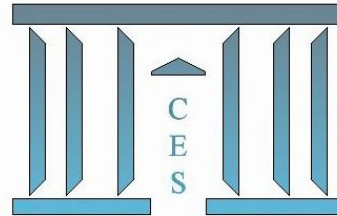


# Natural Resources in Indonesia: Development and Conflict before and after the Democratization and Decentralization Processes



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# DISSERTATION

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- The Question of Access to Natural Resources, especially the Land
- Centered on economics, but also use multidisciplinary perspectives... Integrating historical and geographical perspectives, as well as other disciplines such as sociology, proprietary law (agrarian law).
- Multi level and Multi Governance approaches to address the complexity of subject

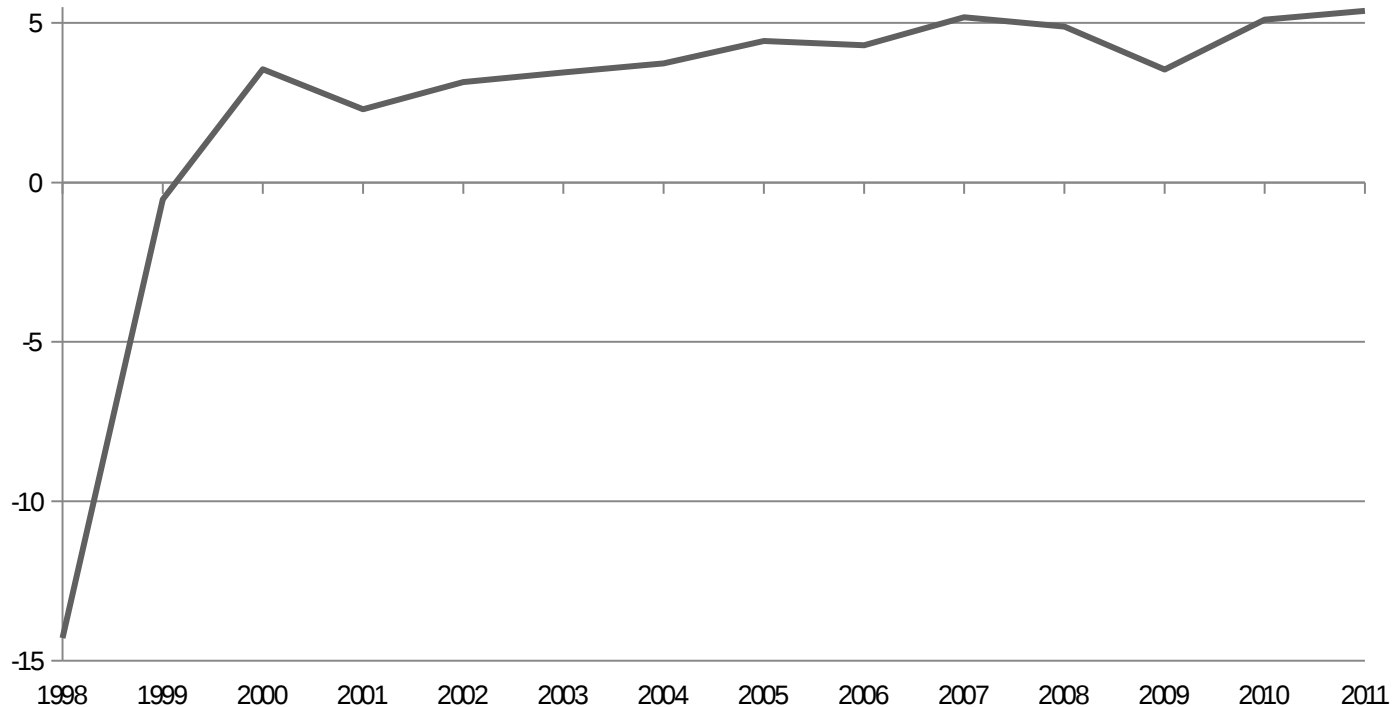
# Chapter(s)

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- This dissertation is divided into several chapters and based on specific theme which can be published in scientific journal (collected papers) not based on “classical dissertation”
- 1st chapter is about the safari of economic and social theories.
- 2nd chapter is about the evolution of agricultural policy and agrarian question in Indonesia. It has also published in *Marché et Organisations no 20 2014, L'harmattan.*

**ARTICLE in the *Marché et Organisations* :**  
***L'évolution de la politique du développement de***  
***l'agriculture en Indonésie***

Economic growth is good (World Bank)



# But...Indonesia have serious poverty problems

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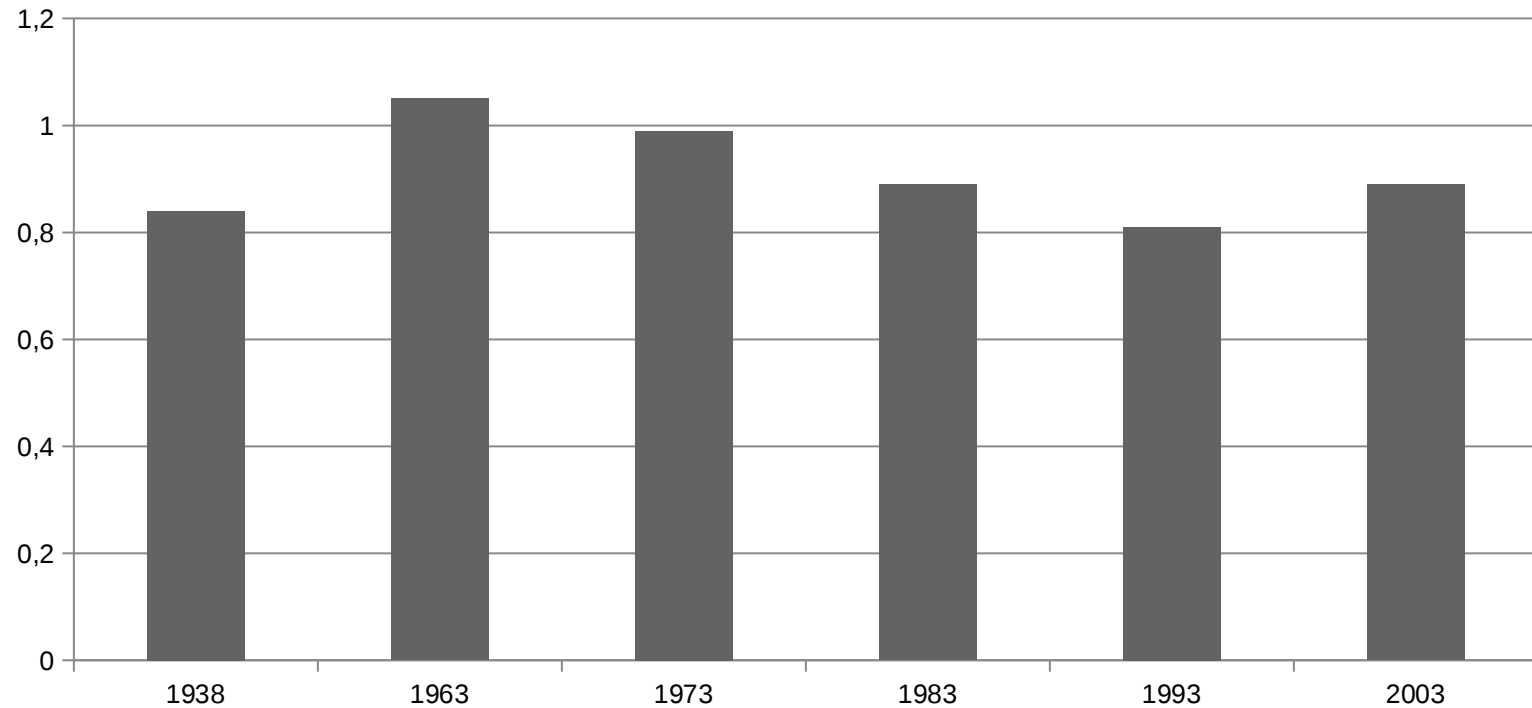
- 46% of Indonesians expends below 2 dollars per day 2010 (World Bank).
- In 2006, 64% Indonesian poors are landless peasants or peasants with limited lands (TNPPK; Bacriadi et Wiradi).
- The hypothesis is that the historical inheritance of the successive agricultural and land policies implemented since the pre colonial period has important influence on the life of peasants today.

# Article's Conclusion

- (1) Long history, the current policy is influenced by those of the past.
- (2) Not linear, not smoothly.
- (3) Fundamental contradictions which vary according to the interests of their promoters.
- (4) Feudal structures and Colonial legacy still exist
- (5) Peasants are often in a weak position, Unless they cooperate together to defend their right to access the agricultural land.
- (6) Although the results of agricultural production are increasing, the unequal agrarian structure has not changed much until now, since the period of feudal (local), colonial (European) and fascists (Japan).

# Land access problem

Land holding in Indonesia (hectare per peasant family)  
(BPS Cited by Bachriadi et Wiradi (2012))



# Chapter(s)

- Chapter 3 and 4 deepen the previous one. Chapter 3 is about staple crop agriculture, such as rice and sago: the development and conflicts. Chapter 4 is about agro-exports, such as Palm African (Sawit): the development and conflicts
- Chapter 5 deepens the previous ones. It's about Papua Indonesia, the most periphery region in Indonesia.
- Chapter 6 is conclusion of dissertation



Terima kasih banyak  
Merci beaucoup  
Thank you very much

