

Report for Institutional Program for Younger Researcher Overseas Visits, 2010
Center for Southeast Asian Studies
Kyoto University

Name : Retno Kusumaningtyas	Date : Day/30 Month/7 Year/ 2010
Position in CSEAS : Postdoctoral * Check an appropriate entry (Lecturer · Assistant Professor · Research Assistant <input checked="" type="radio"/> Postdoctoral · Ph. D. Student · Master's Student · Undergraduate Student)	
Host Institute (Counterpart, Institute and Country) : Riau University, Center for Agricultural Development Studies, Indonesia *Circle the appropriate entry for host institute (University · Research Institute · Company · Others)	
Term : (Day/14 Month/5 Year/2010) ~ (Day/26 Month/7 Year/2010) (74 Days)	
Research Purpose: * Check any appropriate entries. ① Research/ Laboratory Work ② <input checked="" type="radio"/> Fieldwork ③ Seminar ④ Internship ⑤ Take course or class ⑥ Attend Academic Meeting ⑦ Earn credits ⑧ Other	
Research Area: * Circle the appropriate entry. ① Humanities ② Social Sciences ③ Mathematics and Physics ④ Chemistry ⑤ Engineering ⑥ Biology ⑦ Agriculture ⑧ Medical Science, Pharmacy and Dentistry ⑨ <input checked="" type="radio"/> Integral Area of Studies ⑩ New Multidiscipline	
Outline of Overseas Visits (About 300~400 words) <p>This initial period of fieldwork concentrates on the subject of migration occurring in Riau Province, Sumatra, in particular in the around Bengkalis and Siak Districts, while also assessing the practical necessities and implications of implementing fieldwork for the further research subjects. For this work I envisage collecting demographic data and reference material to determine the previous condition of the village population in the specific research site, and subsequently comparing these to the current conditions in order to establish what shifts have taken place and whether these show any unusual patterns. Possible changes was determined include such factors as ethnic, cultural and social shifts in the population, urbanization, etc., of the research site.</p> <p>Since the main research site is located near the border of a protected forest area, the execution of the fieldwork requires permits from the Ministry of Forestry of Indonesia in Jakarta, as well as local government in Riau Province. During the processing of the permit application in Jakarta, the work was concentrated on collecting (demographic) reference material at the government institutions located in Jakarta, such as National Library, Indonesian Science Institute, Ministry of Man Power and Transmigration, Ministry of Forestry, and Central Biro of Statistic. An independent research office, KITLV Jakarta (Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies) was also visited to obtain information about related research that is or has been carried out by researchers based in the Netherlands. After obtaining the permits from the Ministry of Forestry, the research works were largely concentrated in Riau Province. The activities included obtaining a local permit, enhance working contacts at the Riau University on subjects related to my research subject, conducting an initial orientation of the possible research site, determining the specific research site, establishing contacts and conducting initial interviews with members of the village communities and local officials, a reference collection at the provincial and local levels, etc. Initial orientation of research site has been conducted in 3 sites, preliminary interview has been conducted in Tanjung Leban village, Air raja Sub-village, and Bunga Raya Village. The first 2 sites are settlements created by spontaneous and unregulated migration of people within local area and Javanese ethnic coming from North Sumatra. The third site is a village created by government sponsored transmigration project in 1980s.</p>	
Research Achievement on this Program (300~400 Words) <p>During the reference and data collection, many of the literature found are documentation that covers about government sponsored transmigration project. The reference and data that documenting a spontaneous population movement and self-initiated is still very limited. Only by conducting direct interviews with the actors / local community can give descriptions of the condition, the level of movement, the caused and the execution of the migration.</p> <p>References on government sponsored migration from Java to the outer-island (particularly Sumatra) was found dated back from the colonial period in 1905. Both Dutch and later Indonesian government sponsored migration were targeted to reduce population pressures in Java and to some extent Bali and Madura. Under Dutch colonial rule, about 200 thousands of people were moved from 1905 until around 1943. Indonesian government has moved over 6 millions people to Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Moluccas, Nusa Tenggara archipelago and West Papua from early 50s to late 90s.</p> <p>Until today, this program is still at place in the current government policies. However, since 2000 this program has lost its charm following various problems and conflicts occurring in the settlement areas. Since the implementation of the migration program in both by Dutch and Indonesian governments, migrant community in the outer islands has gone through many changes. Population increase of the migrated community is something that cannot be avoided after a period of time. This increase can be natural caused such as migrants' children have grown up and start a new household of their own, or arrival of the relatives and other member of the originating community from Java stimulated either by success story of the migrant or by no available of land in Java to do cultivation. This development stimulates a recent type of self-initiated and un-regulated migration to search for new agricultural lands. This type of migration is further added to by migrant movement caused by agricultural failure on non-fertile land and marshy areas allocated by the government as well as commodity development that has been occurring such as palm oil industry in Riau Province. In the current situation, when all lands in Indonesia have a certain status and function, this further movement of migrated community through out Indonesia is facing a number of imputations. This activity is often attributed to forestland encroachment, natural resource degradation, and land use conflicts.</p>	