

## Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights and Gender Justice

### Editorial

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights and Gender Justice

### Articles

My Body Is Not Mine: Analysing the Article 463 of Indonesia's New Penal Code from the Feminist Legal Perspective  
*Lidwina Inge Nurtjahyo*

Fulfillment of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in the Fragile Community Food Systems in Rural Indonesia  
*Widya Hasian Situmeang, Fairuz Rafidah Aflaha, & Wahyu Ridwan Nanta*

*Sexual Violence: Intertwined Between Legal and Religious Norm*  
*Maria Ulfah Anshor*

Oppression and Power Over Women's Body in the Tradition of Cultural Society (A Case Study: Female Genital Mutilation in Banten)  
*Adinda Putri Kirana Lutfi & Sri Lestari Wahyuningroem*

Women's Right to Sexual and Reproductive Health: A Comparative Study of Abortion Legal Frameworks in Nepal and Indonesia  
*Yogi Paramitha Dewi*

The Knowledge and Skill to Articulate Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights among Indigenous Young Women in Papua  
*Desintha Dwi Asriani, Godefridus Samderubun, & Eling Wening Pangestu*

Feminism and Reproductive Justice: Shaping Abortion Discourse Based on the Experience of SRHR Activism  
*Abby Gina Boang Manalu & Asri Pratiwi Wulandari*

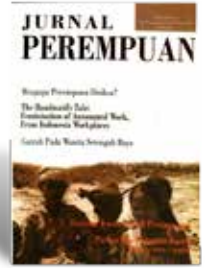
Published by:



Yayasan Jurnal Perempuan  
Accreditation Number: 36/E/KPT/2019

## Jurnal Perempuan Needs Your Support!

Jurnal Perempuan (The Indonesian Feminist Journal) is published by an independent non-profit women's organization, Yayasan Jurnal Perempuan (The Women's Foundation). Jurnal Perempuan was first published in 1996 and is the first and only feminist peer-review journal to date. Jurnal Perempuan is committed to publishing Indonesian feminist scholars' work and research on gender equity in Indonesia. Jurnal Perempuan supports and empowers women to write, research, voice, and take action against discrimination, exploitation, and violence against women. Jurnal Perempuan advocates gender issues based on research and forms alliances with community and women's groups, universities, media, local and national parliamentarians, public and private sectors to achieve gender justice in Indonesia.



### Become a friend of Jurnal Perempuan

Please support us by becoming a member of Sahabat Jurnal Perempuan (Friends of Jurnal Perempuan nationally and internationally) and making a real difference in the lives of Indonesian women and gender minorities.

The membership program will support research, publishing cost, social media content, advocacy, and public education programs. Your membership includes: 3 editions of Jurnal Perempuan (JP) annually (digital and hardcopy versions) bi-weekly newsletter on feminist news and YJP's activities space to voice feminist opinions in YJP's blog invitations to YJP events and public education.

- **Indonesian nationals membership program: 300.000 IDR/year and students Rp. 150.000 IDR/year**  
Bank Account: Bank Mandiri Branch Jatipadang, No. Rek: 127-00-2507969-8 Indonesia Women's Journal Foundation (Yayasan Jurnal Perempuan Indonesia). Please fill in the form for administration purposes here
- **International membership program 144US/year via PayPal** Yayasan Jurnal Perempuan Indonesia @IntFriendsJP or paypal.me/IntFriendsJP Please fill in the form for administration purposes here

There are many other ways you can support our work in the field of gender issues in Indonesia. For example, you can volunteer or complete an internship with us. As an organization, you can also sponsor us or collaborate with us on joint projects.

#### Contact us

Contact Yayasan Jurnal Perempuan for more inquiries:

yjp@jurnalperempuan.com

Website: [www.jurnalperempuan.org](http://www.jurnalperempuan.org)

We are grateful for your continued support.



Sincerely,  
Gadis Arivia  
Founder

ISSN 1410-153X

#### FOUNDERS

Dr. Gadis Arivia  
Prof. Dr. Toeti Heraty Noerhadi-Roosseno (Alm.)  
Ratna Syafrida Dhanny  
Asikin Arif, M.Fil. (Alm.)

#### BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Prof. Mari Elka Pangestu, Ph.D.  
Prof. Dr. Sulistyowati Irianto

#### EDITORIAL BOARD

Dr. Abby Gina Boang Manalu, M.Hum (Jurnal Perempuan)  
Prof. Dr. Gadis Arivia (Sosiologi, Montgomery College,  
Takoma Silver Spring, Maryland, USA)  
Prof. Dr. Sulistyowati Irianto (Antropologi Hukum  
Feminisme, Universitas Indonesia)  
Prof. Sylvia Tiwon (Antropologi Gender, University  
California at Berkeley)  
Prof. Saskia Wieringa (Sejarah Perempuan & Queer,  
Universiteit van Amsterdam)  
Prof. Dr. Musdah Mulia (Pemikiran Politik Islam & Gender,  
UIN Syarif Hidayatullah)  
Dr. Nur Iman Subono (Politik & Gender, FISIP, Universitas  
Indonesia)  
Mariana Amiruddin, M.Hum. (Komisi Nasional Anti  
Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan)  
Yacinta Kurniasih, M.A. (Sastra dan Perempuan, Faculty of  
Arts, Monash University)  
Soe Tjen Marching, Ph.D. (Sejarah dan Politik Perempuan,  
SOAS University of London)  
Dr. Andi Achdian (Sejarah & Sosiologi, Universitas  
Nasional)

#### DIRECTOR & EDITOR IN CHIEF

Dr. Abby Gina Boang Manalu, M.Hum.

#### PEER REVIEWERS

Prof. Mayling Oey-Gardiner, Ph.D. (Universitas Indonesia)  
Dr. Pinky Saptandari (Universitas Airlangga)  
Prof. Dr. E. Kristi Poerwandari (Universitas Indonesia)  
Dr. Ida Ruwaida Noor (Universitas Indonesia)  
Katharine McGregor, Ph.D. (University of Melbourne)  
Dr. (Iur) Asmin Fransiska, S.H., LL.M. (Universitas Katolik  
Atma Jaya)  
Dr. Irene Hadiprayitno (Leiden University)  
Prof. Jeffrey Winters (Northwestern University)  
Ro'fah, Ph.D. (UIN Sunan Kalijaga)  
Tracy Wright Webster, Ph.D. (University of Western  
Australia)  
Prof. Kim Eun Shil (Korean Ewha Womens University)  
Prof. Merlyna Lim (Carleton University)  
Prof. Claudia Derichs (Universitaet Marburg)  
Sari Andajani, Ph.D. (Auckland University of Technology)  
Prof. Dr. Wening Udasmoro (Universitas Gadjah Mada)  
Prof. Ayami Nakatani (Okayama University)  
Dr. Antarini Pratiwi Arna (Indonesian Scholarship and  
Research Support Foundation)

Prof. Dr. Widjajanti M. Santoso, M.Litt. (Indonesian Institute  
of Sciences)  
Dr. Lidwina Inge Nurtjahyo (Universitas Indonesia)  
Dr. Bagus Takwin (Universitas Indonesia)  
Dr. Sri Lestari Wahyuningroem (Universitas Pembangunan  
Nasional Veteran Jakarta)  
Francisia Saveria Sika Seda, Ph.D. (Universitas Indonesia)  
Ruth Indiah Rahayu, M. Fil. (Sekolah Tinggi Filsafat  
Driyarkara)  
Mia Siscawati, Ph.D. (Universitas Indonesia)  
Dr. L.G. Saraswati Putri (Universitas Indonesia)  
Prof. Maria Lichtmann (Appalachian State University, USA)  
Assoc. Prof. Muhamad Ali (University California, Riverside)  
Assoc. Prof. Mun'im Sirry (University of Notre Dame)  
Assoc. Prof. Paul Bijl (Universiteit van Amsterdam)  
Assoc. Prof. Patrick Ziegenhain (President University)  
Assoc. Prof. Alexander Horstmann (University of  
Copenhagen)

#### EDITORIAL STAFF

Retno Daru Dewi G.S. Putri, M.A., M.Hum.  
Iqraa Runi Aprilia, S.Hum.  
Nada Salsabila, S. Hum.

#### GUEST EDITORS

Ikhaputri Widiyanti, S.Hum., M.Si.  
Andi Misbahul Pratiwi, S.T., M.Si.

#### SECRETARIAT & FRIENDS OF JURNAL PEREMPUAN

Himah Sholihah  
Iqraa Runi Aprilia, S.Hum.

#### DESIGN & LAYOUT

Dina Yulianti

#### COSTUMER HOTLINE

Himah Sholihah 0818 0712 4295 (SMS/WA)

#### ADDRESS

Alamanda Tower, 25<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Jalan T.B. Simatupang kavling 23-24, Jakarta Selatan  
Telepon: (+62) 21 2965 7992

E-mail: [yjp@jurnalperempuan.com](mailto:yjp@jurnalperempuan.com)  
[redaksi@jurnalperempuan.com](mailto:redaksi@jurnalperempuan.com)

Twitter: @jurnalperempuan

Facebook: Yayasan Jurnal Perempuan

#### WEBSITE

[www.jurnalperempuan.org](http://www.jurnalperempuan.org)  
[www.indonesiafeministjournal.org](http://www.indonesiafeministjournal.org)

First Edition, April 2023

## **Expression of Gratitude to Reviewers**

1. Prof. Dr. Sulistyowati Irianto
2. Dr. Widjajanti Mulyono Santoso
3. Dr. Ida Ruwaida Noor, M.Si.
4. Dr. Pinky Saptandari
5. Prof. Dr. Musdah Mulia
6. Mariana Amiruddin, M.Hum.
7. Dr. L.G. Saraswati Putri
8. Dr. Nur Iman Subono
9. Dr.(iur). Asmin Fransiska
10. Soe Tjen Marching, Ph.D.
11. Dr. Sri Lestari Wahyuningroem
12. Ruth Indiah Rahayu, M. Fil.
13. Dr. Gadis Arivia
14. Francisia Saveria Sika Seda, Ph.D.

## Contents

### Editorial

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights and Gender Justice .....	v-vi
<i>Abby Gina Boang Manalu</i>	

### Articles

• My Body Is Not Mine: Analysing the Article 463 of Indonesia's New Penal Code from the Feminist Legal Perspective .....	1-9
<i>Lidwina Inge Nurtjahyo</i>	
• Fulfillment of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in the Fragile Community Food Systems in Rural Indonesia .....	11-22
<i>Widya Hasian Situmeang, Fairuz Rafidah Aflaha, &amp; Wahyu Ridwan Nanta</i>	
• Sexual Violence: Intertwined Between Legal and Religious Norm .....	23-33
<i>Maria Ulfah Anshor</i>	
• Opression and Power Over Women's Body in the Tradition of Cultural Society (A Case Study: Female Genital Mutilation in Banten) .....	35-44
<i>Adinda Putri Kirana Lutfi &amp; Sri Lestari Wahyuningroem</i>	
• Women's Right to Sexual and Reproductive Health: A Comparative Study of Abortion Legal Frameworks in Nepal and Indonesia .....	45-55
<i>Yogi Paramitha Dewi</i>	
• The Knowledge and Skill to Articulate Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights among Indigenous Young Women in Papua .....	57-67
<i>Desintha Dwi Asriani, Godefridus Samderubun, &amp; Eling Wening Pangestu</i>	
• Feminism and Reproductive Justice: Shaping Abortion Discourse Based on the Experience of SRHR Activism .....	69-81
<i>Abby Gina Boang Manalu &amp; Asri Pratiwi Wulandari</i>	



# Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights and Gender Justice

Inclusive and full realisation is essential for the well-being of everyone's SRHR. Realisation of SRHR is also a prerequisite for achieving gender equity. SRHR cannot be isolated as a health issue alone. Non-realisation of this right can lead to women's powerlessness and them being trapped in various vicious circles, such as deprivation of access to education, work, health, vulnerability to sexual violence, domestic violence, and so on.

Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) is an issue of feminism and human rights. A number of feminist scholars believe that history has shown that women's reproductive capacity has been used as a tool to oppress women. To ensure gender equality, reproductive autonomy and freedom are at the centre of the struggle for reproductive rights (Collins 1987). Feminist struggles have led to the recognition of SRHR as a right that must be protected globally. Since the adoption of the ICDP by 179 countries in the world in 1994, SRHR is a right that must be protected by every country that ratifies the ICDP, including Indonesia. Equality in reproductive health includes access to non-discriminatory and affordable health services, quality contraceptives including emergency contraceptives (UHHCR 2017). However, almost 30 years since then there are still many barriers for women, children, and other vulnerable groups to access SRHR.

UNFPA, in its report on the 2018-2023 programme in Indonesia, stated that in 2018 Indonesia faced a number of challenges related to the equitable provision of sexual and reproductive health services. There are at least several issues that are the main challenges, namely maternal mortality and sub-optimal quality of health services; unmet family planning needs; teenage pregnancy and lack of access to sexual and reproductive health information and services; and gender-based violence and harmful practices against women and girls (UNFPA 2023). All of these issues continue to be reproduced in Indonesia as the implementation of SRHR is often challenged by conflating it with religious and cultural values (UNHCR 2017), resulting in the exclusion of women from receiving life-saving and comprehensive sexual and reproductive care, treatment, medicines, and information. This means that rights-based reproductive struggles alone are not enough.

In sexual and reproductive discourse, there has been a paradigm shift. The initial struggle started

from the demand for access to health, moving to the level of reproductive rights that focus on women's reproductive freedom through the legal system. The rights framework has contributed greatly to gender justice in reproduction, with contentious issues including abortion rights, sex education, and family planning. It has enabled feminist movements around the world to press for state responsibility for women's SRHR. However, the effectiveness of the applicable law in guaranteeing reproductive rights does not proportionally see that there are intersectional issues in the framework of its discussion. The enforcement of reproductive rights must be accompanied by the struggle for social justice (Pacia 2020; Ross 2017). If not, then what happens is: Firstly, the presence of SRHR policies that do not accommodate and discriminate against women. Secondly, even though there are regulations that bring ideas or opportunities for the realisation of SRHR, in its implementation, women will still find it difficult or even impossible to access it because of the values and practices of local institutions and communities. According to Ross (2017), the relation between race, class, gender identity, disability, indigenous peoples, gender diversity, and other identities needs to be examined alongside reproductive rights (2017).

Issues such as abortion, contraception, HIV/AIDS, harmful cultural practices, and gender-based violence are some of the reproductive justice issues raised in the 114th edition of *Jurnal Perempuan* using the lens of feminism. In reproductive justice and in JP 114, abortion is an important issue in the struggle of feminism because issues, such as the criminalisation of abortion, the unavailability of abortion services, and public stigma are issues that are always intertwined in it. For example, **Lidwina Inge**, in her article, discusses how abortion is perceived in Article 463 of the New Penal Code compared to Law Number 36 of 2009 on Health through a feminist legal perspective in 2 Supreme Court decisions. **Maria Ulfah Anshor** questions the rights of victims of sexual violence to access abortion. According to her, the law and religious understanding are problematic because they do not have the logic of siding with victims. **Yogi Paramitha Dewi** examines the regulations of abortion as part of sexual and reproductive health rights through the lens of feminism by scrutinising the degree of recognition of women's bodily integrity, personhood, equality, and diversity. **Abby Gina Boang Manalu & Asri Pratiwi Wulandari** critically reflect, with a feminist lens,

about reproductive injustice in the issue of abortion in Indonesia based on the knowledge of women activists who advocate for SRHR. In addition to the issue of abortion, this edition also critically discusses the relationship between Reproductive and Sexual Health and Rights in the Fragility of Community Food Systems in Rural Indonesia, especially in Darim Village using the lens of feminist political ecology in the articles by **Widya Hasian Situmeang**, **Fairuz Rafidah Aflaha**, and **Wahyu Ridwan Nanta**. This edition also discusses the fulfilment of SRHR in the context of Papua, which covers specific issues, such as domestic violence, HIV/AIDS, and violence against women, written by **Desintha Dwi Asriani**, **Godefridus Samderubun**, and **Eling Wening Pangestu**.

Another very important topic that occurs in Indonesia is cultural practices that are harmful to women. **Adinda Putri Kirana Lutfi** and **Sri Lestari Wahyuningrum** examine the issue of female circumcision in Banten based on a critique of identity politics. The thinking of Okin (1989) and Young (1990) is used as a tool to examine the inequalities in the tradition.

All of this research shows that reproductive justice is an issue that is intertwined with health, rights, and culture. It builds on struggles at local, national, and global levels that accommodate pluralised situations of reproductive injustice. This research aims to enrich the discourse on reproductive justice in Indonesia (**Abby Gina**).

Abstracts

---

**Lidwina Inge Nurtjahyo**

Faculty of Law, University of Indonesia

**My Body Is Not Mine: Analysing the Article 463 of Indonesia's New Penal Code from the Feminist Legal Perspective**

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 28 No. 1, April 2023, page. 1—9, 18 bibliographies

This article discusses abortion as perceived in Article 463 of the New Criminal Code as compared to Law No. 36 of 2009 concerning Health. This article is analyzed using the feminist legal perspective. To illustrate the state's intervention on women's reproductive health issues in terms of abortion, two cases obtained from the search results of the Supreme Court's decision directory are included. Article 463 of the New Criminal Code does not provide access for abortion in the context of the health condition of pregnant women as stipulated in the Health Law. Then in the explanatory part of the article, it tends to narrow the concept of sexual violence where abortion is only allowed to be carried out by victims of sexual violence in the form of sexual exploitation/forced prostitution. The findings of this research is that the law does not accommodate women's experience as a whole, and the fact that pregnancy can occur after a single case of rape. Furthermore, the law does not accommodate the necessity of abortion for pregnant women in emergency health condition. The government and the legislative should produce regulations which accommodate women's unique experience, especially in terms of reproductive rights issues.

Keywords: unwanted pregnancy, abortion, feminist legal perspective, health reproduction

---

**Widya Hasian Situmeang<sup>1</sup>, Fairuz Rafidah Aflaha<sup>2</sup>, & Wahyu Ridwan Nanta<sup>3</sup>**

Agricultural Production Technology and Community Development Study Program, IPB Vocational School<sup>1</sup>, Yeungnam University<sup>2</sup>, & Koalisi Rakyat untuk Keadaulatan Pangan<sup>3</sup>

**Fulfillment of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in the Fragile Community Food Systems in Rural Indonesia**

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 28 No. 1, April 2023, page. 11—22, 1 table, 54 bibliographies

Women's authority over their bodies is often ignored due to limited choices and access to resources. This study intends to photograph the failure of development governance, especially in the food and environmental sectors, which places women as the exploited party. This research uses the concept of feminist ecology as a rationale in studying women's experiences and their relation to the fragility of the food system. The research method used in this research is a qualitative approach through in-depth interviews and observations in the area of Kampung Darim which is uniquely divided into the territories of Kedayakan Village and Puntang Village with a food-agricultural ecosystem background in Indramayu Regency, West Java. These two villages are one of the food barn areas and have a high tendency for the practice of early marriage to occur. The results of the study show that the commodification of natural resources, especially food, tends to reduce the function of food production to fulfilling daily needs. More than that, it also ignores cultural practices that are closely tied to the food system. This paper intends to raise the experience of women who are vulnerable to exploitation due to the failure of the food system. Apart from experiencing exploitation as a result of failure to manage natural resources, rural women in this study are also a group at high risk of experiencing sexual and reproductive health threats.

The development of the food system needs to be improved by placing women as equal subjects.

Keywords: exploitation, reproduction health, woman, food system

---

**Maria Ulfah Anshor**

Komnas Perempuan

**Sexual Violence: Intertwined Between Legal and Religious Norm**

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 28 No. 1, April 2023, page. 23—33, 1 table, 38 bibliographies

Sexual violence experienced by women with a variety of experiences is at the risk of not being recognized by the public, even by law enforcement officials who are not conscious of a victim's perspective. This shows that there is a 'big' problem related to the public's perspective on legal norms which makes its implementation conflicting with the constitution which guarantees rights and access to justice for women as citizens. This problem is also supported by an interpretation of religion that is not in favor of victims of sexual violence. This research is carried out to ensure that women who became victims of rape have access to justice in safe abortion services guaranteed by the constitution and religion (Islam). This is the novelty of this research, which is expected to fill in the gaps in a number of previous studies. The research methodology uses a descriptive qualitative approach.

Keywords: sexual violence, gender conscious religious interpretation, gender conscious law, women rape victim, comprehensive abortion care

---

**Adinda Putri Kirana Lutfi<sup>1</sup> & Sri Lestari Wahyuningroem<sup>2</sup>**  
Veteran National Development University Jakarta

**Oppression and Power Over Women's Body in the Tradition of Cultural Society (A Case Study: Female Genital Mutilation in Banten)**

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 28 No. 1, April 2023, page. 35—44, 19 bibliographies

This article discusses female genital mutilation which is generally based on the traditions and culture of the society, passed down from generation to generation, and strengthened through religious teachings. The practice of female circumcision is strongly related to sexual control and forms of power exerted over women. This study aims to examine the form of oppression experienced by women in cultural groups through a case study of female genital mutilation in Banten and its impact on the recognition of women's rights in indigenous peoples. In particular, this study elaborates on the theoretical framework of forms of oppression against women in the context of the politics of recognition of cultural group identity in Banten. The research paradigm used is qualitative research methods and in-depth interview. The results of data analysis using the Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) method show that there are two forms of oppression that occur in the practice of female circumcision in Banten, namely powerlessness and violence. These forms of oppression are the impact of women's weakening in the practice of female genital mutilation which is one of the negative implications of the politics of recognition of cultural group identity in Indonesia.

Keywords: oppression, the politics of recognition, female genital mutilation

---

**Yogi Paramitha Dewi**

Researcher, Centre for Southeast Asian Social Studies,  
Gadjah Mada University

**Women's Right to Sexual and Reproductive Health:  
A Comparative Study of Abortion Legal Frameworks in  
Nepal and Indonesia**

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 28 No. 1, April 2023, page. 45—55, 1 table, 46 bibliographies

The fulfillment of women's sexual and reproductive health and rights remains challenging, especially concerning one of its most controversial issues, namely abortion. While the maternal deaths caused by unsafe abortion continue to be a concern, many countries retain repressive laws by banning abortion which has often been influenced by moral and religious reasons. This article aims to examine the abortion legal framework as part of sexual and reproductive health and rights through the lens of feminism by dissecting the degree of recognition of bodily integrity, personhood, equality, and diversity of women. Through a comparative approach between Indonesia and Nepal, this paper argues that Nepal's abortion regulation has a stronger recognition of women's bodily integrity, personhood, equality, and diversity in its abortion legal framework compared to Indonesia. Therefore, Nepal's experience in regulating abortion can serve as an inspiration for Indonesia in ensuring women's sexual and reproductive health and rights.

Keywords: sexual and reproductive rights, abortion law, women, Nepal, Indonesia

---

**Desintha Dwi Asriani<sup>1</sup>, Godefridus Samderubun<sup>2</sup>, & Eling Wening Pangestu<sup>3</sup>**

Department of Sociology FISIPOL Gadjah Mada University<sup>1&2</sup>  
& Department of Communication FISIPOL Gadjah Mada University<sup>3</sup>

**The Knowledge and Skill to Articulate Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights among Indigenous Young Women in Papua**

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 28 No. 1, April 2023, page. 57—67, 44 bibliographies

This article discusses the extent to which the SRHR narrative is reproduced in the Papuan context. In the process, data collection was carried out by combining document studies, self-reflexive, and

interviews. The involvement of one of the researchers who is also an Indigenous Papuan (Orang Asli Papua – OAP) allows for self-reflection regarding the context and issues of SRHR in Papua. While in the interview process, women's bodily experience is placed as a center for understanding the dynamics of reproductive health problems in the broader context of Papua. Specific issues such as unwanted pregnancies (Kehamilan Tidak Diinginkan – KTD) are key topics during the interview process. The results of the study show that SRHR issues among young people in Papua cover specific issues such as unwanted pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, and violence against women. However, in the exploration of specific topics such as KTD, it was found that there is a gap in knowledge and skills in understanding and translating the substance of SRHR due to conflicting economic issues, traditions, and changes in meaning around sexuality due to the influence of modernization. Therefore, the intersectionality framework, both theoretically and methodologically, has the potential to be developed for further studies to obtain a comprehensive mapping of the dynamics of SRHR challenges and the need for innovative approaches in Papua.

Keywords: SRHR, young women, gender, sexuality, Papua

---

**Abby Gina Boang Manalu<sup>1</sup> & Asri Pratiwi Wulandari<sup>2</sup>**  
Jurnal Perempuan<sup>1</sup> & University of Indonesia<sup>2</sup>

**Feminism and Reproductive Justice: Shaping Abortion Discourse Based on the Experience of SRHR Activism**

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 28 No. 1, April 2023, page. 69—81, 2 picture, 2 table, 36 bibliographies

In Indonesia, abortion is categorized as an illegal and criminal act. Even though abortion due to medical indications and rape are exempt from criminal status, access to legal abortion is still almost impossible. Therefore, discussion about legal abortion and safe abortion cannot be done separately, for the criminalization of abortion is one of the factors behind unsafe abortions. Through focused discussions with 20 women activists representing civil society organizations who advocate for gender justice and SRHR in Indonesia, this research aims to document and reflect critically on the situation of reproductive injustice in the issue of abortion in Indonesia using a feminist lens. Building this research within the framework of reproductive justice thinking based on feminist praxis, we selected women activists as our informants. SRHR activists are the closest to and the most involved subjects in the feminist praxis of promoting reproductive justice, particularly on the issue of abortion.

Keyword: reproductive justice, intersectionality, safe abortion, legal abortion, feminist activism

## AUTHOR GUIDELINES

Jurnal Perempuan (JP) is a quarterly interdisciplinary publication in the English language that aims to circulate **original ideas in gender studies**. JP invites critical reflection on the theory and practice of feminism in the social, political, and economic context of Indonesian society. We are committed to exploring gender in its multiple forms and interrelationships.

The journal encourages practical, theoretically sound, and (when relevant) empirically rigorous manuscripts that address real-world implications of the gender gap in Indonesian contexts. Topics related to feminism can include (but are not limited to): sexuality, queer, trafficking, ecology, public policy, sustainability and environment, human and labor rights/ issues, governance, accountability and transparency, globalization, as well as ethics, and specific issues related to gender study, such as diversity, poverty, and education.

JP welcomes contributions from researchers, academia, activists, and practitioners involved in gender advocacy in any of the areas mentioned above. Manuscripts should be written so that they are comprehensible to an intelligent reader, avoiding jargon, formulas and extensive methodological treatises wherever possible. They should use examples and illustrations to highlight the ideas, concepts and practical implications of the ideas being presented. Feminist theory is important and necessary; but theory — with the empirical research and conceptual work that supports theory — needs to be balanced by integration into practices to stand the tests of time and usefulness. We want the journal to be read as much by stakeholders as by academics seeking sound research and scholarship in women's study.

JP appears annually and the contents of each issue include: editorials, peer-reviewed papers by leading writers; reviews, short stories, and poetry. A key feature of the journal is appreciation of the value of literature, fiction, and the visual narrative (works of art, such as paintings and drawings) in the study of women's issues

### Submissions

To discuss ideas for contributions, please contact the Chief Editor: Anita Dhewy via [anitadhewy@jurnalperempuan.com](mailto:anitadhewy@jurnalperempuan.com). Research papers should be between 5000-10000 words. Please make sure to include in your submission pack an **abstract outlining the title, purpose, methodology and main findings**. It is worth considering that, as your paper will be located and read online, the quality of your abstract will determine whether readers go on to access your full paper. We recommend you place particular focus on the impact of your research on further research, practice or society. What does your paper contribute? In addition, please provide up to **six descriptive keywords**.

### Formatting your paper

**Headings** should be short and in bold text, with a clear and consistent hierarchy. Please identify **Notes or Endnotes** with consecutive numbers, enclosed in square brackets and listed at the end of the article. **Figures** and other images should be submitted as .jpeg (.jpg) or .tif files of a high quality. Please number them consecutively with Arabic numerals and mark their intended location within the body of the text clearly. If images are not the original work of the author, it is the author's responsibility to obtain written consent from the copyright holder before using them. Authors will be asked to confirm the status of images, tables and figures in the journal submission pack. Images which are neither the authors' own work, nor are accompanied by the necessary permission, will not be published.

**Please Note:** The wide availability of an item on the internet does not imply that it is not subject to copyright restrictions. Please supply evidence that the item is legally available to use. For example, it may be posted online with a "Creative Commons" attribution, or it may be taken from one of your earlier works, for which you hold the copyright. Please provide evidence. If you do not have permission, it must be sought as a matter of priority. Otherwise we cannot publish, and the content will have to be removed. If required, the editor will provide guidance on identifying and approaching the copyright holder. If you are currently seeking permission but are yet to receive it, please indicate this next to the relevant content in the permissions section of the journal submission pack. Please note that the process of seeking permission can take several months. **Tables** should be included as part of the manuscript, with relevant captions. **Supplementary data** can be appended to the article, using the appropriate form and should follow the same formatting rules as the main text. **References** to other publications should be complete and in Harvard style, e.g. (Jones 2011) for one author, (Jones & Smith 2011) for two authors, (Jones, Smith & Jackson 2011) for three authors, and (Jones et al. 2011) for four or more authors. A full reference list should appear at the end of the paper.

- For **books**: Surname, Initials year, *Title of Book*, Publisher, Place of publication. e.g. Author, J 2011, This is my book, Publisher, New York, NY.
- For **book chapters**: Surname, Initials year, "Chapter title", in Editor's Initials Surname (ed./eds.), *Title of Book*, Publisher, Place of publication, pages.
- For **journals**: Surname, Initials year, "Title of article", *Title of Journal*, volume, number, pages.
- For **conference proceedings**: Surname, Initials year, "Title of paper", in Initials Surname (ed.), Title of published proceeding which may include date(s) and place held, Publisher, Place of publication, Page numbers.
- For **newspaper articles**: Surname, Initials year (if an author is named), "Article title", *Newspaper*, date, pages.
- For **images**: Where image is from a printed source – as for books but with the page number on which the image appears.
- Where **image is from an online source** – Surname, Initials year, Title, Available at, Date accessed. Other images - Surname, Initials year, Title, Name of owner (person or institution) and location for viewing.

### Copyright Notice

All written material, unless otherwise stated, is the copyright of the Jurnal Perempuan. Views expressed in articles and letters are those of the contributors, and not necessarily those of the publisher. If you wish to use any content appearing in JP, please contact [redaksi@jurnalperempuan.com](mailto:redaksi@jurnalperempuan.com) for guidance.

YAYASAN  
**YJP**  
JURNAL  
PEREMPUAN

Alamanda Tower, 25th Floor,  
Jalan T.B. Simatupang kavling 23-24,  
Jakarta Selatan  
Telepon: (62) 21 2965 7992

YAYASAN  
**Ipas**  
INDONESIA  
Mitra untuk  
Keadilan Reproduksi

