

Rural Women's Agency

Editorial

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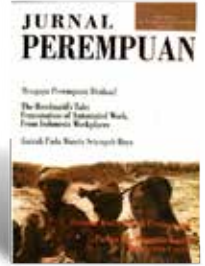
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Rural Women's Agency

Rural women and rural area constitute an ecosystem that is inseparable from the nature. The lives of rural community, including the women, have a close relation with its surrounding natural environment. First, the natural environment is the backbone of rural economy, particularly in agricultural sector. Second, the natural environment is the source of basic daily needs such as water and food. Aside from that, the natural environment has also been part of the local cultural such as handicrafts or as part of local beliefs and rituals. Subsequently, the disruption or change of the natural environment will definitely bring impact to the lives of rural community.

For women, the impact of the environmental changes are obvious due to their reproductive tasks in the households. For example, draught of the peat lands would decrease water and food supplies that must be managed by women in the rural peat area. Environmental destruction in rural peat area also urge men to migrate out to find a job, then women must act as the heads of the households as well as housewives.

One of the roots of inequality in the rural community stem from the weak access and control over land and forest governance. For women, the inequality is also intertwined with gender-based discrimination such as domestication of women. Women's domestication widens barriers of women's access to land, natural resources, information, law, and politics. UN Women's data (2018) finds that women ownership over agricultural land is less than 13%. In the meantime, despite the positive trend on agrarian reform policy in the recent years, gender-justice perspective has not been integrated into the agrarian policy in Indonesia. As the consequence, women still tend to be neglected within the policy which supposedly could give community's access to land and natural resources.

In general, rural women remain to be the responsible person in caregiving works, household care, family economic management, whilst being excluded from public realm. The similar pattern could be seen in rural areas. Rural areas are the main provider of source for natural resources, provider agricultural and plantation areas, labor force's provider, and with its forest area they also function as the lungs of the earth. However, similar to Simone de Beauvoir's criticism about women's position as "the second sex", rural community are also often identified as second-class community, whose meaning is closely linked to underdevelopment, vulnerable to poverty, and often being underestimated in policies on investment and development.

Diana Tietjen Meyers in *Gender in the Mirror: Cultural Imagery & Women Agency (2002)* analyzes how subordination over women influence the formation of women's gender identity, and restricting women from making emancipatory decisions. Rural women are also tended to be seen as persons without subjectivity, nor agency. But Meyer argues that even in its subordinate position, women still have agencies. Therefore, the view of rural women as subject with agency is presented in this JP 103 edition.

Jurnal Perempuan's research about rural women's experiences in five provinces, namely West Papua, East Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, Bengkulu and Aceh, shows diverse women's agency on land and forest governance in rural environment. Women agency appear in their power to persuade family and community, in their power to involve in public space, also in their power to change the perspective of official authority, also in their power to carry out collective action/ solidarity among groups in natural resources management. Rural women also possess contextual knowledge that is compatible to the rural livelihood, for instance the ability of Papuan women to choose a model of shifting agriculture as a sustainable model economy of agriculture.

The ignorance of science towards women's experience is one of the reasons for the rise of feminist's studies. Feminism found the concept of knowledge, that was born from the criticism toward the scientific approach, by looking at the complexities of interconnectivity among women, society and nature, such as in the concept of feminist political ecology. However, Carolyn E. Sachs in *Gendered Fields: Rural Women, Agriculture and Environment (1996)* found that feminist's studies tend to focus on urban feminist movement. Articulation about feminist movement in rural areas is still very limited, because science also tends to view rural community as an object, object of policy, object of poverty or object of development.

Therefore, in order to provide space about and for rural women, JP 103 presents various experiences of rural women and their agencies in dealing with the subordination of patriarchy and capitalism. JP 103 takes us to understand the agency of rural women as a process to train and to make use of the ability to construct themselves and make decisions on matters concerning the lives of rural women as well as the lives of rural communities in Indonesia. **(Atnike Nova Sigiro)**

Abstracts Sheet

Iwan Nurdin & Julian Aldrin Pasha
(Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia)

The Lack of Gender Mainstreaming on the Presidential Regulation No. 86/2018 on Agrarian Reform

DDC: 305
Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 24 No. 4, November 2019, pp. 227-235, 2 table, 15 ref.

The situation of agrarian injustice in the rural area carries multiple layers of burden on women. Such situation could be addressed with the agrarian reform's agenda. This is the reason why the society welcome the announcement of agrarian reform agenda as Joko Widodo administration's priority program. After being in power for four years, finally the government had issued the Presidential Regulation No. 86 year of 2018 on Agrarian Reform. The enactment of this Agrarian Reform's policy cannot be separated from the role of social movement organizations in urging for agrarian reform agenda, including in urging for an agrarian reform policy with gender justice perspective. This paper seeks to see how women's movement and the agrarian reform movement have been trying to advocate gender perspective in the formulation and the implementation of the Presidential Regulation (Perpres).

Keywords: agrarian reform, rural development, rural women, land redistribution.

Hatib Abdul Kadir & Gilang Mahadika
(Universitas Brawijaya, Malang, Indonesia)

Economic Practices of 'Mama-Mama Papua' using Shifting Cultivation System: Study Case in Sorong and Maybrat Regencies- Western Papua

DDC: 305
Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 24 No. 4, November 2019, pp. 237-247, 4 image, 15 ref.

This research examines women's role and their decision-making related to swidden farming. This research was conducted in two different regions, Sorong (lowland) and Maybrat (highland) in West Papua. Key informants in this research were indigenous Papuan women, their husbands, and relatives. The aim of the research is to demonstrate that in the realm of traditional agriculture, women play important roles, starting from production, plant nursery, to the crop distribution to market. Nonetheless, the role of women tends to disappear, when the system of agriculture changes to sedentary farming by using chemical substances and other modern and farming technologies

Keywords: shifting agriculture, taking decision, traditional market, agriculture commodities.

Abdullah Abdul Muthaleb
(Flower Aceh, Banda Aceh, Indonesia)

Rural Women and Information on Natural Resources: Rural Women in Aceh's Struggle for Agency

DDC: 305
Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 24 No. 4, November 2019, pp. 249-257, 2 table, 10 ref.

Rural women have the potential to mobilize herself and her community towards a sovereign and just rural community. However, rural women frequently face form of discrimination that impede them to achieve their maximum potential. In the midst of forest and land degradation, those gender-based discrimination also prevent women from participating in land and forest governance that is vital for the rural community's livelihood. An example of form of gender-based discrimination experienced by women in several regions in Aceh is discrimination in accessing public information. This article describes and analyzes several Aceh women's experiences in using the rights-based approach on access to information. The women in this article have used the Law on Public Information as the basis for their advocacy towards the land and forest governance in their residential area. These experiences of the rural women have shown shows that women have not only interests upon the information on natural resources, but they also possess capability, perseverance, and will to obtain such information.

Keywords: rural women, natural resources, access to information, public information.

¹Titiek Kartika Hendrastiti & ²Pramasti Ayu Kusdinar
(¹Universitas Bengkulu & ²Akar Foundation, Bengkulu, Indonesia)

Involvement of Women Village Leaders in Developing Dialogues on Forest Conflict Resolution

DDC: 305
Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 24 No. 4, November 2019, pp. 259-270, 2 image, 32 ref.

This article is a study of feminist ecological politics in rural women's leadership and their involvement in resolving conflicts over protected forests. On the one hand, structurally, there is a complex linkage between social, cultural, adat, and religious practices that prevent women from becoming leaders. On the other hand, after they won the leadership contestation in the village, their task was able to go beyond reconciliation and introduce an alternative discourse on sustainable forest conservation. This study examines three main areas namely: (1) ecological sustainability knowledge, understanding and practices; (2) the practice of equal access to natural resources, and responses to vulnerability to environmental change; and (3) equality practices in village development activism. The narrative of feminist ecological political studies from two villages in Kepahiang and Rejang Lebong Districts shows that women village heads are able to penetrate structural barriers, social exclusion, and dismantle economic class barriers.

Keywords: rural women's leadership, feminist political ecology, forest conflict

¹Catharina Indirastuti & ²Andi Misbahul Pratiwi
(¹Kemitraan-Partnership for Governance Reform, Jakarta, Indonesia & ²Jurnal Perempuan, Jakarta, Indonesia)

When Wetlands Dry: Feminist Political Ecology Study on Peat Ecosystem Degradation in South and Central Kalimantan

DDC: 305
Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 24 No. 4, November 2019, pp. 271-284, 1 table, 9 ref.

Indonesia tropical peatlands area is 47 percent of out of the total global peatlands. But unfortunately, sustainable peatland governance has not been widely applied in the management of peatlands, instead of being home to biodiversity, peatlands in Indonesia have ended up dry, burning and turned into monoculture plantations. The problem of peat ecosystem degradation is the result of unsustainable - historical environmental governance politics. This study shows the political complexity of peatland governance and its impact on women with a feminist political ecology lens. This research was conducted in several villages in Central and South Kalimantan, the largest tropical peat areas in Indonesia. This study found that 1) Rural women were realized that there are problems with peatland governance, both practically and politically; 2) women and girls have multiple impacts from peat ecosystem degradation ie, women are deprived of living space, women find it difficult to get water and food sources, women take over the role of the head of the family because men migrate but are not always recognized as the head of the family, and women are impoverished because they lose their independence and must work as oil palm workers. This study uses a feminist political ecology study as an analytical tool to see the multi-layered oppression experienced by rural women due to peat ecosystem degradation.

Keywords: rural women, peatland village, peat ecosystem, feminist political ecology, resource governance

Dewi Komalasari
(Jurnal Perempuan, Jakarta, Indonesia)

Women as Agent of Social Inclusion: Experience of the Women of a Local Belief Community in Salamrejo Village

DDC: 305
Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 24 No. 4, November 2019, pp. 285-294, 1 image, 1 table, 23 ref.

Minority religious groups are vulnerable towards discrimination and social exclusion. Social exclusion is a multidimensional phenomenon that is closely related to the denial of the enjoyment of civil and political

rights as well as economic and socio-cultural rights. Social exclusion also excludes the excluded people from development process in the village. This article discusses the social exclusion experienced by community of local belief's groups, the Association of Ekasing Budi Murko (PEBM) in Salamrejo village, in Kulon Progo, Special Autonomy of Yogyakarta. The economic empowerment approach has been used to promote inclusion among communities in the village. The establishment of Cooperative Business Group (KUBE) and also other economic works have encouraged women's role as agent for social inclusion. Business activities established by PEBM have opened room for interaction between women from local belief's community with other women in the village.

Keywords: social exclusion, social inclusion, local belief, women's empowerment, women's agency

Andi Misbahul Pratiwi & Abby Gina Boangmanalu
(Jurnal Perempuan, Jakarta, Indonesia)

Rural Women's Agency on Forest and Land Governance in The Midst of Change: Case Study in Five Provinces

DDC: 305
Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 24 No. 4, November 2019, pp. 295-306, 2 table, 12 ref.

Women in rural areas face serious problems as a result of ecological social changes in the village--which are almost mutually interconnected with the expansion of extractive industries and rural development paradigm. Forests and land become as the identity that cannot be left behind in seeing changes in rural areas. Sustainable forest and land governance are one of the ways to reduce the risk of environmental damage & degradation, land use change, deforestation, and loss of food resources and livelihoods of rural communities. One of the principles of sustainable forest and land governance is transparency and participation. In this study we found, explain, and analyse 1) how the social ecological changes in the villages through the experiences of women who is a trailblazer or local champion in 5 provinces (West Papua, East Kalimantan, Aceh, Central Sulawesi, Bengkulu); 2) the struggle of rural women in seizing the right to information and participation in the process of forest and land governance; 3) women's agency in creating positive socio-ecological changes in the village area. This research found that women's agencies are not single and are produced from various forms of power, namely the power/ability to influence and reduce barriers, to change at the household and community level, the power to organize and change existing hierarchies, the power to increase individual awareness and the desire to change, the strength of collective action and solidarity.

Keywords: rural women, forest and land governance, women's agency, environmental degradation, sustainable environment.

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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.

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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

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