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Iber Kasehatan in Sukamiskin : utilisation of the plural health information & communication system in the Sunda Region of West Java, Indonesia

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PROPOSITIONS

Iber Kasehatan in Sukamiskin: Utilisation of the Plural Health Information & Communication System
in the Sunda Region of West Java, Indonesia
by
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1. *Iber Kasehatan* represents the Sundanese principles of the indigenous theory of health promotion and disease prevention among the local population of West Java, forming the base for the traditional practice of the management and treatment of illness in the research area of Sukamiskin (*This thesis*).
2. The impact of globalisation on the development of the Plural Health Information & Communication System (PHICS) shows an interesting process in the research area of Sukamiskin, where the Modern Health Information & Communication System (MHICS) interacts with the Traditional Health Information & Communication System (THICS), paving the way for a future Integrated Health Information & Communication System in Indonesia (IHICS) (*This thesis*).
3. The embeddedness of the Traditional Health Information & Communication System (THICS) in the local socio-cultural context of health and healing in Sukamiskin, supports the easy access and low costs of traditional medicine and is as such contributing to the present growing interest and dissemination of the Traditional Health Information & Communication System (THICS) through the media among the population in the research area (*This thesis*).
4. The results of the study of the Plural Health Information and Communication System (PHICS) in the research area of Sukamiskin in terms of the indication of a positive process towards integration of different Health Information and Communication Systems (HICS) underscore the need of similar research in other areas in Indonesia to contribute to an integrated process of health information planning and implementation by the government to improve local peoples' health (*This thesis*).
5. The provision of public literacy education and training programmes for the population is an important prerequisite for the effective access and utilisation of the fast growing body of health information in newly-developing countries (*This field of study*).
6. The development of a multidisciplinary approach in the field of study of health information and communication will promote the improved collection and documentation of relevant data, extended research and analysis and realistic policy planning, in which scientists and experts from among different disciplines will provide their contribution to the solution of the multifaceted health problems around the globe (*This field of study*).
7. In order to provide a complementary view on the overall status of the health information system of a country in terms of objectivity and comparability over time and across regions, it is necessary to supplement the utilisation scores of health information from the providers in the public domain with the utilisation scores of health information from the utilisers in the local communities (*This field of study*).
8. Since the psycho-social factor of the knowledge level of the participants on both modern and traditional medicine in the available Health Information Systems is significantly important in their utilisation, it provides a challenge to the education system to focus on special health programmes in ethno-communication (*This field of study*).
9. The increased popularity of the Indonesian restaurants in Holland is not so much reflected in their diverse tropical menu, but rather in their growing number of customers and guests from Indonesia (*Free choice*).
10. As women tend to possess most of the local medical knowledge and practice, especially within the context of the family and the household, while men have the propensity to play a leading role in the decision-making process of the choice of medical treatment, gender is a major determinant of local peoples' health care utilisation behaviour (*Free choice*).