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

Guswandi
Directeur de thèse: Rémy Herrera
UMR 8174 Centre d’Économie de la Sorbonne (CES), Université Paris 1
DISSERTATION

• 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
• 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

- 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