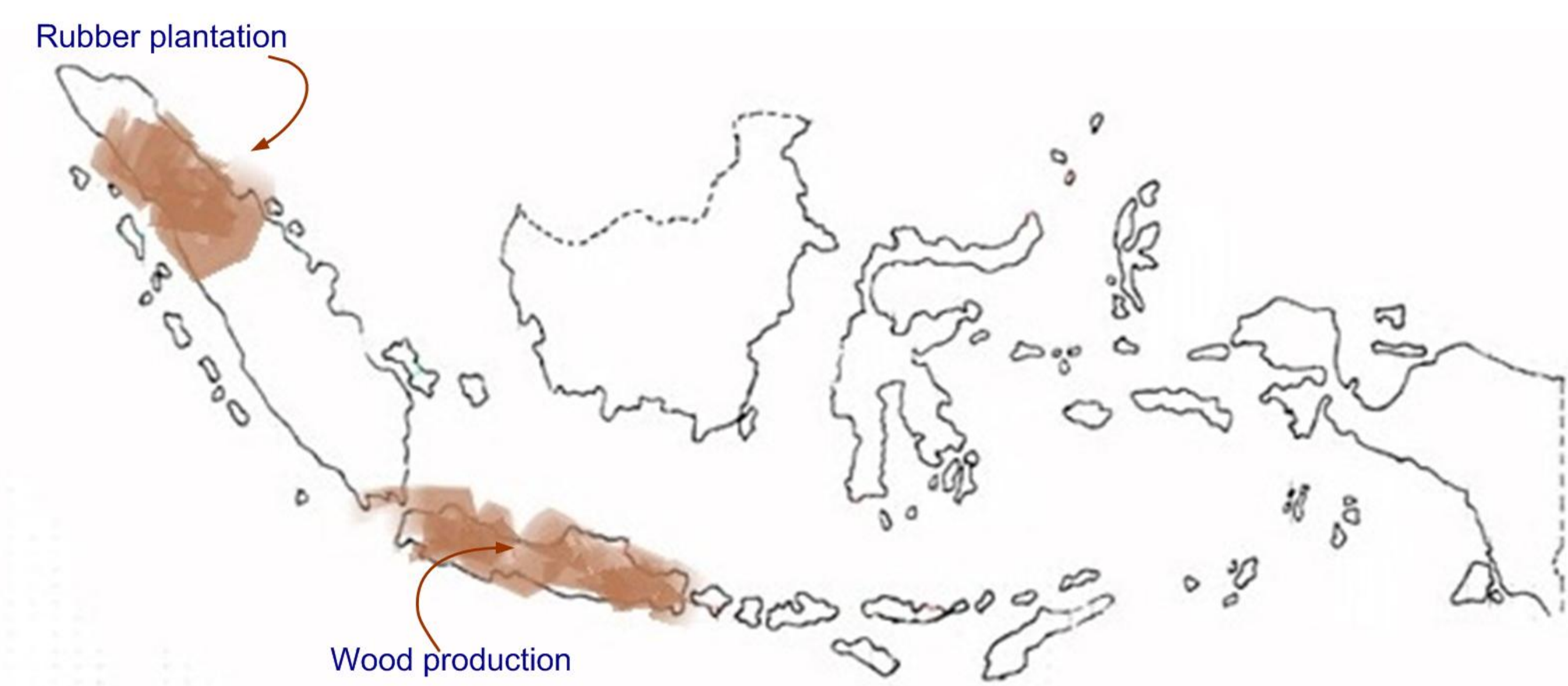


## Colonial Era

Since 1800s



•Discourse(s) :

- Scientific forestry
- Colonialism
- Liberalization

•Actor(s):

- Dutch state forestry company
- Foreign plantation investor

•Function(s):

- Wood production
- Plantation of rubber, tea, coffee
- Protected forest for plantation water supply

• Effect(s):

- Nearby communities lost access to forest and land → impoverishment

## New Order Era

Since 1960s



•Discourse(s) :

- Scientific forestry and timber extraction
- Developmentalism
- Nation state

•Actor(s):

- State company of forest, mineral, gas & oil mining, etc
- Foreign investor on plantation, mineral, gas & oil mining, mining, etc.
- Domestic investor
- World Bank - IMF
- Military
- Central government

•Function(s):

- Wood production
- Plantation of rubber, tea, coffee
- Food production
- Protected forest for water supply
- Mineral, coal and oil mining
- Transmigration
- Tourism

• Effect(s):

- Nearby communities lost access to forest and land → impoverishment
- Rain forest degradation
- Separatism



# GLOBAL LAND GRABBING

## An Extension of An Old Story

- Yanuardi -

## Post New Order Era

Since 1998



•Discourse(s) :

- Scientific forestry
- NeoLiberalization
- Climate change
- Food security
- Energy security
- Nation state
- Decentralization

•Actor(s):

- State companies
- Foreign investors
- Local investors

•Function(s):

- Mineral, coal and oil mining
- Palm oil plantation
- Protected forest for water security
- Tourism
- Residential

• Effect(s):

- Nearby communities lost access to forest and land → impoverishment of indigenous people

## Conclusion:

Land acquisitions in large scale in Indonesia has occurred since colonial era and still continue up to now. The area is going larger and larger . Colonialism makes Indonesia integrated with jaringan perdagangan internasional.

