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

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**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.

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**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
sectors. Unbearably, there were are changing landscape of activities ranging from the occupation and expropriation of large mining areas, the proliferation of community mining, to the decentralization of mining policies. However, a number of observers addressed the problems of environment problems, pollution, and the health of miners as consequences of the extensive mining in the community level. In response, the government took back district-level authority, and handed it over to regional governments at the provincial level. Some more considered important authorities were placed at the central government.

My observation in Central Kalimantan showed three effects of this recentralization policies. First, the provincial government is now stronger to regulate and control the granting of permits at lower levels. Second, entrepreneurs in the regions must travel a considerable distance to the provincial capital that led to the practice of licensing brokerage, which involved officials at the provincial government office. Three, while at the community level, mining seems to remain a livelihood option for residents; but most miners actually come from other areas outside the province.

**SUBJECTIVITY AND FOREST FIRES GOVERNANCE IN INDONESIA: THE MAKING OF ENVIRONMENTAL INMATES?**

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This paper investigates the struggle of Dayak people, an indigenous community who greatly depends on forest extraction for their livelihood, in articulating their responses toward the fire use regulation and positioning themselves as subjects. Following the 2015 massive forest fires, the Indonesian government promulgated a regulation and mobilized more than 25 state agencies to control forest fires. Emphasizing the responses and actions performed by the people, the analysis engages critically with the debate on environmentality and environmental subjects to unpack people’s everyday experience, particularly the way they embrace, live, and escape the government’s gaze. This paper draws from author’s ethnographic fieldwork in 2015 and 2016 in Mantangai, Central Kalimantan, one of the most impacted environment by forest fires in Indonesia. The methods deployed in this paper includes participant observation in both farming and forest areas as well as interviews with Dayak people. The preliminary findings show that the new technologies of governance force indigenous people to reorient their positionality toward the state, their environment, and their livelihoods. This paper argues that the making of this new subjectivity is not only constituted by the way development intervention is situated or how oppression is lived and experienced, but also countered by indigenous people in an everyday setting. This paper attempts to exercise other possibilities in probing environmental subjects by proposing that it should not necessarily be attributed exclusively to those with a positive quality relationship between individuals and their environment. Instead, it should also allow space for other forms of positionality and inclusive to those whose thoughts and actions influence the environment in many different ways—including subjectivities as “environmental inmates.” By tracing the formation of subjectivity, this paper offers a different optic in understanding the responses of indigenous people to the centralized efforts of forest fires governance.

*Keywords: Forest fires governance, Environmental subjects, Indigenous people, Ethnography, Indonesia*