

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

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| <b>Name :</b> Retno Kusumaningtyas  | <b>Date :</b> Day/ 25 Month/ 10 Year/ 2010 |
| <b>Position in CSEAS : Postdoctoral</b><br>* Check an appropriate entry ( Lecturer · Assistant Professor · Research Assistant · <u>Postdoctoral</u> · Ph. D. Student · Master's Student · Undergraduate Student )   |  |
| <b>Host Institute (Counterpart, Institute and Country) :</b><br>Riau University, Center for Agricultural Development Studies, Indonesia<br>*Circle the appropriate entry for host institute ( <u>University</u> · Research Institute · Company · Others )   |  |
| <b>Term :</b> (Day/ 3 Month/ 8 Year/2010 ) ~ (Day/21 Month/ 10 Year/2010 ) ( 80 Days)   |  |
| <b>Research Purpose:</b> * Check any appropriate entries.<br>① Research/ Laboratory Work ② <u>Fieldwork</u> ③ Seminar ④ Internship ⑤ Take course or class ⑥ Attend Academic Meeting<br>⑦ Earn credits ⑧ Other   |  |
| <b>Research Area:</b> * Circle the appropriate entry.<br>① Humanities ② Social Sciences ③ Mathematics and Physics ④ <u>Chemistry</u> ⑤ Engineering ⑥ Biology ⑦ Agriculture<br>⑧ Medical Science, Pharmacy and Dentistry ⑨ <u>Integral Area of Studies</u> ⑩ New Multidiscipline   |  |
| <b>Outline of Overseas Visits</b> (About 300~400 words)<br><p>This is the second fieldwork for my research focused on the migrant community in Riau Province, Sumatra, Indonesia. In the beginning of this field work, I spent the time conducting a search on data and references on the subject of the Indonesian government's projects related with transmigration program, particularly the transmigration project with Riau Province as the destination. Several weeks were spent in Jakarta to visit some government offices in Jakarta, such as the Office of the Ministry of labor and Transmigration, the Office of Ministry of Forestry and Plantations, the Office of the Indonesian Research Institute for Science, the office of National Development Planning Agency and the Center for National Statistics Bureau. In the middle of the field work period, I got the opportunity to exchange research knowledges and experiences with some Indonesian scholars during the summer seminars held co-organized between CSEAS and Indonesian Research Institute for Science in Jakarta.</p> <p>Further, the fieldwork was done mostly in Riau Province. A number of institutions in the city of Pekanbaru, such as the Forestry Service Office of Riau Provincial Government, Library of the Governor Office and the University of Riau. The office of Siak District government was also visited to obtain data and information on the subjects related to this research. During this fieldwork, a few weeks were spent in the Bunga Raya Village located in Siak District, in the northeast of the province. Numerous interviews with local residents were managed to be conducted to get first hand information about the migrant community livelihood, motivations and trends occurs in the field. During research in the Bunga Raya Village, I got the chance to learn about the management of an oil palm plantation company operated near the research village. Knowledge about the management and the imposed policies in the oil palm plantation companies is very important because of the fact that more than 80% of migrant communities in the Riau Province are engaged in oil palm plantations to sustain their lives.</p> <p>At the end of the period of this fieldwork, I attended a symposium which was very useful for my research. A one day symposium held in Riau University has provided an forum to exchange information on research and interests of the researchers from Indonesian Research Science Institute, Bogor Agricultural University, Gajah Mada University, Riau University and Kyoto University on the issues and topics that are relevant to my study in Riau.</p> |  |
| <b>Research Achievement on this Program</b> (300~400 Words)<br><p>References on government policies and project plans related to the transmigration program have been found in various government offices in Jakarta such as from the office of the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration and the office of the National Development Planning Agency. Many references on previous studies both regarding policies on transmigration and the execution of projects were found at the center of documentation at the Indonesian Research Science Institute. Collection of references and data about the transmigration program, combined with the development of industrial timber and oil palm plantation were also found in the library of the office of the Ministry of Forestry and Plantations. In addition, several opportunities to perform interviews with a number of scholars who are conducted research on the related subjects, and officers or policy makers responsible for the resettlement project were also successfully obtained during this fieldwork.</p> <p>However, as the previous fieldwork had to put up with, the data and references on policies, research records and trends that covers problems of self-initiated and spontaneous migration were hard to find. To gain a better knowledge about this issue, many data on population growth in Riau province in recent decades were collected.</p> <p>It appears that in the last few years, Riau Province has become increasingly attractive for migrants. Rapid industrial and commodity development occurred in this province in the last few decades have become the major factors that make this region was chosen as the destination for migrants. The commodity development was started with the oil exploitation in Riau around 1936, and then followed by massive exploitation of forest wood around 1975. These commodity developments continue with the introduction of timber plantation industries in the province in the late 1980s. The timber plantation industries began to bloom in the early 1990s in this province. Other type of commodity development that has significant influences on the flow of migration to this province is the development of oil palm industry. This began in the early 1980's. The development of oil palm plantation is very fast, from about 2.000 hectares in 1980s to over 2.3 Million hectares in 2010. Various government policies and programs has been undertaken to boost the development of this industry.</p>   |  |