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[JPE] Journal Registration Eksternal Kotak Masuk x

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Dr. Simon Batterbury simonpjb@unimelb.edu.au lewat jou... Sen, 27 Apr 2020 13:23 kepada saya

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Username: prudensiusmaring

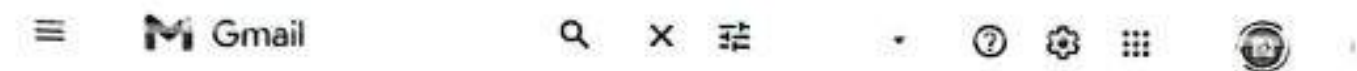
Password: p

Thank you,
Dr. Simon Batterbury

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[JPE] Submission Acknowledgement

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Prudensius Maring:

Thank you for submitting the manuscript, "The Strategy of Shifting Cultivators in West Kalimantan in Adapting to Market Economy: Empirical Evidence behind the Gap of Interdisciplinary Communication" to Journal of Political Ecology. With the online journal management system that we are using, you will be able to track its progress through the editorial process by logging in to the journal web site:

Manuscript URL:

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Username: prudensiusmaring

If you add an OCHID ID, please change https to http to make it work.

If you have any questions, please contact me. Thank you for considering this journal as a venue for your work.

Dr. Simon Batterbury
Journal of Political Ecology

Journal of Political Ecology

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Prudensius Maring <prudensius.maring@budiluhur.ac.id> Sen, 27 Apr 2020 14.13
kepada Simon

Dr. Simon Batterbury:

Thank you for your response. I wait for the further review process.

Dr. Prudensius Maring
Faculty of Communication Science,
Budi Luhur University



Simon Batterbury <simonpjb@unimelb.edu.au>
kepada saya

Sen, 27 Apr 2020 14.15

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32 dari 35

[JPE] The Strategy of Shifting Cultivators in West Kalimantan in Adapting to Market Economy: Empirical Evidence behind the Gap of Interdisciplinary Communication Kotak Masuk x

D Professor Simon P J Batterbury simonpjb@unimel... Kam, 6 Agu 2020 06:59 kepada saya

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refereeing is not finished but i am sending you a version with line numbers. they are referring to that in comments.

Journal of Political Ecology
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P Prudensius Maring . <prudensius.maring@budiluhur.ac.id> Kam, 6 Agu 2020 12:12 kepada Professor

Thank you for this email. I have received a version of the article with the line number.

Regards,
 Dr. Prudensius Maring

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The Strategy of Shifting Cultivators in West Kalimantan in Adapting to Market Economy: Empirical Evidence behind the Gap of Interdisciplinary Communication

by

Faculty of

Abstract

Issues of climate change and expansion of land tenure by large scale forestry and plantation companies continue to have an effect on the shifting cultivation system that 300 – 500 million world population of subsistence farmer households in 64 developing countries rely on. This study employed a qualitative approach by conducting in-depth interviews and observations of village communities in West Kalimantan in 2018. The rampant conversion of farmer's land to large scale companies with their market economy based management has resulted in the decline of the shifting cultivation system and it has compelled shifting cultivators to ineptly enter the arena of market economy. Shifting cultivation today is no longer a mere subsistence strategy in meeting dietary needs, but it is also a strategy to maintain claim over land that have been handed over to companies. Concurrently, people have been developing community plantations with industrial commodities in the form of rubber and oil palm, which still maintain subsistence features. The changes occurring in villages have led to contradictions since land, as a farmer's basis of business, has decreased in size while the alternative of working in forestry and plantation companies is obstructed by their lack of skills and knowledge. Theoretically, this study opens up communication and synergy between the perspectives of cultural ecology and political ecology in order to understand the socio-politico-economic complexities haunting the village community's subsistence strategy. Practical implication of the study emphasizes the importance of developing land-based village economy in order to open communication among stakeholders and to position villagers as the main beneficiaries in the long run.

Keywords: Shifting cultivation, subsistence, adaptation, market economy, cultural ecology, political ecology, Kalimantan.

1. Introduction

The existence of shifting cultivation as a tropical agricultural system garners pros and cons among academicians, governments (Li et al. 2014), and environmental activists. Arguments against shifting cultivation are commonly established on the interest of global environmental conservation agenda. Its opponents consider shifting cultivation as a trigger for land and forest fires. Their opposition is translated into policies and regulations restricting and prohibiting the use of fire for land clearing in cultivation activities (Thung 2018), although using fire to clear land is not only practiced by cultivators. Arguments in support of shifting cultivation consider it as a source of livelihood for communities (Ajijur et al. 2017; Dove 2015). Shifting cultivation is a reflection of a community subculture with a technology capable of conserving the natural environment and economically ensuring to fulfill the subsistence needs of the community. Its proponents is of the opinion that shifting cultivation can protect the community from economic fluctuations that are beyond the control of farmers (Li et al. 2014).

These pros and cons do not directly affect the existence of shifting cultivation. As of today, the practice of shifting cultivation, which is known as the oldest agricultural system in the world, continues in various regions throughout Latin America, Central Africa, South Asia, and Southeast Asia. Approximately 200 – 500 million people living in highlands and mountainous regions practice shifting cultivation. Shifting cultivation is generally practiced by families of small scale farmers in 64 developing countries (Ajijur et al. 2017; Kingwell-Banham and Fuller 2012; Li et al. 2014; Ole Mertz and Thilde Bech Bruun 2017; Rösler 1997). The conditions of shifting cultivation in those countries reflect the socio-economic conditions inherent within the practitioners of shifting cultivation with their particular socio-economic rationality.

As mentioned above, one of the groups against the practice of shifting cultivation is government with its complexities of politico-economic interests at the national level, international level, and among other stakeholders.

52 The intensity of the climate change issue along with the advent of the global agenda on REDD (Reducing Emissions
53 from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) for the last three decades, have targeted the practice of shifting cultivation
54 (Li et al. 2014b; Chan and Takeda 2016; Terauchi et al. 2014; Li and Feng 2016). Shifting cultivation is considered
55 as one of the triggers and contributors of carbon emissions. In Indonesia, for instance, shifting cultivation is thwarted
56 by regulating and prohibiting land clearing by fire (Thung 2018). These rules and prohibitions have hindered the
57 implementation of traditional technology in managing shifting land. On the other hand, shifting cultivators have been
58 made into a scapegoat as perpetrators burning forest land (Dressler et al. 2017). While in fact, land clearing by fire is
59 also carried out by large scale forestry and plantation companies in areas adjacent to lands used by shifting cultivators.

60 In addition to issues of climate change and the REDD agenda, since the end of 1960s the Indonesian
61 government has maintained a politico-economic agenda to strengthen economic investments that are against the
62 practice of shifting cultivation. The advent of Law No. 1/1967 concerning Foreign Investment and Law No. 6/1968
63 concerning Domestic Investment serves as the initial clash between the traditional economic system and the large
64 scale modern economic system supported by the manufacturing industry in natural resources management (Anton
65 Minandi and Putri Irma Maulani 2019). Similar regulations continue to be reinforced until today. State forest areas
66 categorized as production forest and other land uses (outside forest area) are allocated for the interest of companies
67 engaged in forestry (industrial forest plantation) and wide scale plantation (Sri Palupi et al. 2017). The traditional
68 system run by communities, such as shifting cultivation is considered slow, small scale, and a hindrance to large scale
69 investments. These communities are perceived as lacking the capacity to manage large scale forestry and plantation
70 businesses (Li et al. 2014; Bissonnette and De Koninck 2015).

71 Currently, the process of issuing land use permit for companies are often adomed by conflicts between the
72 community, the company, and the government (Bissonnette and De Koninck 2015). Conflicts occur on account of two
73 main reasons: First, before issuing permit to companies, in reality the land areas have been utilized by local
74 communities for residential and agricultural economic activities like shifting cultivation, manual labor, settlement,
75 and community plantation. Second, before issuing permit to companies, communities have claimed tenure of the land
76 areas through traditional land-tenure system. These two main reasons have led to conflicts and open, latent
77 confrontations commonly occurring in the process of land acquisition (Bissonnette and De Koninck 2015; Bullinger
78 and Haug 2012; Vos 2013). Companies that hold industrial forest plantation concession permit are unable to carry out
79 operations since their land areas are claimed, cultivated, and utilized by communities in the form of shifting
80 cultivation, community plantation, hunting ground, and settlements. A report by Sawit Watch, Vos (2013) states that
81 there were 660 conflicts between communities and oil palm plantation companies.

82 The arrival of large scale companies as a symbol of market economy is proportionate with the expansive
83 need for land areas, yet it is contrary to implications of reduced land availability for people in villages. In the oil palm
84 plantation sector, for instance, a land area of 11.4 million hectares had been utilized to achieve export of 33 million
85 tons of crude palm oil (CPO) with income amounting 20.75 billion US dollars in 2015. The Indonesian government
86 planned to allocate 10.15 million hectares of production forest for non-forestry use out of the total 68.99 million
87 hectares of production forest (Sri Palupi et al. 2017). This description indicates a potential loss of land source for
88 shifting cultivation use. This has implications on the field wherein community members shift their source of livelihood
89 to community plantation. Another alternative is they become employees at forestry and plantation companies around
90 their village. The advent of oil palm plantation in Kalimantan complete with its product manufacturing industry, for
91 instance, has caused socio-economic issues at the community level such as lack of livelihood opportunities for the
92 community, labor injustices, and violence against indigenous community (Petrenko, Paltseva, and Searle 2016; Sirait,
93 2009; Vos 2013).

94 The description above shows the complexity of the problem affecting the shifting cultivation system that
95 villagers practice. Shifting cultivation system cannot be illustrated as a subsistence strategy supported by a subculture
96 that develops in a vacuum. Communities tenaciously practice shifting cultivation in response to socio-economic
97 pressures coming from outside the villages via large scale companies with the support of formal regulations and
98 policies. The current performance of shifting cultivation is always within the context of stakeholders' interest
99 communication and relationship behind contentions of ecology, subsistence culture, and unstoppable external socio-
100 economic pressures. Such complexity is formulated in the following problem statement: What is the strategy of
101 subsistence shifting cultivators in West Kalimantan in adapting to market economy pressures like?

102 103 2. Literature Review

104 Shifting cultivation is a land use system that employs natural mechanism through a fallow land phase
105 simultaneously along with wood vegetation to provide food subsistence needs for families of small farmers (Ajijur et
106 al. 2017; Dove 2015; Li et al. 2014). Since the 1990s, shifting cultivation system in Southeast Asia has gone through

necessities in the form of rice, corn, CGPRT crops, and vegetables can be bought at traditional markets is beginning to develop. However, I contend that such awareness does not necessarily mean total independence as buying food product from the market requires availability of cash, which is acquired by working in plantations and forestry companies.

Theoretically speaking, efforts to understand shifting cultivation system as a subsistence strategy in a complex socio-economic background requires communication among the actors and synergy between the perspectives of cultural ecology and political ecology. Past studies on shifting cultivation system in the perspective of cultural ecology often stop at analyzing environmental issues and human behavior observed in association with the cultural core carried out by the community. The cultural core element includes organizations of livelihood system, economic system, social organization, and technology implemented by a community (Clifford Geertz 2016; McCullough 2019).¹³ Such emphasis gives the impression that the environmental issues confronted by the community is unrelated with politico-economic issues or apolitical in nature. In contrast, the perspective of political ecology (Friedmann 2015; Karl S. Zimmerer and Thomas J. Bassett 2003; Ring 2020; Zanotti et al. 2020) develops the argument that environmental issues are always associated with policy implications, political awareness, history, social network, and issues of affiliation to communities suffering from injustice (Mathevet et al. 2015; Willow and Wylie 2014). The actors behind the two perspectives above need to develop communication and synergize in understanding the issue of shifting cultivation as a strategy of ecological-economic adaptation that is constantly affected by national policies, global-national politico-economic interests, fair tenure rights over natural resources, and issues of global climate change (Ndamani and Watanabe 2015; Sima et al. 2015; Thung 2018). The synergy of both perspectives is expected to have implications on changing land use and management of shifting cultivation in the interest of environmental-ecology, socio-economic conditions of small farmer families, and market economy.

On a practical level, the study underscores the importance of cultivated land based village economy development agenda, which can open communication among stakeholders and position villagers as the subject in management and long term beneficiaries because cultivated land is the basis of farmer's activities. Alternative partnership scheme between the company and the community as provisioned in formal regulations¹⁴ needs to ensure that the rights of local community are fulfilled and provide freedom to the community to enhance their competence so they can adapt to the world of market economy independently and sustainably. As mentioned earlier, the process of converting farmer's land in rural areas not only have an effect on the practice of shifting cultivation, it also causes socio-economic problems affecting rural communities (Vos 2013). At this point, it is necessary to gain the support of applied research to accurately map out the distribution of shifting cultivation, ensure the occurring changes, and ensure the demography of shifting cultivators (Li et al. 2014). Additionally, support is also necessary from applied research and village development communication for improving land management, agroforestry technology, community plantation business management, increasing skills of farmers, and access to market information so that farmers can adapt to surrounding changes in a calculated manner (Olsson and Jerneck 2010). Applied research and real actions need to be conducted in the social economic backdrop faced by shifting cultivators in order to directly respond to the community's actual needs.

5. Conclusion

Shifting cultivation that a lot of small farmer families depend on is under dynamic social economic pressures. The extensive feature of shifting cultivation system, in which the aim of increasing production is achieved by expanding and clearing new land areas, is currently facing social economic and technical limitations due to the expansion of company land and policies that restrict shifting cultivation. The expansion of large scale companies directly takes over land tenure as the basis of shifting cultivation activities. Economic pressure from outside the villages has pushed for technical adaptation of management on the shifting cultivation system and triggered socio-economic adaptation among shifting cultivator communities. The adaptation process, on the one hand, is a response to the limited sources of land, while on the other hand it is also a response to policies and rules that inhibit shifting

¹³ Geertz's research in Indonesia with his cultural ecology perspective brought about the agriculture involution theory which depicts shifting cultivation as a form of human adaptation to its natural environment with extensification, scattered, and expansive features. The incessant change of land use in rural areas today makes it difficult for shifting cultivation features to apply as Geertz described.

¹⁴ Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia: Permen-LHK RI Number: P.12/Menlhk-II/2015 on Industrial Forest Plantation Development.

569 cultivation. Shifting cultivation today is not only a subsistence strategy for fulfilling dietary needs, it is also a strategy
570 to maintain claim of control over land areas that have been handed over to companies.

571 The endless conversion of land areas for shifting cultivation controlled by farmers into the hands of large
572 scale companies and the presence of market economy based land management have resulted in the decline of the
573 shifting cultivation system and have driven shifting cultivators to ineptly enter the arena of market economy. The
574 villagers' initiative to develop community plantation with industrial commodity basis in the form of rubber and oil
575 palm is an attempt to adapt to social economic conditions of the market outside of the village. Nevertheless, the
576 business of oil palm and rubber plantations on the one hand still maintains a feature of subsistence while on the other
577 it still has an element of uncertainty since most of the community plantation's land areas exist in concession areas
578 owned by plantation and forestry companies in forest zones. Such conditions cause vulnerability among the
579 community because they can be accused as encroachers and violators of forestry rules. The socio-economic change
580 that villagers undertake is triggered by land conversion to companies and shrinkage of farmer's land in the village,
581 which are not supplemented by reinforcing employment alternatives in the forestry and plantation sector. Community
582 members have lost the competition and do not meet employment requirements of companies demanding particular
583 skills and knowledge capacity.

584 The conceptual-theoretical implication of the study is to open communication and synergy among different
585 perspectives about the subsistence strategy that is shifting to adapt to market economy. The complex economic and
586 environmental problems can be understood through research that synergizes both cultural ecology and political
587 ecology approaches. The expansion of large scale companies in rural areas by expansively taking over the
588 community's arable land areas needs to undergo transformation. This is important because continued exploitation can
589 coopt the community's existence as farmers whose basis of business is their land. Accordingly, the practical
590 implication of the study is to state the importance for every cultivated land based village economy development agenda
591 to position villagers as the subject in management and as long term beneficiaries because land is the basis of farmer's
592 activities. The alternative of partnership schemes between the company and local community needs to provide freedom
593 to the community to enhance their competence so that they can adapt to the dynamics of market economy.

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[JPE] The Strategy of Shifting Cultivators in West Kalimantan in Adapting to Market Economy: Empirical Evidence behind the Gap of Interdisciplinary Communication

Kotak Masuk ✕

Prudensius Maring prudensius.maring@budiluhur.ac.id [lwa...](#) Sel, 3 Nov 2020 08:28
kepada Simon

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Dr. Simon Batterbury

I would like to say thanks for the review process of my article. Can I get information about the progress of the review? Thank you.

Regards,

Dr. Prudensius Maring,
Faculty of Communication Science,
Budi Luhur University

 Journal of Political Ecology

<https://journals.uair.arizona.edu/index.php/JPE>


Simon Batterbury <simonpjb@unimelb.edu.au>
kepada saya

Sel, 3 Nov 2020 09:42

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My computer broke during Lockdown, and one of the referees lost a parent. I will check when I can get back on a computer

Dr. Simon Batterbury | A/Prof | School of Geography | University of Melbourne, 3010 VIC, Australia | simonpjb@unimelb.edu.au

Visiting Professor, [LEC](#), Lancaster University, UK, Europe.

<http://www.simonbatterbury.net>

 From: Prudensius Maring <prudensius.maring@budiluhur.ac.id>

Sent: Tuesday, November 3, 2020 12:28 PM

 To: Simon Batterbury <simonpjb@unimelb.edu.au>

Subject: [JPE] The Strategy of Shifting Cultivators in West Kalimantan in Adapting to Market Economy: Empirical Evidence behind the Gap of Interdisciplinary Communication

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29 dari 35

[JPE] Editor Decision Kotak Masuk



Professor Simon P J Batterbury simonpb@unimelb.edu.au Sel, 3 Nov 2020 10:49
 kepada saya

Inggris Indonesia Terjemahkan pesan Nonaktifkan untuk: Inggris

Prudensius Maring:

We have reached a decision regarding your submission to Journal of Political Ecology, "The Strategy of Shifting Cultivators in West Kalimantan In Adapting to Market Economy: Empirical Evidence behind the Gap of Interdisciplinary Communication".

Our decision is to request substantial revisions. The reviewers below elaborate what you need to do. send me back a checklist along with a revised version, showing how you have addressed all of their points. the second reviewer knows the political economy contexts which she says is lacking in the present version so you may find some useful material there.

The request for a map is essential - photos are useful. We have no word limits. The references need to be in correct format in text and ref list. Page 1 needs to be like previous papers with author, affiliation, acknowledgements added. Reference to political ecology literature is essential - eg work of Nancy Peluso, Tania Li, Tess Tombourou on oil palm in Kalimantan . You may have some of that, but we are a political ecology journal only. The second referee provides some additional literature.

Because we are a volunteer journal, we would appreciate it if you follow the format of a previous paper. While spacing and so-on we can change easily, what delays publication is getting the reference list in the right format. Remember, titles of chapter or articles are in lower case, there is no space between the author initials, with multiple authors the format is Bloggs, J., N. Smith, A. Smith and A. Jones, and we use 'hot links' or URLs only where there is a permanent link to a readable text, like in an OA journal or a UN document (not a link that just takes you to a paywall, which happens with papers published in subscription only journals). Sometimes if you are working on a university computer connected automatically to your library, you can access papers yourself but other readers will not be able to. Thanks

good luck

Professor Simon P J Batterbury
 University of Melbourne
simonpb@unimelb.edu.au

Reviewer B:

This review offers some valuable insight into the changing priorities of the

Reviewer B:

This paper offers some valuable insight into the changes occurring at the forest frontier as Dayak swidden cultivators interact with the arrival of industrial palm oil. A more robust analysis of the literature already on this topic would help to both position this study's new contribution to this scholarship and to improve the paper's structure.

1) Though political ecology is stated in the abstract and mentioned in the literature review, how political ecology is used as a theoretical framework is not made clear.

2) The argument that processes of expanding industrial plantations are pushing swidden cultivators into new market economies is an important one, but requires further detail about what livelihood challenges, or constraints and opportunities swidden / shifting cultivator farmers are facing. Identifying challenges or opportunities would make a new contribution to the literature.

It is important that the author makes clear what is the new contribution to the literature that this paper offers. The literature review section (which needs a different title) requires further analysis bringing together key studies that have examined prior studies to then demonstrate what is new about this work.

More specificity is needed of what kinds of individuals/households are able to adopt different strategies. What social factors enable farmers access to land, and to certain cash crops or other livelihood strategies? Do all farmers have the option to farm rubber or palm oil smallholdings? You mention in the discussion section (which you have titled 'practical and theoretical implications') that a shrinking availability of land is an issue for farmers – is access to land generational? Are younger farmers facing more difficulties? Or particular ethnic groups? Do all the Dayak sub-tribes have the same access to land? What are the implications of the increased adoption of palm oil smallholdings for the future should prices fall etc?

Need a map at least of the general geographic location.

4) Referencing is not consistent – keep in text citations to just surname of author and date (some had first name, or initials too).

5) The paper needs heavy English editing, and the discussion needs to be synthesised with further analysis.

Points by line

Line 32. The existence of shifting cultivation isn't really the focus of debate amongst scholars, there is clear empirical evidence they exist.

Reword.

Need to refocus the discussion in the first paragraph; what is the debate around shifting cultivation really about? Best to be specific when you describe shifting cultivation, this is commonly described as swidden cultivation – unless a broader farming practice is referred to.

In the introduction, rather than just broadly stating that there are various positions for and against shifting cultivators, it is important here to briefly state why scholars suggest that these practices are targeted and vilified, and viewed for example as perpetrators of land clearing and fires.

Line 42. 'These pros and cons do not directly affect the existence of shifting cultivation.' This is unclear. Do you mean that the debate around the suitability of swidden farming has not altered the practice?

Lines 43-49: This is very broad data. For brevity and relevance, focus this discussion on shifting cultivation in Indonesia, and in West Kalimantan most specifically. Similarly, highlight the debate around shifting cultivation in the Indonesian context specifically.

Line 71-72. This sentence is not clear. Take care to ensure that the first sentence of each paragraph clearly sets out the focus of the paragraph that follows.

The introduction would benefit from a clearer focus. As it is, it covers very broadly debate around proponents and adversaries of shifting cultivation but would benefit from focusing this debate into the specificity of the Indonesian context – there is a lot of literature on swidden, expanding industries and land accumulation in Indonesia. Set up the overall issue you will cover, and argument that you will make in the paper.

Most importantly, make a stronger case for why the strategy of subsistence shifting cultivators need to adapt to market economy pressures.

The problem question needs rewording.

103. This section should really be a theoretical analysis of the literature. This section seems to cover similar points as does the introduction.

104. Reword this definition of shifting cultivators – not clear.

107-109: reference needed

109-110: what transformation?

Line 116: Did you do this review of 152 scientific publications? This sentence is not really needed.

Line 113: This paragraph seems to give background to when studies of

shifting cultivation began but does not really provide any substance to what is needed here – a theoretical framework.

The literature review needs to be revised to be a theoretical analysis of the literature, and propose a theoretical framework through which the data will be analysed. What is the link to political ecology?

Line 92. 'The study used qualitative approach with an inductive workflow that focused on empirical facts.' This statement is very broad. Need more specificity here. What informed your choice of methods? Link the brief discussion of methods to the theoretical framework that you will propose.

Line 198. I recommend to protect respondents' anonymity to remove even the initials of the respondents.

Line 205. Think more about bias, this sentence is unclear – all researchers bring their own values and understandings to the field, please reword.

In the methods, briefly detail in what language participants were interviewed, and gender, ethnicity and average age of interviewees to provide a little more specificity of what social groups were represented in your sample.

In the analytical approach and methods, add further detail about the case study sites. Briefly detail the ethnic groups in the 3 villages of focus, their histories of arrival, the landscape type, dominant forms of farming. Also need detail here about the arrival of industrial companies.

Line 216. You mention analytical framework – what was this?

Need to draw more on political ecology related literature to inform the methods discussion.

Line 225-250. This detail should be revised as background to the case study. Clarify briefly what ethnic groups lived in each village, and their farming practices etc as I have already suggested. Synthesising this section can also help to reduce word length.

Line 266. This quote is not necessary, best to be incorporated into the detail of the study sites. Indeed throughout the discussion section, the lengthy quotes don't add significant value. Quotes that ensure that the respondents' views are reflected in their own words are important, but these lengthy quotes detailing the communities' livelihoods could be shortened.

Line 284. This first sentence is not clear, so it does not set up what this paragraph is about. What fields? Boundaries to what?

Line 307. Need briefer quotes, this can be incorporated into the discussion as it doesn't really give a sense of local preferences over land release.

Discussion lacks specificity about the local communities' preferences for land release – what did the arrival of companies mean for shifting cultivation?

The data outlines the different communities' engagement with smallholding farming and swidden but lacks analysis as to their engagement with and the implications of the arrival of industrial palm oil.

Line 493. Practice and theoretical implications – change this to discussion. This section needs further analysis and a clearer argument.

Line 560 – Conclusion. Again, this could be more coherent and cogent, with detail of the new contribution of this study and its implications.

Relevant political ecology literature to consider on swidden cultivators and changing land use in Kalimantan – and the differentiated impacts to different social groups:

(Elmhirst et al., 2017; Maharani et al., 2019; Thaler and Anandi, 2017; Toumbourou and Dressler, 2020)

On responses to and the implications of palm oil: (Acciaoli and Oetami, 2016; McCarthy, 2010)

Acciaoli, G., Oetami, D., 2016. Opposition to oil palm plantations in Kalimantan: divergent strategies, convergent outcomes, in: Cramb, R., McCarthy, J.F. (Eds.), *The Oil Palm Complex: Smallholders, Agribusiness and the State in Indonesia and Malaysia*. NUS Press.

Elmhirst, R., Siscawati, M., Basnett, B.S., Ekowati, D., 2017. Gender and generation in engagements with oil palm in East Kalimantan, Indonesia: insights from feminist political ecology. *J. Peasant Stud.* 44, 1135–1157. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03066150.2017.1337002>

Maharani, C.D., Moellono, M., Wong, G.Y., Brockhaus, M., Carmenta, R., Kallio, M., 2019. Development and equity: A gendered inquiry in a swidden landscape. *For. Policy Econ.* 101, 120–128. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.forpol.2018.11.002>

McCarthy, J.F., 2010. Processes of inclusion and adverse incorporation: oil palm and agrarian change in Sumatra, Indonesia. *J. Peasant Stud.* 37, 821–850. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03066150.2010.512460>

Thaler, G.M., Anandi, C.A.M., 2017. Shifting cultivation, contentious land change and forest governance: the politics of swidden in East Kalimantan. *J. Peasant Stud.* 44, 1066–1087. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03066150.2016.1243531>

Toumbourou, T.D., Dressler, W.H., 2020. Sustaining livelihoods in a palm oil enclave: Differentiated gendered responses in East Kalimantan, Indonesia. *Asia Pac. Viewp.* n/a. <https://doi.org/10.1111/apv.12265>

Reviewer C:

The manuscript is written in a reflective manner as opposed to a reactionary manner, and this is good for unfolding the stories and providing an in-depth picture of the social dynamics within the field setting.

I feel that the manuscript has depths, dimension and substance and should be accepted for publication in *JPE*.

Nonetheless, I would like to point out substances which relate to market, state and society within the realm of political economy which could be of pertinence to improve the manuscript's quality. As with many of the industrialized nations, Indonesia, a state capitalist economy, experiences tension and struggle in its use of market mechanism vis a vis state intervention to promote economic growth and distribution. The recently promulgated 2020 Omnibus Law called Undang Undang Cipta Kerja/Undang Undang Sapu Jagat was drafted to stimulate investments and stipulate economic growth through less protection for workers and deregulation in land and business permit acquisitions. This generates widespread fear of landgrabs, deforestation, community marginalization and environmental destruction.

As well, Indonesia is going through a post-commodity boom period due to the plummeting global commodity prices, a backlash from the currently mercantilist European Union which heavily restricts the import and sale of Indonesian palm oil in Europe on the grounds of human (worker) rights' abuse and economic stagnation due to the corona virus pandemic, with President Joko Widodo seeing the need to form political coalitions and incorporate the interests of oligarchs accustomed to the largesse during the commodity boom period, including commodities such as palm oil, rubber, coffee, chocolate, etc.

The state (the Government of Indonesia - GOI) in conjunction with the People's Representative Council (DPR) surreptitiously protects the interests of national and international business lobbyists, whereas local governments at the provincial and regency levels (along with government-backed indigenous organizations) are keen to side with investors, large plantation owners and the market capitalist ideology in order to promote regional investments, trade and income.

From a policy maker's perspective, a development strategy should aim to introduce socio-economic improvements that match local resources with agro-climatic endowments, providing agricultural production models that can be adopted sustainably and profitably by local farmers and migrant workers. Nonetheless, a partnership scheme between indigenous landowners and plantation estates which started in 1989 by the World Bank Group and the GOI remained until today: indigenous landowners would provide land to the estate in return for obtaining a productive smallholding and access to agricultural inputs and guidance as well as low interest loans from Bank Indonesia. This resulted in the development of more-or-less 200,000 ha plasma holders and 80,000 ha nucleus estates.

My experience suggests that grievances by indigenous landowners include unwanted land conversion, rejection of large estates, unfair partnership schemes, deception, environmental pollution, horizontal conflict within and between communities, and internal company management. Because of discrepancy between national and customary tenure systems, often government licenses are located on land owned or claimed by local communities. Protests flared out only after Suharto's downfall. Presently, communities negotiate access, but often lured into unfair deals, feeling either forced to join the scheme or because of impatience waiting for land values to increase.

Government representatives may make false promises to community groups such as for participation in a plantation scheme and for providing compensation, only to find out that the promises do not materialize. However, local community groups also know how to take advantage of unclear land tenure and press charges for compensation. The government's impacts on the welfare of smallholders and landless farmers may seem serendipitous, but it is no coincidence that the legal system is almost always subservient to the predatory demands of political and economic elites surrounding these commodities. Major oil palm players invest in the political and national security system by offering commissionaire positions to departmental officials and actively providing financial support to actors in the parliamentary committees. Political parties, political leaders and armed force generals forge formal relationships with wealthy donors and business tycoons to ensure their interests are represented in legislation and policy making.

Coupled with fluctuations in global commodity pricing and trade uncertainty, little room is left for the GOI other than to succumb itself to the capitalist, institutional and political 'imperatives' encapsulated within the nation's clientelism-based economy and the vagaries of discriminating global trade apparatuses and agreements. It is therefore difficult for the GOI to avoid multidimensional captures, resulting further in the alienation and marginalization of community user groups and the environment. The GOI's domestic and foreign economic policies are almost always piecemeal, ad-hoc and capitalistic in nature albeit the recent nationalization and protection of its major mineral corporations such as Freeport and Antam.

The economic policies and regulations made by the GOI are much more a reflection of its negotiation tactics and adaptation strategies with various impinging parties as opposed to that of being firmly grounded ideological, institutional and legal foundations for generating trade and economic growth, distributing social welfare and preventing capital flight.

Firstly, the manuscript is rich in description, explanations and discussions of the micro setting and puts forward best practices in community and ecological protection through the lens of micro interactions among groups and individuals within local settings.

Nonetheless, the manuscript does not take account of structural inequalities on a wider scale and explain how such best practices can be reverberated across the socio-economic-political scales for the protection of local communities and the environment across scales.

To add depth and dimension to the manuscript, I encourage the writer(s) to incorporate a political economy analysis of state-market-society interactions at the regional, national and international levels and discuss how these shape the landscape for promoting and/or deterring community and ecological protection at the local level.

Secondly, it would be beneficial to provide historical backgrounds/accounts of Indonesian economic development policies, land regulations and indigenous protection measures and the controversies and contestations which surround them across time.

I would also suggest highlighting the changes which took place in those regulations and measures and discuss how they can create space for community and ecological protection.

Thirdly, I would suggest discussing the newly promulgated Omnibus Law and observe the implications which it may have on the continuity or discontinuity of Joko Widodo's other policies and strategies vis a vis changes in the labor structure, investment climate and rising class politics.

I wish you the very best and am looking forward to your published paper in JPE (Scopus Q1! Aspired by Ristekbrin in Senayan!).

[JPE] The Strategy of Shifting Cultivators in West Kalimantan in Adapting to Market Economy: Empirical Evidence behind the Gap of Interdisciplinary Communication Kotak Masuk x

Prudensius Maring prudensius.maring@budiluhur.ac.id Sab, 21 Nov 2020 16:05 kepada Simon

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Dear Prof. Simon P. J. Batterbury

I sent back a revised version of my article and a checklist of responses to points from two reviewers and editors. Both files are attached. I am waiting for the information if there is anything that needs to be fixed. Thank you very much for allowing me to improve this article.

Regards,

Dr. Prudensius Maring, Faculty of Communication Science, Budi Luhur University

Journal of Political Ecology https://journals.uair.arizona.edu/index.php/JPE

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CHECKLIST OF REVISED POINTS
Based on note from Prof Simon and Reviewers 3 Nov 2022

No.	Points to revise	Revision information
A.	Points from Prof Simon P J Batterbury	
	The request for a map is essential - photos are useful.	I've added maps of Indonesia, West Kalimantan, Ketapang; and some photos. The map is put after the sub analytical approach and methodology
	The references need to be in correct format in text and ref list.	I've fixed the writing of references in text and bibliography.
	Page 1 needs to be like previous papers with author, affiliation, acknowledgements added.	I have prepared it.
	Reference to political ecology literature is essential - eg work of Nancy Peluso, Tania Li, Tess Toumbourou on oil palm in Kalimantan . You may have some of that, but we are a political ecology journal only. The second referee provides some additional literature.	I've integrated the main references to political ecology (Peluso, Tania Li, Toumbourou, and several others suggested by reviewers).
	Because we are a volunteer journal, we would appreciate it if you follow the format of a previous paper	I've adjusted the previous article.
	titles of chapter or articles are in lower case,	Sudah disesuaikan.
	There is no space between the author initials, with multiple authors the format is Bloggs, J., N. Smith, A. Smith and A. Jones.	I have adjusted to the provisions.
	Use 'hot links' or URLs only where there is a permanent link to a readable text, like in an OA journal or a UN document (not a link that just takes you to a paywall, which happens with papers published in subscription only journals).	I have adjusted to the provisions.
	Use 'hot links' or URLs only where there is a permanent link to a readable text, like in an OA journal or a UN document (not a link that just takes you to a paywall, which happens with papers published in subscription only journals).	I've made sure the URL is permanent for direct access to the pdf article.
B.	Points from Reviewer B	
	1) Though political ecology is stated in the abstract and mentioned in the literature review, how political ecology is used as a theoretical framework is not made clear.	I have fixed this point in the literature review, analysis method, and discussion. In the discussion section, I add a sub-discussion on the challenges of shifting cultivators from a political ecology perspective.
	2) The argument that processes of expanding industrial plantations are pushing swidden cultivators into new market economies is an important one, but requires further detail about what livelihood challenges, or constraints and opportunities swidden / shifting cultivator farmers are facing. Identifying challenges or opportunities would make a new contribution to the literature.	Responding to the reviewer's notes, I changed the review literature with a new subtitle, namely "shifting cultivation, ecological and economic changes". I have integrated several points in the sub methodology to ascertain the ethnic groups affected in the case of shifting cultivation and make new adaptations. In the sub-results and discussion, at the end of each sub, I add a table on the economic-ecological characteristics of shifting cultivation, smallholder rubber plantations, and smallholder oil palm trees. In the discussion section, I have refined the analysis in the perspective of political ecology - in 4 subsections.
	It is important that the author makes clear what is the new contribution to the literature that this paper offers. The literature review section (which needs a different title) requires <i>further analysis bringing together key studies that have examined prior studies to then demonstrate what is new about this work.</i>	
	More specificity is needed of what kinds of individuals/households are able to adopt different strategies. What social factors enable farmers access to land, and to	

<p>certain cash crops or other livelihood strategies? Do all farmers have the option to farm rubber or palm oil smallholdings? You mention in the discussion section (which you have titled 'practical and theoretical implications') that a shrinking availability of land is an issue for farmers – is access to land generational? Are younger farmers facing more difficulties? Or particular ethnic groups? Do all the Dayak sub-tribes have the same access to land? What are the implications of the increased adoption of palm oil smallholdings for the future should prices fall etc?</p>	
<p>3. Need a map at least of the general geographic location.</p>	<p>I have added a map to show the research location.</p>
<p>4) Referencing is not consistent – keep in text citations to just surname of author and date (some had first name, or initials too.</p>	<p>I have improved the consistency of writing references in text and bibliography.</p>
<p>5) The paper needs heavy English editing, and the discussion needs to be synthesised with further analysis.</p>	<p>I have done the editing of the manuscript in English.</p>
<p>Points by line:</p>	
<p>Line 32. The existence of shifting cultivation isn't really the focus of debate amongst scholars, there is clear empirical evidence they exist. Rerword.</p> <p>Need to refocus the discussion in the first paragraph; what is the debate around shifting cultivation really about? Best to be specific when you describe shifting cultivation, this is commonly described as swidden cultivation – unless a broader farming practice is referred to.</p> <p>In the introduction, rather than just broadly stating that there are various positions for and against shifting cultivators, it is important here to briefly state why scholars suggest that these practices are targeted and vilified, and viewed for example as perpetrators of land clearing and fires.</p>	<p>I have revised the first paragraph without accentuating the debate among stakeholders - the substance of the argument is seen in the next paragraph's revision, the emphasis is more on the different point of view. This change is seen in the revised first and second paragraphs (focus on the case of shifting cultivation in Indonesia).</p>
<p>Line 42. 'These pros and cons do not directly affect the existence of shifting cultivation.' This is unclear. Do you mean that the debate around the suitability of swidden farming has not altered the practice?</p>	<p>I understand what the reviewer means. This line 42 has changed with the revised paragraph changes.</p>
<p>Lines 43-49: This is very broad data. For brevity and relevance, focus this discussion on shifting cultivation in Indonesia, and in West Kalimantan most specifically. Similarly, highlight the debate around shifting cultivation in the Indonesian context specifically.</p>	<p>I have revised this paragraph with an emphasis on the Indonesian context, seen in paragraph two of the introduction.</p>
<p>Line 71-72. This sentence is not clear. Take care to ensure that the first sentence of each paragraph clearly sets out the focus of the paragraph that follows.</p> <p>The introduction would benefit from a clearer focus. As it is, it covers very broadly debate around proponents and adversaries of shifting cultivation but would benefit from focusing this debate into the specificity of the Indonesian context – there is a lot of literature on swidden, expanding industries and land</p>	<p>I deleted this paragraph to avoid a broad discussion. I focus on looking at the initiatives of shifting cultivation communities to face the pressures of the market economy, as seen in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the introduction. The arguments for why shifting cultivators adapt to the market economy are discussed in paragraphs two, five and six.</p>

<p>accumulation in Indonesia. Set up the overall issue you will cover, and argument that you will make in the paper.</p> <p>Most importantly, make a stronger case for why the strategy of subsistence shifting cultivators need to adapt to market economy pressures. The problem question needs rewording.</p>	<p>The research question has been revised in more focus, seen in the formulation of paragraph six in the introduction.</p>
<p>103. This section should really be a theoretical analysis of the literature. This section seems to cover similar points as does the introduction.</p>	<p>I have rewritten the literature review by giving the sub "shifting cultivation, ecological and economic change". This sub-section directs the review to see why people are currently moving into the market economy. I have changed the way of writing the review literature differently from the introduction.</p>
<p>104. Reword this definition of shifting cultivators – not clear.</p>	<p>It has been revised, and is changing with an emphasis on "shifting cultivation, ecological and economic change". This article does not specifically dispute the differences between swidden and shifting cultivation, as seen in the sub-literature review.</p>
<p>107-109: reference needed</p>	<p>It has been revised, seen in paragraphs one and two of the literature review section.</p>
<p>109-110: what transformation?</p>	<p>This point (transformation) does not appear again in the revised version of the article, it is seen in paragraph one of the review literature.</p>
<p>Line 116: Did you do this review of 152 scientific publications? This sentence is not really needed.</p>	<p>The paragraph that raises the question has been deleted, because it is not needed after the changes in the literature review section.</p>
<p>Line 113: This paragraph seems to give background to when studies of shifting cultivation began but does not really provide any substance to what is needed here – a theoretical framework.</p> <p>The literature review needs to be revised to be a theoretical analysis of the literature, and propose a theoretical framework through which the data will be analysed. What is the link to political ecology?</p>	<p>The paragraph that raises the question has been deleted, because it is not needed after the changes in the literature review section.</p>
<p>Line 192. 'The study used qualitative approach with an inductive workflow that focused on empirical facts.' This statement is very broad. Need more specificity here. What informed your choice of methods? Link the brief discussion of methods to the theoretical framework that you will propose.</p>	<p>I have revised this sentence in the first line of the methodology and analysis section. Explain the importance of primary data and field research.</p>
<p>Line 198. I recommend to protect respondents' anonymity to remove even the initials of the respondents.</p>	<p>I have revised it, eliminating the mention of informants' names (abbreviations) for the convenience of informants.</p>
<p>Line 205. Think more about bias, this sentence is unclear – all researchers bring their own values and understandings to the field, please reword.</p> <p>In the methods, briefly detail in what language participants were interviewed, and gender, ethnicity and average age of interviewees to provide a little more specificity of what social</p>	<p>I have revised the biased sentence shown in paragraph two of the methodology and analysis. Information has been added on ethnicity, language use, gender, agricultural systems, company arrivals (see paragraphs two, three, four in the methodology and analysis section).</p>

<p>groups were represented in your sample.</p> <p>In the analytical approach and methods, add further detail about the case study sites. Briefly detail the ethnic groups in the 3 villages of focus, their histories of arrival, the landscape type, dominant forms of farming. Also need detail here about the arrival of industrial companies.</p>	
<p>Line 216. You mention analytical framework – what was this?</p> <p>Need to draw more on political ecology related literature to inform the methods discussion.</p>	<p>I have revised in paragraph five the methodology and analysis - directing the framework of political ecology. Similar changes also occurred in the literature review and discussion section.</p>
<p>Line 225-250. This detail should be revised as background to the case study. Clarify briefly what ethnic groups lived in each village, and their farming practices etc as I have already suggested. Synthesising this section can also help to reduce word length.</p>	<p>I integrated the points of the two paragraphs into the methodology and analysis section (see paragraphs two, three and four, section on methodology and analysis).</p>
<p>Line 266. This quote is not necessary, best to be incorporated into the detail of the study sites. Indeed throughout the discussion section, the lengthy quotes don't add significant value. Quotes that ensure that the respondents' views are reflected in their own words are important, but these lengthy quotes detailing the communities' livelihoods could be shortened.</p>	<p>I have integrated the quote into the description in the paragraph.</p>
<p>Line 284. This first sentence is not clear, so it does not set up what this paragraph is about. What fields? Boundaries to what?</p>	<p>I have revised the sentence, as seen in the fourth paragraph in the subsection "shifting cultivation as a dual strategy".</p>
<p>Line 307. Need briefer quotes, this can be incorporated into the discussion as it doesn't really give a sense of local preferences over land release.</p> <p>Discussion lacks specificity about the local communities' preferences for land release – what did the arrival of companies mean for shifting cultivation?</p> <p>The data outlines the different communities' engagement with smallholding farming and swidden but lacks analysis as to their engagement with and the implications of the arrival of industrial palm oil.</p>	<p>I have integrated the quote into the description in the paragraph.</p> <p>The implications of the company's presence on land acquisition are discussed in paragraphs four, five and six of the subsection "shifting cultivation as a dual strategy". The discussion section also emphasizes the implications of land acquisition for current shifting cultivators.</p>
<p>Line 493. Practice and theoretical implications – change this to discussion. This section needs further analysis and a clearer argument.</p>	<p>I have changed the subsection to "discussion". There are four aspects discussed, shifting cultivation and community plantations synergize into a market adaptation strategy, the challenges of shifting cultivation from a political ecology perspective, the need for a synergy of political ecology and cultural ecology approaches, the need for communication and integration of shifting cultivation in the village development agenda.</p>
<p>Line 560 – Conclusion. Again, this could be more coherent and cogent, with detail of the new contribution of this study and its</p>	<p>I have revised the conclusion section to refer to the discussion and research questions.</p>

	implications.	
	Relevant political ecology literature to consider on swidden cultivators and changing land use in Kalimantan – and the differentiated impacts to different social groups:	I have referenced and added the reference recommended by the reviewer.
C.	REVIEWER C	
	<p>Firstly, the manuscript is rich in description, explanations and discussions of the micro setting and puts forward best practices in community and ecological protection through the lens of micro interactions among groups and individuals within local settings.</p> <p>Nonetheless, the manuscript does not take account of structural inequalities on a wider scale and explain how such best practices can be reverberated across the socio-economic-political scales for the protection of local communities and the environment across scales. To add depth and dimension to the manuscript, I encourage the writer(s) to incorporate a political economy analysis of state-market-society interactions at the regional, national and international levels and discuss how these shape the landscape for promoting and/or deterring community and ecological protection at the local level.</p>	<p>My article builds on primary data from field research that focuses on a specific location. In the discussion, I relate to wider cases in other places, especially those in Kalimantan and Sumatera. The results of this study intend to open a new way of seeing changes in the subsistence strategy carried out by shifting cultivation in synergy with smallholder plantations. It is important to open up future studies that focus on providing the basis for the changing movements of shifting cultivators.</p> <p>In general, the description in the introduction, literature review and discussion includes aspects of political economy and political ecology.</p>
	<p>Secondly, it would be beneficial to provide historical backgrounds/accounts of Indonesian economic development policies, land regulations and indigenous protection measures and the controversies and contestations which surround them across time.</p> <p>I would also suggest highlighting the changes which took place in those regulations and measures and discuss how they can create space for community and ecological protection.</p>	<p>The historical background of Indonesia's economic development policies has been discussed in the introduction, seen in paragraphs three, four and five. The policy on land conversion and its implications for society is briefly discussed in the introduction to the fourth and fifth alines; It is also seen in the discussion section that highlights the implications of land conversion that must stop and take into account the socio-economic carrying capacity of village communities.</p>
	<p>Thirdly, I would suggest discussing the newly promulgated Omnibus Law and observe the implications which it may have on the continuity or discontinuity of Joko Widodo's other policies and strategies vis a vis changes in the labor structure, investment climate and rising class politics.</p>	<p>I decided not to discuss the Omnibus Law extensively because the implications that will occur need more detailed observation in the future. However, in the introduction I have discussed this in paragraph four and provided a footnote on the Omnibus Law as an example of economic policies that were born at this time as a consequence of policies that have been implemented since 1967 and 1968 through the foreign investment law and in country.</p>

Jakarta, 20 November 2020

Dr. Prudensius Maring

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Meet

[JPE] The strategy of shifting cultivators in West Kalimantan in adapting to the market economy: empirical evidence behind gaps in interdisciplinary communication Kotak Masuk ✕

Prudensius Maring prudensius.maring@budiluhur.ac.id Jum, 4 Des 2020 10:24
kepada Simon

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Dear Prof. Simon Batterbury

I have sent the revised article on November 21, 2020. Hopefully, the article has been received.

Thank you very much.

Regards,

Dr. Prudensius Maring,
Faculty of Communication Science,
Budi Luhur University

Journal of Political Ecology

<https://journals.uair.arizona.edu/index.php/JPE>



Simon Batterbury <simonpb@unimelb.edu.au>

Jum, 4 Des 2020 12:02

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Yes it is taking me hours

A/Prof. Simon Batterbury | School of Geography | 2.36, 221 Bouverie St, University of Melbourne | 3010 VIC | Australia | simonpb@unimelb.edu.au +61 383449319

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Simon Batterbury <simonpb@unimelb.edu.au> kepada saya

Sab, 5 Des 2020 18:34

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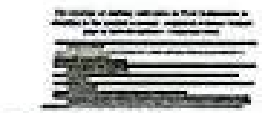
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Meet

Some questions remain to clarify in text. I worked very hard on this to get into decent English and to cut back repetition. I probably lost over 1000 words, just by cutting out repetition of the key points. The contribution of the article is still not really obvious, for example if you look at Meluan-Sugana's case study from South Kalimantan the political ecology angle is much clearer. There, farmers protested and managed to expel the oil palm company. And she has much discussion of corruption and the buying off of local government

A/Prof. Simon Batterbury | School of Geography | 2.36, 221 Bouverie St, University of Melbourne | 3010 VIC | Australia | simonpb@unimelb.edu.au +61 383449319

& Visiting Professor, LEC, Lancaster University, UK, Europe
<http://www.simonbatterbury.net> | [Journal of Political Ecology](http://JournalofPoliticalEcology) <https://journals.oxford.com/doi/10.1017/jpe.2019.10>
Socially just publishing outlets <https://simonbatterbury.wordpress.com/2015/10/25/let-of-decent-open-access-journals/>



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Here you go.

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[JPE] The strategy of shifting cultivators in West Kalimantan in adapting to the market economy: empirical evidence behind gaps in interdisciplinary communication

Kotak Masuk x

Prudensius Maring prudensius.maring@budiluhur.ac.id lew... Sen, 7 Des 2020 06.16
kepada Simon

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Dear Prof. Simon Batterbury

I am very grateful to Prof. for the substance and English editing process to improve my article. I will include the complete response in the attached note. I am ready to complete what is needed.

Regards,

Dr. Prudensius Maring,
Faculty of Communication Science,
Budi Luhur University

Journal of Political Ecology
<https://journals.uair.arizona.edu/index.php/JPE>

Prudensius Maring prudensius.maring@budiluhur.ac.id.. Sen, 7 Des 2020 08.16
kepada Simon

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Prudensius Maring <prudensius.maring@budiluhur.ac.id>

Sel, 8 Des 2020 12:27

kepada Simon

Spaces

Dear, Prof. Simon Batterbury

Meet

I was pleased when I saw that my article was published. I am very grateful to Prof. Simon Batterbury, the team of editors, and reviewers for the opportunity to learn to improve articles on political ecology and publish them in the Journal of Political Ecology. Thank you very much.

Regards

Prudensius Maring

Balas

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