

# THE URGENCY OF INTERNALIZATION OF WOMEN'S PROBLEMS AND EXPERIENCES IN NATURAL RESOURCES REGULATION IN SOUTH KALIMANTAN

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## THE URGENCY OF INTERNALIZATION OF WOMEN'S PROBLEMS AND EXPERIENCES IN NATURAL RESOURCES REGULATION IN SOUTH KALIMANTAN

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**Abstract:** *Women and nature are often articulated as two things that are very close and near. Environmental problems that occur today are not gender-neutral because when natural damage occurs, women are the parties most at risk of being affected. Exploitation and conflict of natural resources affect women's welfare. On the other hand, women still experience various obstacles in fighting for and defending their environment and life, women's access and control over natural resources are still minimal, while women are also almost not involved in decision making, face stigmatization, and so on. This study uses the research method of socio-legal research by using an interdisciplinary approach between aspects of normative research and a sociological approach. The results showed that women's groups were not involved in the formation of regulations in the field of natural resources in South Kalimantan and the existing arrangements had not specifically accommodated women's problems, needs, knowledge, and experiences.*

**Keywords:** *Women; Natural Resources; South Kalimantan; Eco-Feminism; Policy*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

"Law as a tool as social engineering. Law and legislation are made as an instrument of social engineering," as stated by Roscoe Pond. It is expected that through the formation of a statutory regulation the desired social order will be achieved. On the one hand, the laws and regulations that are made are also required to be able to answer the problems/respond to the problems that exist in the community.

One of the problems faced by the people of South Kalimantan today is the destruction/damaging of natural resources. In this case, women are the most vulnerable to becoming victims of the damage or destruction of these natural resources. In ecofeminist studies, survival and the realization of justice, peace, and the integrity of all living things can be achieved if there is a paradigm shift in viewing the earth and

fellow human beings. Feminist and ecological movements have mutually reinforcing goals, eliminating the practices of domination and oppression, related to patriarchal and hierarchical relations (Tong, 2010).

Environmental issues are women's issues (Warren, 1997). Ecological feminism or ecofeminism is a term from a feminist perspective on diverse nature, which links domination over women (and other oppressed people) with domination over nature. The essence of this linkage analysis is that: 1) The oppression of women and nature are interrelated; 2) This relationship must be criticized to understand the oppression of both; 3) Feminist analysis must also include ecological insights; and 4) Feminist perspectives must also be part of the ecological solution (Louis, 1990).

The economy of South Kalimantan Province is supported by the availability of natural resources including coal, agriculture, swamps, and forests. The use of natural resources for economic activities can change the total economic value of natural resource capital and the environment. However, the utilization of these natural resources is characterized by harmful excesses, including environmental damage and a decrease in the total economic value of Natural Resources capital. As well as coal mining activities as one of the utilization of natural resources, it is part of the implementation of economic development which essentially refers to the national development goals, namely improving the welfare of the community. However, mining is an activity that is very vulnerable to the risk of pollution and environmental damage. So the need for the role of government and society in minimizing these risks through policies that are prepared by exploring them from the experience, knowledge, and problems faced by women.

## 2. METHODS

This study uses socio-legal method by using an interdisciplinary approach between aspects of normative research and a sociological approach (Irianto, 2012), but still uses a qualitative analysis method that focuses on normative aspects of social life. This research is interdisciplinary legal research that begins with the analysis of the texts of legal norms in legislation, court decisions, and/or legal doctrines. However, the word 'socio' means that this research is oriented towards an inter-disciplinary approach, utilizing social, political, and economic science materials. This interdisciplinary approach differs from conservative legal research (Hutchinson, 2006).

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The economy of South Kalimantan Province is supported by the availability of natural resources including coal, agriculture, swamps, and forests. The use of natural resources for economic activities can change the total economic value of natural resource capital and the environment. However, the utilization of these natural resources is characterized by harmful excesses, including environmental damage and a decrease in the total economic value of Natural Resources capital. As well as coal mining activities as one of the utilization of natural resources it is part of the

implementation of economic development which essentially refers to the national development goals, namely improving the welfare of the community. However, mining is an activity that is very vulnerable to the risk of pollution and environmental damage which has serious and special impacts on women. So the need for the role of government and society in minimizing these risks through policies that are prepared by exploring them from the experience, knowledge, and problems faced by women.

Women and nature are often articulated as two things that are very close and close. Environmental problems that occur today are not gender-neutral because when natural damage occurs, women are the parties most at risk of being affected. Exploitation and conflict of natural resources affect women's welfare. Komnas Perempuan's research in 2012 found several patterns of violence against women's sources of life, namely: 1) Placement of women as property or commodities, at a time when society is increasingly marginalized from their environment and even expelled, women are not in a position to make decisions, burdened to ensure family survival and double burden increases; 2) When women leave their areas of life to work, most of their income is for family and/or village life, but on the one hand, they do not have access, control, and sovereignty within their communities because decision making is the privilege of men; 3) More vulnerable women, such as the elderly, disabled, sex workers, and others, have a multiplier impact, are marginalized and discriminated against, experience stigmatization that makes it difficult for them to access information, work, and proper education, and often become targets of violence; 4) Capital interventions marginalize women and separate them from nature; and 5) The erosion of the role of women as guardians of food sovereignty (Komnas Perempuan, 2012).

From these patterns, it can be concluded that women receive major impacts due to conflict and exploitation of natural resources, but on the one hand, women still experience various obstacles in fighting for and defending their environment and life, women's access and control over natural resources are still minimal, almost not involved in decision making, stigmatization, and so on.

In various policies related to natural resources and agrarian, the basic issues of gender inequality and the influence of environmental control on women that lead to violence are not widely recognized (Wahyuningroem, 2020). Women and nature are two interrelated entities, water, air, and land are one entity that greatly influences women's lives. The experience and knowledge of women in managing natural resources are often denied and never even considered a serious problem by the State. Seen by the increasingly massive extractive industry activities in the exploitation of natural resources that have an impact on the destruction of the environment and sources of life. The destruction of the environment that results in the pollution of water, air, soil, greatly affects the lives of women. Marginalization and loss of control of women from the source of life, traditional values, from sources of livelihood, health problems, including reproductive health, have led to the strengthening of injustice for women (Yuliana, 2012).

The role of women is very large in environmental management because women are one of the driving forces in environmental improvement. For example, groups in

peat villages, if managed by women, are likely to develop faster than if managed by men. DPPA encourages peat-aware villages to grow peatland-based business groups, one of which is purun craftsmen managed by women, women's participation in this craft is extraordinary and they can focus so that it becomes an alternative livelihood. In this case, the role of women is very potential to protect the environment (Adhi Maulana, 2021).

In developing countries, women have always had a close relationship with forests and trees. For generations, women have collected products from trees and other plants, products that have fulfilled their basic needs for fuel, food, and animal feed, as well as for a variety of other uses. While men value forests more than their commercial possibilities, women see forests more as a source to meet basic household needs. Women who have local wisdom in managing and preserving the environment and natural resources. This paper is the result of gender-oriented research because it explicitly includes women's experiences and gender relations as the main focus. The results of this study indicate that women's perceptions and knowledge of forests and natural resources have been passed down from generation to generation based on their empirical experiences and the ecological changes they encounter. Therefore, this knowledge is closely related to their roles as 0679 users, 1688 0699 producers 1709, 0719 communicators 1729, 0739 educators 0749, and 0759 consumers of forest resources. Their roles are also referred to as triple roles which include productive, reproductive, and social roles. The workload of women is very high compared to men, especially if the condition of forest resources is currently experiencing degradation. The triple role of women becomes even more difficult if improvements to forest resource management policies are not changed (Zunariyah, 2015). in addition, the role as an advocate and agent of change.

Management of the environment and natural resources in Indonesia has always been problematic, leaving unresolved issues to date, such as land conflicts, water pollution, due to tailings disposal, criminalization of communities who maintain their natural resources, overlapping permits (Yuliana, 2012).

This condition also occurs in South Kalimantan which is referred to as a spatial and ecological emergency due to exploitation that exceeds the carrying capacity of nature and the environment, so it is necessary to review the Regional Spatial Plan, stop the granting of mining and plantation permits, propose the concept of People's Management Areas, recognize the rights of - the rights of indigenous peoples and prioritize the safety of the people (Husin, 2021).

Women are agents of change and have a major influence on the quality of the environment. There are many things that women can do concerning environmental management, such as:

1. Reducing the use of cosmetics on a large scale. Furthermore, the remnants of cosmetic ingredients that have been used are disposed of in their place or recycled.
2. Reducing excessive use of detergent and controlling the disposal of soapy

wastewater by storing it in a certain place so that it does not go directly to the ground.

3. Women can play their role at home to control the production of plastic waste by saving plastic when shopping at the market by carrying bags that can be used repeatedly to put goods or groceries. Women can also reduce plastic drinking bottle waste by bringing their drinks with them wherever they go and making it a habit for their families.
4. Women as mothers who manage all household matters such as cleaning the house and yard, can get used to doing things that are useful for the home environment and will be followed by other family members. This can be done by getting used to the distribution of waste based on categories such as wet waste and dry waste by providing a special place for the disposal of the different types of waste. For example, wet waste can be buried in the ground and made into compost. Meanwhile, dry waste such as used paper and bottles can be recycled and used again.
5. Women as housewives who can become educators for their children. In this case, a mother can instill the values of environmental care to her children from a young age so that the child is accustomed to doing things that protect the environment wherever the child is.
6. A woman is someone who is actively planting in their respective homes. At least this can be a pillar for the movement of greening the environment around the place of residence.
7. Women can be directly involved through an environmental organization and carry out direct socialization with each other. This is considered easier for other women to understand and accept.
8. Women as conscientious and painstaking figures can turn waste problems into economic opportunities by utilizing waste into items that can be used again after going through the recycling process. This is very useful for overcoming the waste problem because it can control and reduce waste in the environment.
9. Women can establish environmental communities that move to invite other women to care about and preserve the environment around their settlements. This can be done by distributing writings through the media so that the dissemination of information is more widespread and can be reached by the general public (Saleh, 2014).

The basis of all that is to realize health, a clean environment, clean water, and away from waste pollution, ventilation, plants, and others. The role of women in the household, in environmental issues around the house, was explained by the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit in the 20th principle of the Rio Declaration; "Women have an important role in environmental management and development. Their full participation is very important to promote sustainable development" Another thing in the declaration explains the important role of men and the role of women which reads "we are

determined to ensure that the empowerment and emancipation of women and gender equality are integrated into all activities contained in Agenda 21, the goal sustainable development and implementation plans of Johannesburg (Saleh, 2014).

The problems faced by women are structurally rooted in a patriarchal cultural system that makes the relationship between men and women unequal. This is very evident in policies that are not in favor of women and the weakening role of the State to protect its citizens due to the pressures of globalization. In the economic sector, the State provides more protection to the owners of capital rather than protecting natural resources and prospering women. Women have been systematically conditioned to not have the opportunity to think about the public sphere and make decisions that determine their survival, and do not have a position as joint decision-makers for the public sector (Saleh, 2014).

The gender gap that has emerged in South Kalimantan in recent years is the occurrence of child marriage. Because child marriage has an impact on reproductive health, wages, and, also, on child care. Then child marriage is related to violence from the data that comes from the report, there are still many cases of domestic violence, whether it is women or children, either physically or psychologically. Then related to the gap, the gender development index data will show that the economic indicators of education are still lagging behind men. For example, the income of women per capita is still far from that of men, than the average school child (Khatimah, 2021).

There are almost no direct policies initiated by the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in South Kalimantan Province, but there are several policies that also regulate how women in environmental management such as Law no. 52 of 2009 concerning Population Development and Family Development, there are 24 indicators in it, one of which is the socio-cultural aspect. Then specifically in South Kalimantan, there is Governor Regulation Number 100 of 2019 concerning Guidelines for Improving Family Quality, there are 4 (four) components that are regulated in improving the quality of families, namely: 1) to prevent child marriage, 2) granting children's rights in breast milk exclusively, 3). Provision of health facilities for pregnant women, before pregnancy and after childbirth and 4) family resilience (Khatimah, 2021).

The fulfillment of the rights of women and children is of course very closely related to the readiness and existence of natural resources as a medium of life and life. The high rate of child marriage, for example, apart from social factors, culture, and religious traditions, is also influenced by environmental problems and natural resources, as well as the ability of a mother to provide exclusive breast milk for her baby, is strongly influenced by the physical, mental and health of the mother. It is acknowledged that so far women's groups have not been specifically involved in the formation of laws and regulations in the field of natural resources in South Kalimantan (FDG, 2021).

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

One of the problems faced by the people of South Kalimantan today is the destruction/destruction of natural resources. In this case, women are the most vulnerable to becoming victims of the damage or destruction of these natural resources. But on the one hand, women still experience various obstacles in fighting for and defending their environment and life, women's access and control over natural resources are still minimal, almost not involved in decision making, stigmatization, and so on. The gender gap that has emerged in South Kalimantan in recent years is the occurrence of child marriage. Because child marriage also has an impact on reproductive health, wages and, child care. There are almost no policies initiated by the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in the South Kalimantan Province in the immediate environment, although there are several policies that also regulate how women manage the environment, these arrangements have not specifically accommodated women's problems, needs, knowledge, and experiences. So the need for the role of government and society in minimizing these risks through policies that are prepared by exploring them from the experience, knowledge, and problems faced by women.

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