

The Perspective of Ecofeminism in Preservation of Tondano Catchment Area

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Abstract. The lack of practical control and law enforcement have decreased Tondano catchment area. The forest at Tondano catchment area with the biological variety has experienced extermination about 50% of the amount of species. Tondano Lake that once became a special tourists destination in Minahasa Regency has been polluted, and it causes the fidgetiness for women. The act of destruction is dominated by men. These phenomena then theory of nature protection by women called ecofeminism theory must be actualized because this theory is able to break the ethics of anthropocentrism that puts humanity on nature. The aim of this research is to study the perspective ecofeminism as a movement of transformation in preservation of Tondano catchment area. The method that be used is a literature study through various sources that are relevant with this research, e.g. journal/article, textbook, internet, etc. Explanatory Data analysis is an explanation of relationship between two variables or more that based on the theories and concepts that support to explain a phenomenon. The Variable consists dependent and independent. Independent Variable is ecofeminism perspective and dependent variable is reservation of Tondano catchment area. The results showed: sustainable and oppression of women must be stopped and the people have to get rid of the patriarchal thinking.

Keyword: Ecofeminism Perspective, Reservation, Tondano Catchment Area.

1 Introduction

Tondano Catchment Area has involved of approximately 54.755 hectares located in Minahasa, North Sulawesi. Tondano Catchment Area has got an important role in economy of North Sulawesi which is this area is the center of production of various agricultural commodities, with an area of 38,280 hectares or 78 percent of the total watershed area. Tondano watershed has become a source of water for the surrounding population for Power Plant and Regional Water Company for Manado and its surrounding areas.

Data of forest land area that has been destroyed based on statistical data of Minahasa Regency i.e, in 1982 forest area 2,450 hectares or 8.35 percent of watershed area, but in 2000 became 2,182 hectares (7.44 percent).

Based on the analysis of the Tondano BPDASHL Critical Land Map, the criticality of land in the Tondano BPDASHL area of North Sulawesi Province includes five classes namely:

- a) Very critical area (34,036),
- b) Critical area (264,344 ha),
- c) Rather Critical area (605,724 ha),

- d) Critical potential area (510,978 ha)
- e) Not Critical area (19,734 ha)[1].

Changes in land cover in 2002 and 2015, settlement land cover increased from 1960.47 Ha (2002) to 5596.92 Ha (2015), increased to 3636.45 Ha. The other Tondano River degradation quality is Tondano Lake contamination that caused by eutrophication from rice field, the trashes from the houses and Restaurant along Lake periphery and around Tondano Catchment Area, maintenance of freshwater fish “*Karambak*” design along the lake edge [2].

Other deterioration in the quality of the Tondano watershed is Lake Tondano pollution caused by eutrophication from paddy fields, household waste and restaurants along the edge of the Lake and around the Tondano watershed, maintenance of freshwater fish in the *karambak* model along the edge of the Lake. This dynamic proves that the environmental degradation of the Tondano watershed is increasingly being felt by the community. The problem of damage in Lake Tondano continues to increase due to erosion and sedimentation, in the upper reaches of the Tondano watershed. This large erosion caused sedimentation in Lake Tondano, causing siltation of the lake bed and lake area. Lake Tondano in 1934 reached 40 meters depth, but in 1996 the depth of the lake became 15 meters. The area of the lake also narrowed from 5,600 ha in 1976 to 4,400 in 1996. This means that the narrowing process took place covering an area of 1,200 ha for 20 years or 60 ha/year. The flash floods of 2014 resulted in 18 people are killed, 2 missed, 150 displaced persons, 1000 homes damaged, 101 houses washed away, and infrastructure damages impede transportation, and impacted the economic activity of the community [3].

The view of ecofeminism that the current environmental crisis is derived from human misperceptions of nature, nature and the whole ecosystem. This misperception comes from the ethics of anthropocentrism, which views that humans as the center of the universe and only human beings have value, so nature and all its contents are considered as a tool for the satisfaction of the interests and the necessities of human life, and the consequent is the exploitation without concern for nature and all its contents which is considered to be of no value [4].

The assumption of ecofeminism that is another factor causing the destruction of nature comes from patriarchal culture which is more on dualistic logic, hierarchy and struggle for domination. Patriarchal thinking leads to the destruction of the nature and oppression of women. When we talk about ecofeminism then we are talking about the injustice in society towards women. The injustice of women in this environment departs first from the notion of an injustice committed by humans against non-humans or nature. Because women are always associated with nature, conceptually, symbolically and linguistically that there is a link between feminist and ecological issues.

The idea of Ecofeminism is interesting to be studied and desperately needs to be appreciated as it offers a more sociable alternative vision and strives for gender balance and is used as an alternative in efforts to reduce the rate of environmental damage and ecology [5]. On this basis, arose the theory of protection of nature by women called ecofeminism theory that breaks the ethics of anthropocentrism that puts humanity on nature. The birth of ecofeminism is a strong indicator that the women's movement has penetrated the efforts to save the environment. On this basis, researcher is interested in conducting research with the title: "Ecofeminism Perspectives in the Preservation of the Tondano River Basin" with the aim to study and formulate an Ecofeminism Perspective in the Preservation of the Tondano River Watershed.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Ecofeminism

The word "eco" in ecology comes from the Greek Oikos, which means house of residence; the residence of all women and men, animals, plants, water, land, air, and sun [6]

Ecology studies the relationship between humans and the environment linking the natural sciences with the interdisciplinary sciences of humanity. Ecological awareness wants to see the reality of this world in an integral holistic way, that this world turns out to contain a lot of diversity [7]. Ecology is at once a critical reaction to the general view of a dualistic-dichotomous world.

Feminism appears to respond to the problem of gender inequality, discrimination, oppression, and violence against women. Feminism and ecological movements have mutually reinforcing goals, both of which seek to establish a view of the world of practice that is not based on patriarchal models and dominations. There is a very important link between domination of women and domination of nature. The current ecological destruction of androcentric views and practices.

The link between feminism and the environment is historical causal. The philosophers of eco-feminism argue that the basic concept of twin dominance over nature and women is a value dualism and value hierarchy. So the role of ethics of feminism and the environment is to expose and dismantle this dualism and reconstruct the underlying philosophical ideas [8].

Ecology is a study that is concerned with the linkage between human life and its environment. Astuti [9] is the inventor of environmental science. Feminist theories on environment and behavior provide strong evidence of the costs imposed on women living in the neighborhood, especially in cities that are not prepared to accommodate women's participation in the workforce or changes in family patterns. A large paradigm that leads to feminist research and environmental justice is the concept of equal access to homes, transportation and public services for women.

Ecofeminism is usually regarded as part of cultural feminism. Susan Griffin states that ecological or scientific environmentalism emphasizes the importance of maintaining a biological or physical environment; and that the humanistic environment emphasizes the incompatibility of modern science and technological development with [10]. Meanwhile, radical feminists themselves greatly respect the non-human realm, as seen in Firestone's 'The Dialectic of Sex' which links feminism with ecology. Other radical feminists associate the ecology with the spiritual community of women together with the nonhuman realms of [11].

Ecofeminism is a new term for the old idea that grew out of various social movements of feminist movement, peace and ecology in the 1970s and early 1980s. However, it has become popular in relation to various processes and activities against the destruction of the environment, which was originally triggered by repeated ecological disasters.

Ecofeminism is a linkage and the whole of theory and practice. It demands the special power and integrity of each element of life. When we talk about ecofeminism then we are talking about the injustice in society towards women. The injustice of women in this environment departs first from the notion of an injustice committed by humans against non-humans or nature. Because women are always associated with nature, conceptually, symbolically and linguistically, there is a link between feminist and ecological issues.

3 Research Method

Material object in this research is Conservation of Tondano Catchment Area, while its formal object is ecofeminism perspective in Tondano Catchment Area management. The research method used is by using qualitative research methods, where researchers analyze and understand the data obtained by prioritizing information that are related to each other.

The way of collecting data is secondary data collection that is through literature study or literature study. Data obtained through various sources, namely textbooks, journals, electronic media such as the Internet and other sources relevant to the problem research.

To further deepen the analysis used the method: descriptive qualitative, interpretation, and holistic data about the relationship of two variables that between humans and fellow with nature (connect two or more variables with the use of theories and concepts in explaining a phenomenon).

3.1 Research variable

- a) Perspective Ecofeminism (formal object).
- b) Conservation of Tondano Catchment Area (material object).

4 Result and Discussion

The results showed that the perspective of ecofeminism on the preservation of the Tondano watershed is sustainable as follows:

4.1 Ecofeminism Perspective

Oppression of women must be stopped and society must abandon patriarchal thinking. Patriarchal culture prioritizes power and damage, while ecofeminism agrees that women's culture that is close and friendly to nature can be used as a model to preserve the Tondano River Basin. The Tondano watershed will be sustainable if it is managed using the principle of femininity and abandons the principle of masculinity. The traditions and values that are inherent and fought for by women are considered to have better rank than men, so that their values can be adopted for the environmental management of the Tondano watershed [12].

Ecofeminism provides awareness to women in treating nature primarily to conserve the environment through the establishment of a Waste Bank. Feminism values that characterize the Waste Bank must be able to empower the surrounding community. The garbage bank is one of the many environmental conservation movements driven by women. The spirit of feminism to treat the environment by respecting, protecting, and caring according to an explicit explanation based on faith, also inspires the Trash Bank in processing waste. The spirit of environmental conservation needs to be transmitted in order to reach the hope to enjoy a clean and healthy Tondano watershed environment [13].

Ecofeminism develops the ethical concept of watershed care in a holistic, interactive, non-reduction, and participatory manner. In an effort to conserve watersheds, ethical principles are

general guidelines that can be used as a guide to facilitate decision making when dealing with concrete situations. Some ethical principles developed by ecofeminism in an effort to preserve the Tondano watershed are as follows:

- a) Responsibility for the integrity of the biosphere
- b) Cosmic solidarity
- c) Maintain harmony with nature
- d) Establish an equal relationship
- e) Vision awareness
- f) Simplicity [14].

Ecofeminism ethical development, the moral struggle of ecofeminism is essentially a struggle against a patriarchal culture that has usurped women's rights and damaged the environment [15].

The values of femininity should function as a moral force in developing an analysis of the Tondano watershed ecological problem solving. The values of femininity are amazing when explored in more depth. Values associated with the inherent character of women such as nurturing, caring, caring, sharing, cooperation, relational, solidarity, are amazing if they can be used as a basis for the vision of developing epistemology. The process of integrating feminist values can be done by including a feminist perspective in solving the Tondano watershed problem [16].

4.2 Sustainability of the Tondano River Basin.

Gentleness, subtlety, patience and accuracy of women are weapons to gain sympathy from men to jointly preserve and preserve nature, especially the Tondano watershed. Weapons owned by women are what ensure that women are able to preserve, preserve nature better than men. Therefore feminists struggle to break down patriarchal cultures that prioritize power and damage.

The values of feminism that colored the Trash Bank proved capable of empowering the surrounding community. The care of a group of women who participated in conservation in their village environment in several regions proved successful. Likewise with the people who live in the Tondano watershed, especially those on the shores of Lake Tondano, the spirit of environmental conservation in the Tondano watershed with a concern in the procurement of Trash Can is realized and enthusiastically transmitted to other communities in order to reach the hope to enjoy the environmental sustainability of the Tondano watershed beautiful and beautiful [13]. The preservation of the quality or biosphere quality of the Tondano watershed is strongly supported by Ecofeminism through invitations to the public to grow deeply and permanently that they are part of the biosphere that is given the responsibility to realize the sustainability of maximum harmony between all cosmic elements, so that it can be enjoyed by the cosmic elements generations to come. Feminists are aware that life is something that is very valuable, therefore it must be preserved [14].

Ethical principles developed by ecofeminism in the effort to preserve the Tondano watershed, have the advantage of more contextual studies, down to earth and successfully deconstruct the patriarchy mindset that oppresses women and nature. Women who are victims of a patriarchal tradition are critical and proactive in freeing themselves from the shackles of oppression [15]. Ecofeminism develops the concept of caring ethics holistically, interactively, nonproductively and participatively. The struggle to realize social and ecological justice can be realized if the people leave the patriarchal mindset and behavior and live the values of feminism. The Tondano watershed will be sustainable if all human beings are mother-hearted

and realize and develop ethical principles including: being responsible for the integrity of the biosphere, cosmic solidarity, maintaining harmony with nature, establishing equal relations, caring and simplicity. Values of feminism if continuously honed and nurtured through the world of education and accommodated in the legal system and applicable political policies can accelerate the realization of gender equality and environmental sustainability in the Tondano watershed.

5 Conclusion

The results showed that the perspective of ecofeminism on the preservation of Tondano Catchment Area is sustainable as follows:

5.1 Perspectives on Ecofeminism:

- a) The oppression of women must be stopped and society must abandon patriarchal thinking.
- b) Ecofeminism provides awareness to women in nature treat primarily to do environmental conservation through the establishment of Bank Trash
- c) Ecofeminism develops the concept of watershed ethical ethics holistically, interactively, non-reduction, and participatory.
- d) Ecofeminism develops the concept of ethics of watershed treatment holistically, interactively, non-reduction, and participatory.
- e) Some ethical principles developed by ecofeminism in an attempt to preserve the Tondano catchment area are as follows:
 - Responsible for the biosphere's integrity
 - Cosmic Solidarity
 - Keeping harmony with nature
 - Establish an equivalent relation
 - Vision concern
 - Simplicity.
- f) The values of femininity should function as a moral force in developing an analysis of the Tondano watershed ecological problem solving.

5.2 Conservation of the Tondano Catchment Area

- a) Gentle, refinement, patience and thoroughness of women is a weapon to gain sympathy from men to jointly preserve and conserve nature, especially Tondano Catchment Area
- b) The values of feminism that colored the Garbage Bank proved able to empower the surrounding community. The spirit of environmental conservation of Tondano Catchment Area with Trash Bin awareness that has been realized and enthusiastically transmitted to other communities in order to reach the hope to enjoy the beautiful environment of the beautiful Tondano Catchment Area.
- c) The sustainability of the quality or biosphere quality of the Tondano Catchment Area is strongly supported by the group of Ecofeminism through a call to the community to cultivate a deep and permanent awareness that is responsible for realizing the sustainability of maximum harmony among all cosmic elements so that the biosphere's natural resources can be enjoyed by future generations.

- d) The Tondano Catchment Area will be sustainable if all human beings have hearts, realize and develop ethical principles include: responsible for the biosphere's wholeness, cosmic solidarity, maintaining harmony with nature, maintaining equal relations, caring, and simplicity.
- e) Values of feminism if continuously honed and nurtured through the world of education and accommodated in the legal system and political policies that can accelerate the realization of gender equality and environmental sustainability Tondano watershed.

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