

Governmentality, the Discourse, and Indonesia's Family Planning Program

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Abstract. This paper aims to analyze how Foucauldian perspective sees the discourse of a happy-prosperous-small family and the Family Planning Program in Indonesia. Those are integrated state programs of Indonesia government since 1970 to control the population. By using the concept of governmentality, Foucault saw this as a method to discipline the live over society using the regulation, discourse making, state apparatus and method to establish a very nurture circumstance for the economic stability in Indonesia. This paper argues that the process of governmentality, the Family Planning program, and discourse making of a happy prosperous small family are intertwined in to control population. This paper sheds light on the problematization of how they are produced, on what discourse they go and what kind of subjectification they used in the implementation of Family Planning program Indonesia.

Keywords: Governmentality, Prosperous Small Family, Population, Discourse, Family Planning Program, Foucauldian

1 Introduction

Overpopulation is one's of Indonesia's current major issues. According to the UN, the population of Indonesia in 2015 reaches about 257.56 million people, or about 3.50 percent of the total population of the world [1]. Furthermore, according to BPS Indonesia Population Projections 2010-2035, the population of Indonesia within the last 5 years had been increasing. In 2011, the population of Indonesia reached 241.99 million people and continued to increase to 255.46 million people in 2015. It contributed hugely to the increasing world's population in the next recent years because the world population envisaged reaching 8.5 billion people in 2030, increase to 9.7 billion in 2050 and there is no signal of this figure will be declining [2].

Most of Indonesia's population growth concentrated in urban areas. A significant increase in population, especially among the urban poor, would compound some of the problems. In Indonesia, population problems also felt by the people amongst those suffering in a low quality of life and the amidst of national food shortage. ironically, this abundance of people not supported by the quality of life and adequate food availability. Thirty per cent of households stated that their food consumption was less than their needs. More than a quarter of children under five years have less than the ideal weight. Even before the crisis in Indonesia in 1997 and 1998, 42% of children under five years old suffered from stunting, due to malnutrition [3]. And now, even though Indonesia's rice consumption per capita is high, it still relies on rice imports from Vietnam and Thailand [4].