientation " Paper presented at INGI Conference, Washington, 29 April - 2 May, 1991 14 p

LOCATION Kalyanamitra, PSKW-UI

ABSTRACT

This article is based on a four-month field study in a subdistrict in West Java It shows that behind reports of the success of the family planning program in Indonesia, the program ignores a woman's right to control her reproduction The authors have two main concerns about family planning programs First, limiting access to contraceptives other than long-term and permanent methods -- sterilization and implants -- violates people's right to control their reproductive functions by a method of their choice Second, more careful medical supervision is needed, especially among poor and uneducated acceptors Family planning program officials made no efforts either to recommend discontinuation of a method that proved to have a serious side effects or to educate users about problems they may encounter Field workers and military officials even tried to intimidate women who were reluctant into becoming acceptors It is suggested that family planning programs needs a radical re-orientation from heavy authoritarian control to a more democratic service orientation

**011 Hoesni, R Hasan M, Tan, Anthony, Tuladhar, Jayanti, Effendi, Jusuf S , Hadijanto, Bantuk, Hartono, Pudjo**

"Penelitian lanjutan akseptor IUD di pulau Jawa, Indonesia laporan akhir" (Follow-up study on IUD acceptors in Java, Indonesia final report) Jakarta The Population Council Asia and Near East Operations Research and Technical Assistance Project, 1995 67 p

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LOCATION The Population Council Jakarta, PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

This study attempted to evaluate the use of IUDs in particular and family planning services in general. The IUD is the second most popular form of birth control in Indonesia, however, women are not given sufficient information about the IUD, especially about the types and management of side effects. Women's lack of knowledge about IUDs gave little room for them to decide what type of IUD they wanted to use. Only one-fourth of 1,825 IUD acceptors interviewed in this study were informed of IUD side effects and symptoms requiring immediate medical attention (e.g., bleeding, infection, delayed menstruation). Most acceptors -- the majority of whom used the Lippes Loop, inserted by government providers, and experienced side effects (largely abdominal pain and prolonged bleeding) -- did not seek treatment or counseling. More acceptors of the Copper-T than of Lippes Loop sought treatment for side effects or sought counseling. Results also showed that private providers were more concerned than government providers about giving their clients information on the IUD. Women who got their IUD from private providers were more knowledgeable about IUD side effects than those who got their IUD from government providers. Since the number of reported cases of IUD side effects and expulsions is increasing, some changes in the policies for providing a greater variety of IUDs in the family planning program is required. There is a need to provide more effective IUD methods as well as more information on the advantages and disadvantages of all types of IUD, so that clients can make informed decisions. Moreover, effective training on various types of IUDs for providers, a greater supply of all types of IUDs in family planning clinics, and more contact between providers and clients are necessary to ensure the quality of family planning service in Indonesia.

**012 Hull, Terence H and Hull, Valerie J**

“Politics, culture and fertility transitions in Indonesia” Paper presented at the John Caldwell seminar, The Continuing Demographic Transition Canberra, Australia, August 14-17, 1995 35 p

LOCATION The Population Council, PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

This paper discusses women's rights in relation to the “success” story of the family planning program in Indonesia. The authors argue that women's rights are not taken into account in the program. The policies and strategies of the family planning program as illustrated by Haryono Suyono in his speech at the University of Airlangga (1994) are based on the concept of patrimonialism. The terms “patrimonialism” and “paternalism” are shown to have common roots emphasizing male core authority and linking the exercise of authority to the father figure in the institution of the family. The authors argue that the fact that women are not prominent in the leadership of the family planning program does not imply that they either resent or oppose the power of male leadership. The constant sociocultural stress on harmony and cooperation is reflected in the way women respond to male leadership calling on them to accept family planning. Questions are raised whether the fertility transition was a purely “engineered” transition, or if it was based on changing individual preferences. If government pressures were

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important to initiate the change, does the move to user fees and “self sufficiency” (KB Mandiri) and the broadening of Family Welfare (Keluarga Sejahtera) movement require a shift to a more voluntaristic and individual approach? Women who are motivated to control their fertility are evidently willing to bear discomfort, including the lack of information and inattention to the side effects they experience. The importance of individual choice, the role of women, and the responsibility of men as stated in the ICPD Program of Action will take a long time to be implemented in the Indonesian program. Direct implementation of the Cairo consensus is unlikely because the changes required would contradict basic Indonesian (New Order) values regarding the importance of group over individual needs. Furthermore, the Cairo consensus call for equality in women's position is in conflict with Indonesia's broadly defined destiny (*kodrat*) of women to give birth and bear responsibility for child care and contraception. A re-interpretation, or redirection of emphases, of various national ideologies, both secular and religious, would be required in order to give strong support for such changes. If basic services fail to satisfy the needs of individuals for guaranteed supplies, appropriate treatment, and sufficient information, the potential for greater contraceptive use and for more fertility decline will not be realized.

**013 Isa, Trisnawati**

“Indonesian women and family planning” Jakarta BKKBN, 1990 11 p

LOCATION The Population Council Jakarta, BKKBN, PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

This is a thumb-nail sketch of the history of the women's movement in Indonesia, combined with a recitation of demographic and health statistics. The second half of the paper reviews some of the key activities of local organizations and concludes that the community based approach “will be very much influenced by the active participation of women.” This is the basis for a call for greater training of women.

**014 Iskandar, Meiwita B**

“Quality of care in family planning: an analytical review for future policy oriented research in Indonesia” Jakarta PPK-UI, PSKW-UI in cooperation with BKKBN and the Population Council, 1994 12p

LOCATION PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

This review focuses on the level of client satisfaction with family planning and the effective and safe use of contraception. There is also some information on the quality of family planning services. The issue of quality of care is relatively new in Indonesia, but its importance is mentioned in law No 10 1992. Articles 17 and 20 are related to both quality of care and quality assurance. Article 17 states that “birth control shall be carried out by methods that are efficient and effective and that can be accepted by husband and wife in accordance with their choice.”

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Article No 20 reflects the importance of quality assurance ” the fundamental rights of members of family planning programs are guaranteed in the implementation of proper and professional actions by health program personnel ” However, little research has focused on family planning counseling Family planning client services are underutilized Even clients who are in need of advice do not utilize counseling services because they do not have the courage to discuss their problems with the counselor No detailed study has been conducted on how women actually take oral contraceptives and their knowledge of those contraceptives Nor are there any studies of the link between reproductive intentions and women’s subsequent behavior Situational analysis conducted by BKKBN (1994) and seven other studies reported that large percentages of clients were satisfied with family planning services The study, however, did not ask further questions concerning the reasons why clients are satisfied and how they arrived at that view It is concluded that not all research on quality of care (QOC) in family planning studies has shared a concept of QOC that defines the quality of client-provider interaction as being adequate only if the client feels satisfied and is given needed information about choice, benefits, side effects and complications Communication and counseling for adolescents and relatives of family planning clients (particularly husbands) are not yet well developed

**015 Jaramillo, Victor, Kars-Marshall, Cri, Lecomte, Jean, Guzman, Patricia**

“Thematic evaluation quality of family planning services in Indonesia ” Jakarta United Nations Population Fund, 1993 42 p

LOCATION The Population Council Jakarta, PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

This study looks at the quality of family planning services to women in Indonesia Although the Indonesian Family Planning Program includes a wide choice of contraceptive methods, the actual choice is somewhat limited This is due to the emphasis placed on female contraceptive methods and “selected effective contraceptive methods,” as well as occasional breakdowns in supply lines to the service points The publication raises a series of questions about the management of the national family planning program, its commitment to women, and the impact of the program on women’s lives and family planning choices

**016 Pusat Studi Kependudukan Universitas Mataram**

“Laporan penelitian identifikasi kualitas pelayanan alat kontrasepsi akseptor KB di propinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat studi kasus di kabupaten Lombok Barat” (Research report on identification of service quality of contraceptive method provided for family planning acceptors in the province of West Nusa Tenggara a case study in West Lombok Regency) Mataram Pusat Studi Kependudukan Universitas Mataram bekerja sama dengan Kantor Menteri Negara Kependudukan/BKKBN, 1994 33 p

LOCATION The Population Council Jakarta, PSKW-UI

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ABSTRACT

This study's stated objective was to measure quality of care, but it did not probe beneath the surface of responses. Thus the apparent satisfaction of services as shown in various tables is not convincing. In both in its language and conceptual framework, this study failed to take a gender perspective.

**017 Lubis, Firman**

*Laporan Hasil Penelitian Prediksi Pemakaian Kontrasepsi Pil, Suntik Dan AKDR Di DKI Jakarta Dan Sekitarnya* (Research report on the prediction of use of pills, injectables and IUDs in Jakarta and the surrounding areas) Jakarta BKKBN, YKB, IHF, 1988 80 p

LOCATION YKB, PSKW-UI

ABSTRACT

This study identified important characteristics of acceptors that influenced contraceptive continuation or discontinuation of contraceptive use and patterns of use for three contraceptive methods (pill, injectables and IUDs). Three main factors were shown to contribute significantly to the continuation of contraceptive use: the type of contraceptive method, socioeconomic status, and motivation for choosing contraception. Motivation for contraception apparently was the most important factor for continuation. Respondents of low socioeconomic status (who selected the pill) had a weak sense of motivation for continuing their use of contraceptives. Although more than half of the respondents were breastfeeding at the start of the study, the influence of breastfeeding on contraceptive continuation was not significant.

**018 Lubis, Firman, Fajans, Peter, Sulistomo, Astrid, Indrawati, Subadra and Simmons, Ruth**

*Service Delivery Implications of Introducing Cyclofem in Indonesia* Jakarta BKKBN and YKB, 1992 130 p

LOCATION YKB, PSKW-UI

ABSTRACT

This study shows that the introduction of cyclofem into the public sector family planning program will broaden women's contraceptive choice only to the extent that a range of managerial adaptations are undertaken. It can also be seen as an effort to systematically improve the service delivery of injectable contraceptives. Regarding the issue of interpersonal quality of care, the interaction between providers and clients was extremely brief. Providers typically did not use the opportunity of women's visit to the health center to provide her with information, and women usually were not encouraged to ask questions or express their concerns. Additionally, women may have been hesitant to ask questions, fearing that the service provider would persuade them to use a long-acting method and not give them the method of their choice. It was observed that several women did forcefully articulate their interest in methods other than what the provider was

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suggesting Some women also were found to have decided to use contraceptives against their husband's wishes In these cases, injectables were a much preferred method, since a women can obtain and use them without her husband's knowledge The majority of women, however, stated that contraceptive decision making occurred in consultation with their husband When the midwife suggested an alternative choice that the women was indeed interested in and would like to try, the woman generally stated that she needed to obtain her husband's consent prior to adopting the method Contraceptive choice typically was made at the household level prior to the time of the women's visit to the health center

**018 Mboi, Nafsiah**

“Wanita dan persoalan gender dalam penelitian perkotaan di Indonesia Agenda penelitian untuk tahun 1990-an (Women and gender issues in urban studies in Indonesia Research agenda in the 90s)” Paper presented at “Southeast Asia Regional Workshop on Urban Reseach in Developing World”, Jakarta, Indonesia, 15-16 September 1992 56 p

LOCATION PKPM, PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

Urban women, according to the author, are 1) “objects” of government policy which assumes that their roles in society are clear and the priority of their needs are identified Their roles and needs are centered on the household -- helping their husband, educating children and contributing to community development 2) Needs and challenges which are specifically encountered by urban women have not been identified and little attention is given to those issues Seven problems of urban women in Indonesia are identified migration, education, marriage, employment, multiple roles of women, women as heads of households, and health Regarding the health issue, the concepts of health risks should be taken into account It is shown that while much research on health and reproductive behavior (related to issues on pregnancy, giving birth and family planning) have been carried out, these issues are seldom examined in a gender framework

**019 Pandi, E Srihartati P**

“The quality of care through operation research in Indonesia ” Pre-workshop paper prepared for Regional conference on quality of care in family planning in developing countries, February 9-12, 1993 Bandung, 1993 15 p

LOCATION The Population Council Jakarta, PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

A national approach to improving the quality of family planning program is discussed The following actions were recommended for improve service delivery 1) Quality of care in family planning, 2) Study to improve knowledge of an vice to implant acceptors, 3) Situation analysis study on service delivery points, 4) Study to develop a tracking system to facilitate

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implant acceptors for removal, 5) Study on the use of IUD 6) Evaluation of the injectable contraceptive program, and 7) Development and testing of commercial messages for mass media on how to use contraceptives This list represents only a small portion of the clinical and quality of service studies conducted or underway in Indonesia

**020 Pariani, Siti, Heer, David M , Jr , Van Arsdol, Maurice D , Jr ,  
Hayword, Mark**

“Continued use of contraception among clients in East Java, Indonesia ” Paper presented at 1989 Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, October 25, 1989 8 p

LOCATION The Population Council, Jakarta, PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

This paper, which is based on Pariani’s Ph D dissertation, investigates sustained use of different methods of contraception among married women in East Java It attempts to find out “the ability of women to choose their preferred method ” Data were gathered from 2,501 married female contraceptive users who began attending government family planning clinics in East Java for the first time during the period of July 1 to 31, 1987 Follow-up included a house-to-house survey conducted in July 1988 It was found that clients who chose their own method tended to continue using contraception “Contraceptive continuation may be facilitated by a view among health workers that contraceptive users are knowledgeable about contraceptive methods, are willing to cooperate with them, and that contraceptive users and health workers are interdependent ”

**021 Perwira, Saprudin M**

“KB lingkaran emas dan masalah kualitas pelayanan”(Family planning gold circle and problems of quality services) *Warta Demografi* 22 (12), December 1992, pp 9-12

LOCATION LD-UI, PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

Women seem to be the only target of the family planning program The author is concerned that information given to family planning acceptors ignores contraceptive side effects The priority of the Indonesian family planning program for the past two decade has been to achieve a quantitative, rather than qualitative, target of acceptors The number of women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) will increase until 2005 (projection of Lembaga Demografi, Universitas Indonesia) This means that the number of women who need improved service will increase If quality of services is not improved, increasing numbers of family planning acceptors will stop using contraception The author cites an article in “Kompas” (a national daily newspaper) from 28 March, 1992 that reported over a million family planning acceptors had stopped using contraception

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**022 The Population Council**

*Safety Issues in the Provision of Injectable Contraceptives, Indonesia Final Report*  
Jakarta The Population Council, 1995 28 p

LOCATION The Population Council Jakarta, PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

This study aimed to identify problems encountered by acceptors in using injectable contraceptives. The results of the study showed that, in general, female acceptors were likely to be treated merely as objects of the family planning program. Although the government has attempted to improve the quality of family planning services to better meet women's needs, especially in terms of women's health, some serious problems still exist. For example, through BKKBN and PKMI (Indonesian Association for Voluntary Sterilization) the government has provided manuals and standard operating procedures for administering injections, controlling infection, and disposing of clinical waste by service providers. However, most of these manuals and guidelines were never received by the providers. In terms of supervision and guidance, service providers were believed to have adequate training and education given in nursing and midwifery schools, faculties of medicine and BKKBN. However, most of the providers did not follow standard procedures. Most of them re-used syringes, including disposable syringes, used injection equipment without sterilization, and neglected infection control procedures, such as decontamination and hand-washing. These violations of procedure were also committed by program supervisors, who also often disregarded warnings. Ironically, most clients had complete faith in providers to know what is the best for them. Respondents of this study came from several regencies in West Java and Central Java. The study employed several methods of data collection: secondary data review, observation of service facilities, technical competence, infection control, and clinical waste disposal management, in-depth interviews, and focus group discussions. Research participants included clients and providers, including managers of Puskesmas/private clinics, family planning service providers in Puskesmas and private clinics, family planning field workers (PLKB), as well as key informants -- officials from BKKBN. Findings strengthened the overall impression that the family planning project in Indonesia is indeed aimed at quantity rather than quality. Women, the most affected party, have the least control to decide what method is the best for them or to decide to use no method at all.

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**023 Rahman, Anita**

*Wanita Islam Dan Pilihan Kontrasepsi Mantap Untuk Menuju Keluarga Sakinah? Tinjauan Studi Kasus Pada Klinik KB (Moslem Women and the Choice of Permanent Contraceptives Toward "Sakinah" Family? A Case Study of A Family Planning Clinic )* Unpublished masters thesis Jakarta Program Kajian Wanita, Program Pascasarjana UI, 1993 167 p

LOCATION PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

The use of "kontap" (permanent contraception) is still highly debated in Indonesian Moslem society, although the decision to use permanent contraception is up to the individual. This situation, according to the author, leaves women indecisive. Thus, the implementation of "kontap" program, aimed at achieving "sakinah" (happy, welfare, and well adjusted) family, faces a bigger problem than do other contraceptive programs. This thesis is based on a study of 25 women who had undergone sterilization. The respondents were selected from among clients at a family planning clinic in Jakarta. It was observed that the decision to be sterilized was not the result of a thoughtful decision-making process, rather, it was a sudden decision following an unwanted pregnancy. Other factors influencing the respondents' decision to undergo sterilization included the failure to use temporary contraceptive methods, economic factors, too many children, and doctor/paramedic advice. The author concludes that women in the study do not understand the ultimate meaning of "sakinah". Almost all respondents stated that undergoing permanent sterilization was useful because they will not get pregnant again, will be healthier, and thus can take better care of their families.

**024 Rand Corporation**

*Financing Health Care Lessons From the Indonesian Resource Mobilization Study*  
Unpublished working paper submitted to the World Bank, 1994 pp 140-175

LOCATION The Population Council Jakarta, PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

This working paper provides detailed documentation on the logistics and personnel of the Indonesian Health Services and System. It shows that while great expansion has occurred, there is still a long way to go before quality services reach poor areas of Indonesia.

**025 Sadli, Saparnah**

"Quality of care from a client's perspective" Pre-workshop paper prepared for regional workshop on Quality of Care in Family Planning in Developing Countries, Bandung, Indonesia, February 9-12, 1993 12 p

LOCATION The Population Council Jakarta, PSKW-UI

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## ABSTRACT

The author calls for attention to the issue of quality of care, especially with regard to client preferences. In this regard, quality of care should benefit both women and men. Family planning providers "should understand what couples want as clients, as a wife or a husband, in their intention to control their fertility." The paper states that only a few studies on quality of care have been carried out in Indonesia, and that these evoke four main ideas: 1) client-provider interactions based on mutual trust, 2) client desire to have her questions answered, 3) client preference for a range of contraceptive methods from which to choose, and to get one that is well suited to his or her needs, 4) client desire to feel secure that the provider will protect her health. In Indonesia, more than 90 percent of family planning clients are women. It is hoped that men's contribution in sharing the burden of family planning will be greater than in the past. Providing the potential user with information on a range of contraceptive choices is needed. The report argues that change is necessary because Indonesia itself is changing. The new generation is more demanding as consumers. And "change is necessary because Indonesian men and women have the right to receive health and family planning care of the highest possible quality."

### 026 Sciortino, Rosalia

"The role of the rural health center and personnel in the Indonesian family planning program." In *Fertility and Family Planning Policies in Indonesia*. Leiden, Netherlands: Werkgroep Indonesische Vrouwenstudies, 1992. p. 19-29.

LOCATION: The Ford Foundation Jakarta, PSKW-UI

## ABSTRACT

The roles of women as providers and consumers of family planning programs are filled with contradiction and conflict, i.e., between health services versus PLKB (Petugas Lapangan Keluarga Berencana, or family planning field workers), and between service providers and women clients. This research was based on the author's fieldwork in the regency of Magelang, Central Java between August 1989 and October 1990. Administratively, the family planning program at a subdistrict level lies in the hands of BKKBN (Badan Koordinasi Keluarga Berencana Family Planning Coordination Board)'s subdistrict staff, i.e., PLKB and their supervisors (PPLKB Pimpinan PLKB). In the implementation of family planning program, the success of the program greatly depends on the close cooperation between the subdistrict BKKBN and the subdistrict health center (Puskesmas, Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat). The author indicates that the PLKB were more concerned with achieving the target number of acceptors than with improving mother and child care. On the other hand, the Puskesmas staff are mainly concerned with the health of children and pregnant women. Many of the problems related to women in family planning are due to women's interests not being respected by service providers, who often are more concerned about competing among themselves than cooperating to better serve their clients.

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- 027 Setyawati B , Widyantoro, Ninuk, Amri, Zarni , Sadikin, Inge Irsan**  
*Kualitas Pelayanan KB Di Indonesia Review Bahan-Bahan KB Mengenai Elemen  
Kualitas Pelayanan KB” (The Quality of Family Planning Service in Indonesia Review  
of Family Planning Materials on Elements of Quality of Family Planning Service)*  
Jakarta BKKBN, The Population Council, Ford Foundation, 1994 67 p

LOCATION The Population Council Jakarta, PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

The research presents a synthesis of topics in BKKBN manuals relevant to major elements of quality of care, especially from clients' perspectives It is a useful effort to show how program manuals have for many years included concern for client services but apparently have had little impact at the field level

- 028 Singarimbun, Masri**

*Keluarga Berencana Di Sriharjo” (Family Planning in Sriharjo) Yogyakarta,  
Indonesia PPK/UGM, 1994 77 p*

LOCATION PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

This report contains findings from the third family planning survey in Sriharjo, which was conducted in 1991 The first study took place in 1969-70 and the second in 1981 Compared to previous studies, acceptance of modern contraceptives was quite high in 1991, 82.3 percent of respondents reported practicing family planning, with 56.6 percent of using modern contraceptives and 25.6 percent using traditional family planning methods (abstinence, rhythm method and coitus interruptus) In 1981, the contraceptive prevalence rate was 42.6 percent, of which 26.7 percent were using modern contraceptives and 15.9 percent were using traditional methods This study shows that it was quite common for family planning acceptors to shift from one method to another The shift could be from one modern method to another, from a traditional method to a modern one, from a modern method to a traditional one, or to a traditional methods combined with condom, the rhythm method, or the rhythm method combined with coitus interruptus Although it has not been incorporated into the government program because of religious opposition, sterilization is gaining popularity in the village Abstinence has remained an important method, and the use of the rhythm method and withdrawal is on the rise Due to its higher continuation rates and the fact that it does not require a regular re-supply, the program has strongly promoted the use of the IUD, which has become the pre-eminent method of contraception in this study area Administrative pressure has played some role in IUD acceptance However, several acceptors have shifted from the IUD to other methods -- such as the pill, injectables, sterilization, condom, the rhythm method, coitus interruptus and abstinence - - due to side effects from or expulsion of the IUD The desired number of children has dropped from 3.8 (1981) to 2.9 (1991) The majority (78.1 percent) of respondents agreed in principle with the campaign that says “two children is enough ” Reasons given for desiring a small family were the economic burden of having a large family, the high cost of schooling and the health of

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the mother Some respondents said that it is the quality and not the quantity of children that ensures children's support their parents in old age

**029 Sopacua, Agus, Tjokke, A Latief, Baso, Zohra A , Farid, Retno  
Budiarti, Pakasi, Suzanna, Setiabudi, Arief**

*Laporan Penelitian FGD (Focus Group Discussion) Kontap Wanita/Tubektomi Di Kabupaten Maros Dan Kotamadya Ujung Pandang (Focus Group Discussion on Vasectomy/Tubectomy At Maros Regency and Ujung Pandang Research Report)*

Unpublished project report Jakarta Laboratorium Obstetri dan Ginekologi, Fakultas Kedokteran UNHAS and Yayasan Kusuma Buana, 1986 46 p

LOCATION YKB, PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

This research study was carried out for six months in Ujung Pandang (urban) and Maros regency (rural) Samples of respondents were selected using stratified simple random sampling In each area, the samples were selected from seven groups of tubectomy acceptors, seven groups of non-tubectomy acceptors, and one group of family planning field workers The number of people in a group, however, is not mentioned It was found that awareness of tubectomy was very low Those who underwent tubectomy stated that their reason for choosing tubectomy was because they could not bear to give birth to another child ("tidak sanggup lagi melahirkan anak") Women in urban areas demonstrated greater contraceptive knowledge than those from rural areas

**030 Susilo, Zumrotin K S**

"Hak konsumen KB" (The rights of family planning consumers)

*In Keluarga berencana dari perspektif perempuan (Program Seri Lokakarya Kesehatan Perempuan)* Jakarta Yayasan Lembaga Konsumen Indonesia and the Ford Foundation, 1995 pp 5-12

LOCATION PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

In Indonesia, women have few rights as clients of the state family planning program The author attempts to raise awareness that as consumers of family planning services, Indonesian women need to know their rights Some cases of violation of women's rights are illustrated, such as elementary school children in Padang (West Sumatra) being unable to receive their student report card if they could not show their parents' family planning card A mother was accused both by a relative and the community in which she lived of having an affair with another man because she got pregnant after undergoing sterilization The practice of hanging a sign on the door of family planning clients as proof that the owner of the house is a family planning acceptor violates women's right to privacy and confidentiality Family planning workers accumulate credit points if they achieve family planning program targets, but they do so with little regard to women's

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needs and concerns. The author is thus concerned about the impact of the family planning program on women. She does not, however, discuss the impact of method use on women's lives.

**031 Suyono, Haryono, Piet, Nancy, Strling, Farquhar, Ross, John**

“Family planning attitudes in urban Indonesia: findings from focus group research”  
*Studies in Family Planning* 12(12) (Dec 1981),  
pp 433-442

LOCATION LD-UI, PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

The objective of this study was to examine the family planning attitudes and behavior of urban residents. Research findings indicate that the accepted meaning of “family planning” appears to be limiting family size rather than spacing births. Birth spacing is widely appreciated in the sense of keeping the first year of marriage free of pregnancy. Some better-educated women recognize family planning as a liberating factor in their lives, but this attitude is not widespread. Contraceptive decision making is very complex. A wide range of situations exist, including the following possibilities: a secret decision by the wife, a unilateral decision by the wife, informing the husband afterwards, predominantly the wife's decision, but informing the husband before seeking outside advice, predominantly the wife's decision, with the husband's moral support, a joint decision made following discussion, with the wife seeking outside advice, a totally joint decision, with the husband taking on an active role, a husband-initiated discussion, or a decision influenced by the health center staff, including selection of a method.

**032 Suyono, Haryono**

Welcome speech at the opening ceremony of OR Regional Workshop on the development of the principles of quality of care in family planning programs in developing countries. Bandung, 8 February, 1993. 6 p

LOCATION The Population Council Jakarta, PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

The first half of the speech describes the “success story” of the Indonesian government's family planning policy and programs. From his point of view as the Chairman of BKKBN, Suyono indicates that the Indonesian government has succeeded in increasing family planning participation to over 55 to 66 percent of all eligible couples, and that the management style of family planning is “management by the people” -- a commitment to working with people, taking individual rights into account. He announced that, “By March 11, 1993, BKKBN will no longer use the targeting system in calculating its need to serve people for family planning.” Improvement of services should take into account the following: “client's satisfaction, joint effort of all parties in the management, partnership attitude, individual rights, qualified professionals, opportunity to select contraceptive method, and the family planning service network will not disturb the balance and social harmony of the community.” Regarding women,

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Suyono stated that, "Since family planning in many developing countries is mostly participated in by women, information services oriented towards women concerns should be duly developed " Men's participation in family planning program, however, was not mentioned

**033 Suyono, Haryono, Hendrata, Lucas, Rohde John**

"The family planning movement in Indonesia " Technical report series, monograph no 81 Jakarta State Minister for Population/National Family Planning Coordination Board, 1995 29 p

LOCATION BKKBN

ABSTRACT

This monograph contains a brief overview of the "success story" of BKKBN activities in enhancing the state-run family planning program in Indonesia and the challenge it faces in order to improve family planning services in the future In terms of quantity, the achievement of the family planning program in increasing the number of women contraceptive users is significant "over 65 percent of currently married women have used a contraceptive method at some time, and approximately half are currently using a modern method " Aspects of the quality of the services, such as Indonesian women's knowledge about the contraceptive methods they use, contraceptive side effects, and the choice of methods, are not addressed The authors recognize that people are becoming more demanding and expect personalized services In response, BKKBN has to improve "accessibility, availability and, most importantly, must ensure that services keep up with the aspirations and demands of younger, more educated potential family planning acceptors "

**034 Tan, Anthony, Mahdar, Eman, Djamal, Faisal R , Bachtiar, Hafni, Tuladhar, Jayanti, Hoesni, R Hasan M**

*Improvements in Knowledge of Norplant Implant Acceptors An Intervention Study in West Sumatra and West Java* Jakarta The Population Council, Asia and Near East Operations, Research and Technical Assistance Project, 1995 41 p

LOCATION The Population Council, Jakarta, PSKW-UI

ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study were to provide accurate information on NORPLANT implants to women prior to insertion of the implants and to assess the effectiveness of a system of approaches to providing information in order to increase acceptors' knowledge of the implants A quasi-experimental post-test only control group design was used to assess the effectiveness of the intervention programs on women's knowledge and satisfaction Two provinces, West Sumatra and West Java, were chosen for the study With each province, two districts (one for experimental and another for control) were selected after consultation with provincial BKKBN and Health authorities Experimental districts were provided with (1) orientation training for midwives (providers), field workers and volunteers, (2) flip-charts for trained midwives for use

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in counseling their clients before insertion of implants, (3) leaflets to assist trained field workers and volunteers in educating potential clients, (4) leaflets for each potential client to take home, and (5) reminders to midwives to counsel (using the flip-chart) every implant client before the insertion of implants. During the period of October 1, 1994, to February 28, 1995, 1,570 acceptors were followed up twice (during the first week of use and the third month of use) and interviewed to collect data on demographic and social characteristics, economic activity, fertility preference, knowledge of Norplant implants and satisfaction. The study concluded that (1) women's knowledge could be increased with the provision of counseling and information services prior to the insertion of implants by providing proper materials to the providers, field workers, volunteers and clients, (2) women's ready access to information materials enhanced their knowledge of Norplant implants over time, (3) acceptors who are more knowledgeable about Norplant implants were more satisfied with the implants than acceptors who were not as knowledgeable, in both the intervention and control groups. The study also revealed that acceptors' satisfaction is indeed related to their knowledge of the implant. Unfortunately, although the majority of the midwives have had substantial training in family planning and counseling techniques, and professional competence was adequate for the task at hand, the study showed that the midwives did not spend much time with their clients explaining the implants -- counseling was neglected. Apparently, midwives as providers were unlikely to adhere to their formal job description, which included counseling. Many of them reported feeling that counseling is part of field workers' or volunteers' activities, whereas field workers or volunteers simply acted as motivators. The study suggests that supervision of midwives is one of the weakest links in the government health and family planning program. It found that only a small portion of supervisory time is directed at increasing the midwife's productivity and achievement. Therefore, to improve women's knowledge of Norplant, midwives must take on the responsibility for counseling, educating clients and listening to their questions. In addition, a number of specific operational barriers stand in the way of better services -- including overburdened worker caseloads, staff motivation, supervision, technical competence and supplies -- should be looked into at a different institutional level in order to deliver user-oriented health and family planning services by maintaining adequate and appropriate standards of care.

**035 Wibowo, Adik, La Rocco, Anna B**

*Reproductive Health in Indonesia: A Strategic Planning Study of Program and Research Priorities* Jakarta: The Population Council, 1995. 31 p

LOCATION: The Population Council Jakarta, PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

This study argues that there have been no structural or programmatic changes within the Indonesian family planning program intended to address reproductive health. However, several organizations mention the need for improving quality of care in contraceptive services. The author suggests that further research is needed to gain information on who decides what kind of family planning methods get used in Indonesia and who decides whether those contraceptives are available for unmarried women. The author is skeptical of how much freedom women have in choosing a family planning method.

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**6 Widyantoro, Ninuk**

“Perempuan dan keluarga berencana” (Women and family planning) In *Keluarga berencana dari perspektif perempuan* (Program Seri Lokakarya Kesehatan Perempuan) Jakarta Yayasan Lembaga Konsumen Indonesia, the Ford Foundation, 1995 pp 13-20

LOCATION PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

Women, who comprise the majority of family planning acceptors in Indonesia, receive limited information about contraceptive methods. The author states that health workers lack empathy for clients who complain of contraceptive side effects. In addition, quality of care efforts have focused on improving field workers' skills and providing medical equipment, rather than improving services by improving the attitude of providers caring for the clients.

**037 Widyantoro, Ninuk, Habsjah, Atas Hendartini, Aviatri, Mira Fajar, Sarwono, Sarsanto W**

*Laporan Akhir Memperbaiki Sistem Informasi Dan Pemilihan Metoda Kontrasepsi Oleh Klien (Final Report on Improving Information System and The Choice of Contraception Method By Client)* Jakarta Perkumpulan Obstetri and Ginekologi Indonesia and PSKW-UI, 1995 23 p

LOCATION PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

Issues in family planning programs and client choice are the focus of this study, which was carried out in Cilandak, Jakarta. Focus group discussions (FGDs), observation, and in-depth interviews were used. It was not stated how many respondents participated in this study, but the following groups were studied: a) 2 groups of contraceptive acceptors, b) 2 groups of non-acceptors, c) 2 groups of husbands of acceptors, d) 1 group of husbands of non-acceptors, e) 1 group of “pengelola KB” (family planning officers) at the Kecamatan (subdistrict) level, f) 1 group of “pengelola KB” at the “Kelurahan” (administrative unit in a local government, or ward), g) 1 group of PLKB (family planning field workers), and i) 1 group of nurses. In-depth interviews were carried out with an unspecified number of doctors, and it was found: 1) people's attitudes about program staff (PLKB, nurse, etc.) indicate a lack of mutual respect. Medical officers (doctors, nurses) were generally impatient and not responsive to clients' complaints. Most respondents came to one particular nurse, who was regarded as fulfilling their needs because she was very patient, friendly and responsive to the clients' complaints. 2) Availability of information on family planning is poor. Clear information on family planning should be provided. 3) Conflict among social groups. PLKB and medical officers either lack time or skills. It was suggested that locally recruited people should be selected as family planning promoters. In short, while not directly expressing dissatisfaction, clients cited many things about which they were concerned.

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**038 Wilopo, Siswanto Agus, Kasniyah, Nanie, Dasuki, Djaswadi, Hakimi, Mohammad**

*Laporan Penelitian Berbagai Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Pandangan Klien Pada Kualitas Pelayanan Kontrasepsi Di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta Focus Group Discussion (Research Report on Various Factors Related To Clients' Opinion on the Equality of Contraception Services in Special District of Yogyakarta Focus Group Discussions)* Yogyakarta Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics Unity RSUP DR Sardjito, and Jakarta The Population Council, 1993 44 p

LOCATION PSKW-UI, PPK UGM, The Population Council

**ABSTRACT**

The participants in this research study were women from rural and urban areas laborers, teenagers, and young women who were not yet married Results demonstrated that married women obtain general knowledge on contraceptive methods (such as their safety, suitability, ease of use, whether they are pleasant to use, their ability to postpone pregnancy, and their effectiveness) mainly from their own experiences and their conversations with neighbors and family members, whereas teenagers and young women not yet married obtain information on contraceptive methods from their close friends and family Participants had little knowledge of contraindications, complications, or side effects In the case of female laborers, husbands were found to participate in choosing which method the wife will use, based on the reasoning that it will give the husband satisfaction through more frequent sexual intercourse Regarding family planning services, the respondents stated a preference for female nurses and doctors rather than male nurses or doctors

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### III. WOMEN'S PERCEPTIONS OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF FAMILY PLANNING

#### 039 Adioetomo, Sri Moertiningsih

*Helping the Husband, Maintaining Harmony Family Planning, Women's Work and Household Autonomy in Indonesia* Final report Lembaga Demografi, Depok and Women's Studies Project, Family Health International, Research Triangle Park, NC, USA, 1997

LOCATION Yayasan Kusuma Buana, Lembaga Demografi, Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia

#### ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to examine the impact of family planning on women's participation in the labor market and their autonomy in household decision-making. To examine the effect of contraceptive use on women's labor force participation, secondary analysis of the 1993 Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) was conducted. Because the IFLS did not collect information on women's household autonomy, in-depth interviews were conducted in the provinces of West Java and North Sumatra with women and with husbands to learn about the role of women in household decision-making from women's own perspectives. The survey findings indicated that family planning did not have a strong influence on women's work. Users of long-term methods, compared to non-users who are at risk of unintended pregnancy, were more likely to be working for income. In addition, among working women, users of long-term methods, compared to non-users who are at risk of unintended pregnancy, are more likely to work in the formal sector. Factors other than family planning tend to explain women's work: age, educational level, and if the woman has a young child (under age 6). In the in-depth interviews, most women cited benefits of family planning, and some linked family planning to increased work opportunities. Almost all working women said they worked for economic reasons, and many described their work as "helping" the husband support the family. The in-depth interviews also revealed that women usually controlled money for daily household expenses, regardless of their work status or their family planning status. In general, neither work nor family planning seemed to change women's household roles. Women's main duties were those of mother, wife, and housekeeper.

#### 040 Hidayati Amal, Siti

*Family Planning and Women's Empowerment in the Family in Indonesia* Final Report Kelompok Studi Wanita (KSW-FISIP UI), Depok, and Women's Studies Project, Family Health International, Research Triangle Park, NC, USA, 1997

LOCATION Yayasan Kusuma Buana, Kelompok Studi Wanita, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Indonesia

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## ABSTRACT

This study examined the effect of family planning use on women's empowerment in the family. Empowerment was defined as economic and social autonomy. The study also attempted to determine the extent to which family planning and reproductive health services, information and education are gender-sensitive, according to women's perceptions. A survey was conducted of approximately 800 married women ages 30 to 45 in Jakarta and Ujung Pandang. In addition, in-depth interviews were conducted with a sub sample of 36 women (18 in each city) and their husbands. The survey findings indicated that family planning was significantly associated with a few aspects of women's empowerment in the family: (1) communicating with husband about family planning (in both Jakarta and Ujung Pandang), (2) woman's wishes prevailing in economic decision-making (in both Jakarta & Ujung Pandang), (3) asking husband to use family planning (only in Ujung Pandang), (4) women participating in earning money for household (only in Ujung Pandang), and (5) knowledge of a loan source in the community (only in Ujung Pandang). Women's work status was associated with more aspects of women's empowerment in the family: (1) women participating in earning money for the household (in both Jakarta & Ujung Pandang), (2) women contributing to household expenses (in both Jakarta and Ujung Pandang), (3) asking husband to use family planning (only in Ujung Pandang), (4) participating in community activities (only in Ujung Pandang), (5) knowing a loan source (only in Ujung Pandang), and (6) husband's wishes prevailing in social decision-making (only in Jakarta). The in-depth interviews indicated that household division of labor is practically always gender-based. Women, regardless of their work status or family planning status, were responsible for most domestic chores. Most women managed the money for daily expenditures, but men had the final say in major financial decisions. On the survey and in in-depth interviews, women described many benefits of family planning and smaller families. However, women said they would like more female doctors, more information from providers, and more time with counselors.

### **041 Dwiyanto, Agus, Faturochman, Sukamdi**

*Family Planning, Family Welfare, and Women's Activities in Indonesia* Final report  
Population Studies Center, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta and Women's  
Studies Project, Family Health International, Research Triangle Park, NC, USA, 1997

LOCATION Yayasan Kusuma Buana, Population Studies Center, Gadjah Mada University,

## ABSTRACT

This study had three objectives: (1) to assess the effect of family planning practice and fertility on family welfare; (2) to assess the effect of family planning practice and fertility on the economic and social activities of women; and (3) to compare indicators of family welfare collected by BKKBN to those collected in this study. The study was conducted in East Java and Central Java among 931 women aged 15-49 who had been married at least five years and had at least one child. All women completed a survey, and in-depth interviews were conducted with a sub sample of 16 survey respondents to supplement the survey results. Both on the survey and during in-depth interviews, women described positive effects of family planning on their lives. On the survey, a majority of women (54-80 percent) indicated that family planning had helped them get more

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education, work more efficiently, earn more income, have more leisure time, and spend more time on community activities. In the in-depth interviews, most women said that using family planning allowed them to have fewer children and that a small family has lower costs and can offer more to each child. A minority of women did not think family planning had a positive effects on their lives. Some of these women felt that family planning simply did not make a difference in women's lives, while others blamed side effects for the negative effect of family planning. In addition, even women who spoke of family planning's positive effects had experienced unpleasant contraceptive side effects that led them to discontinue family planning or switch methods. In bivariate analysis of the survey data, neither family planning nor number of children had a significant effect of either on whether a woman worked for income or her level of participation in community activities. The effect of family planning use and number of children on three social indicators of family welfare --eating daily meals together, conflict in the family, and family communication--was very limited. Family planning use was not associated with any social indicators of family welfare, and fertility was associated only with eating daily meals together. Larger families were more likely than smaller ones to eat at least one meal per day together. In bivariate analysis, use of family planning was not significantly associated with two economic indicators of family welfare--having savings and household density. Family planning was associated with a lower income-expenditure ratio (meaning that family planning users had a lower level of family welfare than users). Higher fertility families (more than two children) fared worse on both per capita income-expenditure ratio and household density than lower fertility families. Families with savings were more likely to have a large number of children (three or more) than families without savings. In multivariate analysis (with family planning use and number of children as independent variables), family planning and number of children were significantly associated with income-expenditure ratio, in the direction hypothesized. Women who used family planning and those with fewer children tended to have higher income-expenditure ratios, indicating a higher level of family welfare. In general, the BKKBN data produced higher estimates of family welfare the data collected in this study, even though the same indicators were used. The UGM survey data reflect a direct measurement of the family welfare indicators, while the BKKBN Family Registration data consist of estimates made by someone other than a household member.

**042 Gerke, Solvay**

*Family Planning and the Meaning of Birth Control for Javanese Women* Working Paper No 137, Southeast Asia Program, Sociology of Development, University of Bielefeld, Netherlands 1990 45 p

LOCATION PSKW-UI, PPK-UGM

**ABSTRACT**

This paper examines how women perceive the meaning of family planning in their lives and their experiences with contraception, including their knowledge of side effects. It is based on the author's research in Basuruan, a village at the south of the special province of Yogyakarta (Central Java) during 1987 and 1988. Research participants included 112 ever-married women and 41 unmarried women. The women generally stated that family planning was very meaningful

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in their lives. The meaning of birth control, however, differed considerably from one generation to the next. Women of older generations, who did not have experience using contraception, since it was introduced after their reproductive period, welcomed contraceptives as a chance for their daughters to reduce the burdens of everyday life. Most of them gave the following meaning for contraceptives: "I have less work and less worries with fewer children." Women of reproductive age stated that family planning is important to them because they feel more comfortable with fewer children. Family planning was seen as extremely useful in helping them carry the burden of educating children. They did not want to spend most of their lives taking care of children. Family planning also helped reduce the hardship of work and the burden of financing children's education. Family planning was viewed as giving them the possibility of self-determination and the autonomy to control their bodies. More than 50 percent of them said that they felt more independent and could enjoy intercourse because they did not worry about getting pregnant. They said they space their births in order to follow plans for their future, and they would like a better life for their children. Unmarried women said they were looking for a better future for themselves. Marriage and children were seen as part of their future, as was an intention to work and a desire to improve their living conditions. For unmarried women, family planning was said to be useful in planning the future. They reported greater autonomy and self-determination than did married women. Only a quarter of the respondents demonstrated good knowledge about their body and family planning. No information was provided to women about how contraception affects the body. Even those women in the village who had medical training knew nothing about the hormonal influence of the pill on the body.

**043 Irwanto, Poerwandari, E Kristi, Prasadja, Heru, Sunarno, Nancy**

*In the Shadow of Men: Family Planning and Women's Psychological Well-being in Indonesia*. Final Report. Jakarta: Centre for Societal Development Studies Universitas Katolik Atma Jaya and Women's Studies Project, Family Health International, Research Triangle Park, NC, USA, 1997

LOCATION Yayasan Kusuma Buana, Center for Societal Development Studies, Atma Jaya Catholic University, Jakarta

**ABSTRACT**

This study, conducted in the provinces of Lampung and South Sumatra, explores the processes involved in women's reproductive decision-making and how reproductive decision-making affects women's self-image and relationships with significant others -- their spouses, children and members of the extended family. Approximately 800 married women, aged 25-49, participated in a survey. About 24 of the survey respondents also participated in qualitative in-depth interviews. Factor analysis of 42 survey items yielded ten factors of psychological well-being. User of family planning (modern or traditional methods) felt more *satisfaction in their relationships with others* and more *control over their reproductive lives*. On the other hand, contraceptive users experienced a higher level of *role stress* than non-users. Users of modern contraceptive methods, compared to users of traditional methods felt more *satisfaction in their relationships with others*, less overwhelmed by *child care and domestic responsibilities*, and better able to attend to their *economic and social needs* than users of traditional methods. Women with two or fewer children

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felt greater *vitality* and more *reproductive control* than women with three or more children. A number of other characteristics, particularly area of residence and work status, explained variations in the identified factors of well-being. Urban women felt less *personal stress*, more *satisfaction with family welfare*, greater *vitality*, and greater *reproductive control*. However, they also felt less *ability to attend to economic and social needs*. Working for income was associated with a greater *ability to attend to economic and social needs* and less *personal shame*. On the other hand, working was also associated with more *personal stress*, less *satisfaction with family welfare*, and less *time for self and others*. In the in-depth interviews, most women expressed positive opinions about family planning in general, pointing in particular to the fact that having fewer children relieved their workload as well as the family's financial burdens. However, almost all of the women who had used modern family planning had experienced problems with contraceptive use, and many described very unpleasant, even debilitating, experiences dealing with contraceptive side effects. Overwhelmingly, the women interviewed made their contraceptive decisions within the framework of the interest of others, particularly their husbands. Their husbands' concerns and interests affected the types of methods they used and their decisions to switch methods or stop using contraception.

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## IV. THE ROLE OF MEN IN FAMILY PLANNING

**044 Azis, M Asmun, Ahmad, Zainal Abidin, Amin, M**

*Laporan Penelitian Peningkatan Partisipasi Suami Dalam Keluarga Berencana Melalui Tudang Sipulung Di Sulawesi Selatan (Research Report Improving Husband Participation in the Family Planning Program Through "Tudang Sipulung")* Ujung Pandang BKKBN and Ikatan Peminat dan Ahli Demografi (IPADI), Cabang, Sulawesi, 1990 108 p

LOCATION BKKBN Library, PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

This article identifies the possibility of using "Tudang Sipulung" (a traditional community forum) as a forum for supporting an education, information, and communication program to increase men's participation in the family planning program. It was argued that male-dominated institutions could be modified to promote male participation in family planning programs. This research was carried out in Sidenreng Rappang regency (kabupaten). It was found that "Tudang Sipulung" could be used as an alternative medium for increasing male participation in the family planning program and for changing women's contraceptive behavior.

**045 Biro Pusat Statistik**

"Kesehatan dan keluarga berencana" (Health and family planning) In *Indikator Sosial Wanita Indonesia* (Social Indicators of Indonesian Women) Jakarta BPS, 1994 pp 93-123

LOCATION PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

Indonesian men's participation in family planning is very low, as indicated in the 1992 National Socioeconomic Survey, conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics. Vasectomy accounted for only 1.43 percent of all contraceptive use, and condom use comprised only 1.29 percent.

**046 Lubis, Firman**

"Men and family planning: their role, responsibilities and concerns." Paper presented at the Roundtable on Women's Perspectives on Family Planning, Reproductive Health, and Reproductive Rights, Ottawa, Canada, 26-27 August, 1993 7 p

LOCATION PSKW-UI, YKB

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## ABSTRACT

This paper draws the reader's attention to the failure of family planning programs to seriously consider men as their target audience. In Indonesia, focus group research suggests that the husband's influence on the use of family planning is strong, especially early in marriage. Even if a woman favors family planning, she may not take the initiative to use a contraceptive without her husband's consent. It is assumed that lack of information and services for men, more than lack of male interest, is probably the main reason why men have not shared the responsibility for fertility regulation equally with women. Effective family planning services for men should be designed to suit their needs.

### 047 PKBI

*Partisipasi Kaum Bapak Dalam Vasektomi Tanpa Pisau Studi Kasus Dan Studi Awal Di Jawa Tengah (Male Participation in No-Scalpel Vasectomy Case Study and Preliminary Study in Central Java)* Jakarta: PKBI, 1990. 43 p.

LOCATION: PKBI Jakarta, PSKW-UI

## ABSTRACT

No-scalpel vasectomy was first introduced in Indonesia by Dr. Untung Praptohardjo, Director of "Warga Utama" Clinic in Semarang, Central Java. The number of vasectomy clients increased sharply following the implementation of this method. Over the period of 1981 to 1988, the number of vasectomy acceptors coming to the clinic was 8,953, whereas the number of clients who underwent non-surgical vasectomy from January 1 to November 30, 1989, was 5,318. Clients came from 20 sub-districts (Kotamadya/Kabupaten) in Central Java. A case study was conducted in 10 regencies (kabupaten), namely Blora, Pemalang, Jepara, Tegal, Pekalongan, Kebumen, Wonosobo, Pati, Temanggung and Semarang. Respondents from each regency were selected. The regencies were the 10 biggest towns in terms of the number of acceptors participating in non-surgical vasectomy. Focus group discussions were conducted in seven of 10 sub-districts with an unspecified number of people. The respondents' reasons for choosing vasectomy included low cost (the vasectomy was provided for free), they have many children and their available financial resources were needed to support the children's future), other contraceptive methods did not suit them due to medical reasons, equal participation in family planning program with their wife (they were aware that family planning was not only their wife's responsibility), and to be a pioneer in using the method. Evaluation of 5,121 questionnaires distributed to the acceptors indicated that their main reason for choosing vasectomy was economic. The study does not indicate, however, how many acceptors had that opinion.

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**048 Sadli, Saparinah**

“Mutu pelayanan keluarga berencana di Indonesia” (The quality of family planning services in Indonesia) Paper presented at seminar hak dan kesehatan reproduksi implikasi Pasal 7 rencana tindakan Kairo bagi Indonesia, 1-2 May, 1995, Yogyakarta 11 p

LOCATION PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

This paper shows that the family planning program in Indonesia has not included men's participation, even though according to law no 10, 1992, the program is supposed to take the equal rights and responsibility of both men and women into account. The paper cites finding from research carried out in Cilandak Barat (Jakarta) in 1994, which identified the following opinions of husbands in reproductive-age couples: men felt they were not taken into account as participants in the family planning program, they wished to obtain information through a discussion that would provide a forum for asking questions about family planning, to receive brochures and booklets, and they supported the concept of the family planning program.

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## V. WOMEN AS FAMILY PLANNING WORKERS

### **049 Kantor Menteri Kependudukan/BKKBN**

“Daftar pejabat eselon I,II, III BKKBN Pusat dan Bagan Organisasi Menteri Negara Kependudukan” (List of high ranking officials in echelons I, II, III National Family Planning Board and Organization Structure of Minister of Population) BKKBN unpublished document, 1993 13 p

LOCATION BKKBN, PSKW-UI

#### **ABSTRACT**

This report cited data entitled, “High level officials in the Ministries/Institutions, May 1993 ” This list shows that the number of women holding top-level positions in the National Family Planning Board (BKKBN) and Ministry of Population is consistently lower than men, i e , First Echelon 1 Women and 12 Men , Second Echelon 4 Women and 21 Men, Third Echelon 22 Women and 59 Men This suggests that within BKKBN and the Ministry of Population, there may be institutional barriers that make it difficult for women to gain access to high level positions

### **050 Hamijoyo, Santoso, Chauls, Donald**

“Volunteers in the Indonesian family planning program ” Technical report series, monograph, no 83 Jakarta State Minister for Population/National Family Planning Coordination Board, 1996, 23 p

LOCATION BKKBN, PSKW-UI

#### **ABSTRACT**

Within the Indonesian family planning program, volunteers fall into two general categories “Kadres” (a derivation of the English/French word “cadre”) and others Kadres in the family planning program are leaders (or in some cases, would-be leaders) of their communities who work voluntarily to manage and implement the program Other people also work voluntarily, but in follower rather than leader roles Neither kadres nor others receive payment Most family planning volunteers, including those at the top of the kadres hierarchy, are female Some men do play important roles, but usually not as kadres, and often behind the scenes Volunteer activities and functions are as follows (1) PPKBD (The Village Family Planning Management Assistant), who truly manages the village family planning program The Head of PPKBD is usually the wife of the village head or other leader in the community PPKBD receive three days of training, but frequently they are trained by the Puskesmas (Community Health Centre) doctor and midwife (2) Sub-PPKBD Kadres are directly under the PPKBDs Their responsibilities, background, and training are similar to those of the PPKBD One PPKBD works for each sub-village On average, there are four sub-villages in a village, although this varies significantly from province to province and within province (3) “Posyandu Kadres” Posyandu (Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu,

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post for integrated services) is a collection of integrated and coordinated health, family planning and other social services provided for the community by the community itself. The program provides services in growth monitoring, nutrition, oral rehydration, immunization, family planning and simple health services for children and pregnant women. (4) BKB Kadres BKB (Program for Development of Families with Children under Five) is an effort to improve the knowledge, attitudes and skills of village mothers on how to raise their infants and children. It is intended for families with one or more children under 5 years old, who are family planning acceptors, live near the Posyandu, and regular attend it. (5) UPPKA Kadres UPPKA Kadres usually are selected from PKK (Family Planning Movement) members and may not or may not be members of the Acceptors Group (groups of acceptors who receive funds from BKKBN for income-generation purpose). The Kadre first undergoes training by the Department of Industry or whichever organization provides technical expertise for the income-generating activity. The kadre then trains the acceptors group members and oversees the further implementation of the project. (6) PKK Kadres PKK (The Family Planning Movement) is a nationwide hierarchical organization, originally established to expand the role of women beyond the traditional household and childbearing role. Leaders of PKK are mostly the wives of governors, heads of the provincial level unit, and the wife of the village head is the head of the local PKK unit at the village level. (7) Other Volunteers Acceptors Groups -- theoretically membership is only open to family planning acceptors. In reality, however, the situation is more fluid. By motivating each other and their neighbors, Acceptor Group members also serve as volunteers for the family planning program. "KB Lestari" is a program, begun in 1984, to reward long-term contraceptive acceptors. The reward, however, is not financial, but rather a certificate of appreciation plus a brief training by the PLKB (Family Planning Field Worker) to enable the recipient to serve as a family planning motivator. (8) Youth Group Members and Leaders Young villagers also participate in an organized way in the family planning program. A youth forum called Karang Taruna coordinates population and family planning education projects for subdistrict- and village-level members. These projects are included in the program of the major religious organization, the scouts and other groups. (9) Community Leaders village head, local religious leaders and other members of the village and sub-village leadership are those among important non-kadre volunteers in the family planning program.

**051 Notosusanto, Smita**

*Needs Assessment Report on Women in Politics in Indonesia* Unpublished report  
Jakarta Women's Studies Program, University of Indonesia, 1993 33 p

LOCATION PSKW-UI

ABSTRACT

This paper discusses women who hold top decision-making positions in the government bureaucracy, including in the Ministry of Population and National Family Planning Board. The report cites data from, "High-Level Officials in the Ministries/Institutions, May 1993," produced by National Civil Service Board 1993. The data show that The Ministry of Population/Family Planning includes the following numbers of women: First Echelon, 1 woman, 1 man; Second Echelon, 2 women, 18 men; Third Echelon, 53 women, 383 men. It also shows the results of a

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workshop on women in politics in Indonesia which “identifies some barriers to women's role in politics, one of which is the culture of patriarchy ” Politics is a predominately public sphere in which men dominate It is not considered proper for women to participate in politics in Indonesia In this report, politics is defined as activities that are aimed at influencing policy-making and law-making processes on issues that have an indirect impact on women Health and reproductive policies are among the items included Both Dharma Wanita and PKK have endured criticism for their attention only to the practical interests of women

**052 Wibowo, Adik**

*Analisis Lanjut Dari Studi Analisis Situasi Pelaksanaan Pelayanan Keluarga Berencanaan Pada 'Service Delivery Points (SDP)' Pemerintah Indonesia (Further Analysis of the Situation Analysis Study of the Government Runs Service Delivery Points for Family Planning in Indonesia)* Jakarta the Population Council Jakarta, 1994 87p

LOCATION The Population Council Jakarta, PSKW-UI

**ABSTRACT**

This analysis was based on data collected from 342 SDPa (Service Delivery Points) (hospitals, health centers and Family Planning clinics) located at nine provinces namely West Java, Central Java, East Java, West Nusa Tenggara, South Sulawesi, South Sumatera, Lampung, West and North Sumatra 65 percent of clients from 9 provinces mentioned that they were not informed about the availability of contraceptive methods by providers when they visited the SDP The study shows that inadequate information is provided to family planning clients, and/or the provider's knowledge of contraceptive methods is limited Utilization of IEC materials in nine provinces is low

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## **Appendix I: *List of Institutions and Libraries***

Atma Jaya Research Centre (See PKPM Pusat Kajian Pembangunan Masyarakat)

BKKBN (National Family Planning Board) Library

Jl Permata No 1

Halim Perdana Kusuma

Jakarta Timur 13650

Tel (021) 8009117 Ext 267

Kalyanamitra

Jl Jati Padang Utara Buntu No 5

Pasar Minggu

Jakarta Selatan 12540

Tel (021) 7804952

LD-UI (Lembaga Demografi, Universitas Indonesia = Demographic Institute University of Indonesia) Library

Gedung A, Lantai 2 & 3 (Building A, 2nd & 3rd Floor)

Kampus UI Depok 16424

Tel (021) 7872907, 7872911, Fax (021) 7872909

PKBI (Perkumpulan Keluarga Berencana Indonesia = Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association) Library

Jl Hang Jebat III No F3

Kebayoran Baru

Jakarta 12060

Tel (021) 7394123, 7394255

PPK-UGM (Pusat Penelitian Kependudukan Universitas Gadjah Mada = Population Studies Centre, Gadjah Mada University) Library

Bulaksumur G-7

Yogyakarta 55281

Tel (0274) 563079, Fax (0274) 582230

PSKW-UI (Program Studi Kajian Wanita, Universitas Indonesia = Women's Studies Graduate Program, University of Indonesia) Library

Gedung Rektorat Lama Lt 4 (Ex Rectorate Building, 4th Floor)

Jl Salemba Raya No 4

Jakarta 10430

Tel (021) 3160788, Tel /Fax (021) 3907404

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PKPM (Pusat Kajian Pembangunan Masyarakat) or Centre for Societal Development Studies  
(CSDS) Library, Universitas Katolik Atma Jaya  
Jl Jendral Sudirman No 51  
Jakarta 12930  
Tel (021) 5734355 Ext 227, 230  
Note previously this institution was called Pusat Penelitian Unika Atma Jaya  
(Atma Jaya Research Centre)

The Population Council, Jakarta  
TIFA Building, 4th Floor, Suite 404  
Jl Kuningan Barat No 26  
Jakarta 12710  
Tel (021) 5200094, 5200494, Fax 5200232

YKB (Yayasan Kusuma Buana)  
Jl Asem Baris Raya, Blok A No 3  
Gudang Peluru, Tebet  
Jakarta Selatan 12830  
Tel (021) 8296337, Fax 8314764

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## Appendix II: *Corporate Author Index*

Biro Pusat Statistik (Central Bureau of Statistics)	045
Kantor Menteri Negara Kependudukan/BKKBN (Office of the State Minister of Population/National Family Planning Board)	049
Kantor Menteri Negara Urusan Peranan Wanita -- see Office of the Minister of State for the Role of Women	
Office of The Minister of State for the Role of Women, Republic of Indonesia	003
Pusat Studi Kependudukan Universitas Mataram	016
PKBI (Perkumpulan Keluarga Berencana Indonesia= Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association)	047
The Population Council	022
Rand Corporation	024

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## Appendix III: *Personal Author Index*

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Amin, M	044	Hamjoyo, Santoso	050
Amri, Zarni	027	Hartono, Pudjo	011
Ancok, Djamaludin	007	Hayward, Mark	020
Arjurnami, Sita	010	Heer, David M Jr	020
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Pandi, E Srihartati P	019		
Pariani, Siti	020	<b><u>W</u></b>	
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Sciortino, Rosalia	026		
Setibudi, Arief	029		
Setyawati, B	027		
Simmons, Ruth	018		
Singarimbun, Masri	028		
Sopacua, Agus	029		
Striling, Farquhar	031		
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Tjokke, A Latief	029		
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