


MINING DECENTRALIZATION AND RECENTRALIZATION: MUSING ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR AS A PROVINCE

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In September 2018, the newly elected governor of NTT province, fulfilling a campaign promise, announced a moratorium on all mining in the province, opening a review of all the mining contracts issued at the kabupaten level during the previous decade. From 2007 to 2013, hundreds of licenses to mine for manganese and gold in the province had been given out by bupatis, newly empowered by decentralization regulations and the 2009 Mining Law, giving them rights to allocate concessions (IUP). Many NGOs in the province had hoped that this moratorium would result in the closing of mining as an industry, given their belief that mining was an inappropriate and dangerous industry for the province, consisting of unstable small and relatively heavily populated islands. Before the new Mining Law was introduced in 2009, foreign mining companies hoped the new law would restore the “dependability” and “generosity” of the New Order resource management, however many powerful actors in Indonesia had pressurized the government to implement laws benefitting national interests. Although the new law made some provision for community mining, the rights of communities to reject mining, however, were by no means clear; the law could be and often was interpreted by government officials in NTT, as not only prohibiting rejection, but making it unthinkable. The implementation of Law no 23 of 2014, however, destabilized some of the certainty of regional and national actors towards the rights to exploitation of natural resources. In this paper I will examine the effect of this law in NTT province and how mining has contributed to shaping a particular idea of what NTT is as a particular place. With the governor newly re-empowered to control mining licenses, what has it meant for the mining licenses and contracts already held? What has the governor’s new role meant to the communities of NTT, their right to accept, reject, or even mine these resources themselves? The experience of mining for different actors in NTT is extremely varied, and with this exploration of
the new law controlling natural resource management, I attempt to explore the way mining over
the past decade in NTT province has contributed to a new sense of the meaning of the province
as a particular location of both national and local identity.

Keywords: Mining, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Recentralization, Natural Resources

THE CHANCE FOR IMPROVEMENT OF RURAL WOMEN HUMAN RESOURCE AND LEADERSHIP QUALITY BY
MEANS OF WOMEN SCHOOL

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Empowered community, especially empowered women is the key to a nation development
success in particular for the purposes of reaching an equal justice for all. Empowered women will
serve as important actors in forming sustainable development goals (SDGs), especially in support
to ‘no one is left behind’ principle. There are various ways to help improve women empowerment.
Women schools in rural areas in Indonesia become an important chance to reach the target,
namely the sustainable development. Through the Women Schools, women living in rural areas
get empowered as they gain more access to and direct involvement in the process of
development. Gresik Women School is one such schools established by Institut KAPAL Perempuan
in collaboration with the KPS2K (Kelompok Perempuan dan Sumber-Sumber Kehidupan = Women
Group and Life Resources) institution. Gresik Women School has become a model for grass root
women empowerment by means of life time learning and training process. The paper particularly
discusses and criticizes the role of Women Schools in improving women human resource and
leadership, using qualitative method in feminist perspective. In view of politics, they start to voice
their rights including their active involvement in campaigns against prevention of child marriage.
In term of social movement, they are able to strengthen gender solidarity and escape the
patriarchy dominance for their individual and family empowerment. Economically, they are
capable of dealing with unfavorable household issues, among others by developing sustainable
agricultural as source of earning for them and their family.

Keywords: women empowerment, women leadership, practical and strategic gender interest
satisfaction.

POST FORMALIZATION AND RECENTRALIZATION OF MINING POLICIES:
THE CASE OF MINING REGULATIONS AND THEIR IMPACTS IN CENTRAL KALIMANTAN, INDONESIA

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Changes in mining policy in Indonesia in the past forty years have been numerous and varied; often
contradict each other. This paper will look at how some events that underlie and then occur after
changes in mining policies in Central Kalimantan. In particular, I will put more emphasis on
responses at the local government and community level.

During the process of political reform that began in 1998, the mining business underwent major
changes. The enactment of the law No 22/1999 on regional government, became the basis for the
government at the district level to grant business licenses in the mining, forestry and other business