

Kebijakan keluarga berencana: implant dan dampaknya terhadap perempuan

Eko Novi Ariyanti R. Darmayanti, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=108787&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Penelitian ini memiliki dua tujuan, yaitu melihat bagaimana perempuan diposisikan dalam UU No. 10/1992 tentang Kependudukan dan Keluarga Sejahtera, dan bagaimana kebijakan Keluarga Berencana diimplementasikan serta apa implikasinya bagi perempuan yang menjadi pengguna, khususnya bagi perempuan yang menerima pemasangan implant di luar klinik. Subyek penelitian adalah perempuan pengguna implant di suatu wilayah di Jakarta dan juga pihak-pihak yang terlibat dalam penyelenggaraan program implant luar klinik, yaitu petugas KB, bidan, dan kader.

Metode yang dipakai dalam penelitian ini adalah observasi lapangan dan wawancara mendalam kepada informan. Penelitian ini menggunakan konsep kebijakan kependudukan yang berperspektif feminis, termasuk didalamnya adalah konsep kesehatan reproduksi dan hak reproduksi serta kualitas pelayanan.

Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan, bahwa perempuan Indonesia adalah pihak yang lebih bertanggungjawab atas pengendalian penduduk sehingga menjadi sasaran kebijakan keluarga berencana melalui pemakaian alat kontrasepsi, khususnya yang jangka waktunya 3-5 tahun yaitu implant. Proses pelayanan implant luar klinik dilaksanakan secara massal dan masih saja menggunakan sistem target yang telah ditentukan jumlah dan sarannya, sehingga tidak dapat memenuhi standar pelayanan berkualitas yang menempatkan hak-hak perempuan sebagai bagian dari hak asasi manusia. Oleh karena itu untuk mencapai kesehatan reproduksi yang optimal perlu adanya transformasi masyarakat yang berkeadilan gender, dan tidak membedakan layanan berdasarkan status sosial ekonomi.

This thesis has three aims, i.e: first, to examine the laws No. 10/1992 on population and prosperous family, particularly the five articles regarding family planning, second, how was the policy of family planning implemented in East Jakarta and third, what was the implication toward women who became family planning acceptors, particularly those who get the implants from a free of charge implant programme, organized by the Jakarta family planning office, using the sub-district office. The research subject were women who experienced implant services provided by the BKKB DKI Jakarta team, in a sub-district of East Jakarta.

The methodology used in this research were field observations and several in depth interviews with family planning field workers and health cadres who were involved in the recruitment of potential acceptors. Some midwives who provided the implant services were also interviewed. Feminist population policy approach was used, which implied the concept of reproductive health and rights, as well as quality of care.

The research findings show that Indonesia family planning policy emphasized on the responsibility of women who should be acceptors since population growth was considered very much related to economic

growth. Implant is the most effective contraceptive which can be controlled by the provided up to 3-5 years. Since the implant programme was provided outside the clinic, using the sub district office, and served 60 women at once, it was far from a quality of care standard which introduced by Judith Bruce and Adrienne Germaine. Under the very crowded condition, the potential implant acceptors did not receive quality of care services, which required good counseling, in a separate and quiet room, as well as a high medical standard procedure during the inserting of the implant. The tools used were not enough for every woman and it was not good sterilized. In order to reach the highest possible standard of reproductive health services for the Indonesian women, it needs a transformation of society based on gender justice, based on respect to women and not treat them as second class citizen. The reproductive health services (including family planning services) should not be discriminating based on social economic status. Every woman should be treated equally and be given the full opportunity to exercise their rights. Women should be empowered through good and accurate information and counseling on reproductive health matters.