

This book shows that the development of the world market-oriented plantations transformed Jember from a less developed economy, into a leading center of the agricultural production in colonial Indonesia. The relationship between the plantations and farm agriculture presented an interesting phenomenon. The plantations did not destroy the farm agriculture producing food crops. The scarcity of foods was rarely reported to have happened to the region. Even the development of plantations was parallel with the rising capacity of the region to produce foodstuff. The region was not only able to produce large quantities of rice, but also exported the surpluses to other places. The case of Jember challenges the established views that the commercial plantations had a detrimental impact on the peasant economy. The plantations in Jember was able to stimulate the active involvement of the indigenous people in production for export market.



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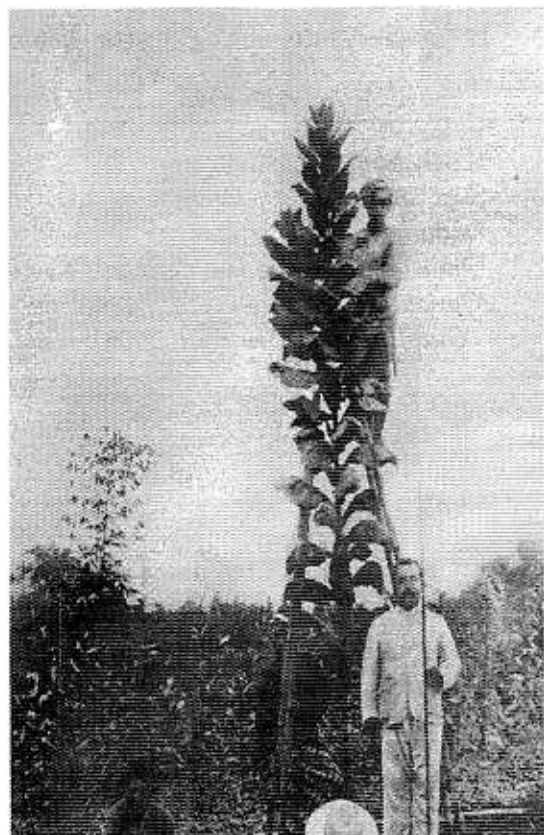
The Development of Plantations in Jember During the Late Colonial Period 1859-1942



Nawiyo

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANTATIONS IN JEMBER

**DURING THE LATE COLONIAL
PERIOD 1859-1942**



Nawiyanto

**Lembah Manah
2008**

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PREFACE

This book is developed from a 1996 research project financed by The Committee on Summer Course in Indonesian Modern Economic History. I joined the first course program, which was held in Yogyakarta on July 3-29, 1995. The program was jointly organized by the Department of History Gadjah Mada University in cooperation with the Leiden University. Minor improvement has been to the earlier version of the manuscript. It is expected that the book could enrich our understanding to the socio-economic history of Jember in particular and Besuki residency in general.

I would like to thank to The Committee for providing me a research grant to investigate the history of plantations in Jember. My special thanks go to a number of individuals: Dr. J. Thomas Lindblad of the Leiden University, the Netherlands who helped me in many ways, including research skills and improving my English. Dr. Vincent J.H. Hauben, also from the Leiden University, taught and provided me with valuable materials during the course. I also express my deep thanks to Dr. Bambang Purwanto of the Gadjah Mada University for the opportunities to join the course and for giving me generous financial support to do research and to translate an Indonesian economic history text book. My

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A proverb says: "Tiada Gading Yang Tak Retak". Any errors and shortcomings in this book are all my own responsibility. I hope that the book could make a valuable contribution to the understanding of the economic history of Jember.

Jember, 2008

Author

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Some scholars have often depicted the 19th and 20th centuries in Indonesian history as a period of change. Such a picture is given for example by Wertheim, Soemardjan, Kuntowijoyo, Suhartono.¹ Even in an influential work by Kartodirdjo focusing on a different theme, a similar depiction is also found.² According to Burger, the changes resulted from the intensification of western influences.³ The influences penetrated into the Indonesian society through the establishment of plantation enterprises. According to Houben, the influences grew not only through formal channels but also informal channels, and even the latter ones were far more important than the former ones.⁴

1 W.F. Wertheim, *Indonesian Society in Transition: A Study of Social Change* (s Gravenhage: W. van Hoeve, 1959); Soemardjan, Selo, *Perubahan Sosial di Yogyakarta* (Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, 1990); Kuntowijoyo, "Social Change in an Agrarian Society: Madura 1850-1940", PhD Thesis (New York: Columbia University Press, 1980); Suhartono, *Apanage dan Bekel: Perubahan Sosial di Pedesaan Surakarta 1830-1930* (Yogyakarta: PT Tiara Wacana, 1991).

2 Sartono Kartodirdjo, *Pemberontakan Petani di Banten* (Jakarta: Pustaka Jaya, 1984), p. 13.

3 D.H. Burger, *Perubahan-Perubahan Struktur Dalam Masyarakat di Jawa* (Jakarta: Bhara Karya Aksara, 1983), p. 125.

4 V.J.H. Houben, *Kraton and Kampung* (Leiden: KITLV Press, 1994), pp. 289, 352.

taken in Panarukan and Bondowoso in 1934.¹⁶²

It is worth to note here that western plantations played an important role in stimulating the emergence of other economic activities in which different groups of people were involved. The indigenous people got involved in the opening of stalls, which provided daily necessities such as customer goods and foodstuffs. While the Chinese played an important role in textiles and intermediary trade. In addition, in the cow milking business, both the Westerner and Chinese were actively involved. The indigenous people also took a part in this business although still less significant. In 1938 Resident Romondt reported that there were 10 cow milkings in Jember, specifically 5 owned by westerner, 4 owned by Chinese and only one owned by indigenous people.¹⁶³

The establishment of plantations also stimulated to the development of small-scale business. Examples that could be mentioned here are roof tile industry, brick industry, limestone industry and *welit*. These small scale industries served particularly the interests of plantations. The demand for limestone rose significantly since the establishment of sugar industry in Jember. The development of these small scale industries perhaps could be seen as secondary backward linkages of plantations. The main backward linkages of plantation agriculture enterprises in Jember were the establishment of social overhead capital facilities, particularly railroads and irrigation facilities.

162 ANRI, "Memorie van Overgave van den Resident van Besoeki 1931 - 1934", p. 14.

163 The owners of cow milkings were Kwee Oen Kiam (Jember), Tan King Tje (Jember), Tan Bing Hian (Tanggul), The Ing Lian (Kraton), Franke Hoesje (Gurah), Verhoeve (Blater), Lindeman (Kaliwates and Rembang) and Van Dijk (Sempolan).

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

The preceding chapters have demonstrated the development of plantations in Jember during the late colonial period. Several conclusions can be drawn here. The establishment of private plantation enterprises had shifted radically the region of Jember. During three decades under the cultivation system the involvement of Jember economy with the international market remained relatively limited. The region's economic type was still predominantly subsistence in nature. Even though it began to change with the introduction of the state-run coffee cultivation, but its export capacity was still small. In addition, this process also proceeded slowly. The pace of change only began to accelerate with the emergence of the private tobacco plantations, which were subsequently followed by rubber and sugar plantations. The development of commercial plantations transformed Jember from a less important region in economic terms, into a leading center of the agricultural export in Besuki residency.

The operation of plantations requires land and labour. To fulfill the requirement of lands, the western planters leased lands from the local peasants/farmers. In the beginning the leased lands were dry fields (*tegalan*). The decreasing productivity of dry land to lease wer langs.

However, when the expansion of plantations took place, the need of lands increased. This situation pushed them to look for another alternative in obtaining lands. From the government they were granted a number of lands leased on the basis of *erfpacht* rights.

Regarding the labour problem, the case of Jember shows a similarity with that of East Sumatera. Labour was scarce in Jember because the region was still sparsely populated. Therefore, the requirement of labour was met by recruiting labourers from outside especially Madura. Part of the workers was also recruited from the densely-populated parts of Central and East Java. The efforts were made for two major reasons. First, the need of labourers on plantations continued to increase. Second, there was also a shift of plantation area from dry fields to wet fields (*sawah*). The recruitment of plantation workers transformed Jember from a sparsely-populated region to a more densely-populated area. Eventually, the population of Jember soon became the largest one in the residency. A change also occurred in the population composition of Jember. The region population consisted of people from a different ethnic backgrounds: Madurese, Javanese, Usingers, Chinese, Europeans and a few others. With the development of plantations, Jember formed a multiple ethnic society which provide a fertile arena for doing reseach on ethnic relations.

The relationship between plantation agriculture and peasant agriculture in Jember also presented an interesting phenomenon. The establishment of plantation agriculture with an export market orientation did not destroy the peasant especially food production. The scarcity of foods was rarely reported to have happened to the region of Jember. Even the development of plantations was parallel with the rising capacity of the region to produce foodstuff. The region was able to produce large quantities of rice and exported the surpluses to other places. The case of Jember challenged the view put forward for example by Kartodirdjo and Suryo that western plantations had a detrimental impact on food

production and peasant economy. The present study supports research findings by Edy and Padmo that the operation of plantations in Jember did not do harm to the subsistence agriculture. The plantations did not endanger the peasants whose livelihood relied on agriculture. On the contrary, the production of foodstuff experienced a continuing increase, resulting from improvement in irrigation facilities.

In relation to the backward linkages, the establishment of plantations stimulated a number of small scale industries, which were largely at the hand indigenous people, for instances brick industry, roof-tile industry, limestone industry, and welit industry. These served the interest of plantations. However, a more important example of backward linkages was the development of social overhead capital facilities such as irrigation, seaport, roads and railroads. These facilities were built and improved to support the needs of plantations. It was different from the backward linkages, the establishment of plantations in Jember were not followed by examples of forward linkages. The plantations here just produced raw materials which, then, were exported to world market. There was no industry in Jember which produced certain goods using tobacco, rubber or sugar as its raw materials. A good example of forward linkges was probably cigarette industry which utilized tobacco as its raw material. But, this industry failed to emerge in the region of Jember.

However, it is obvious that the establishment of plantations made economic activities in the region of Jember growing. This sector created job opportunities for the indigenous people and immigrants from other places to earn money. In the next turn, the existence of labourers raised the demand for daily necessities such as customer goods and foodstuffs. This created a condusive climate for the emergence of stalls which provided labourer's daily necessities. The involvement of indigenous people in this activity was significant, except in cow milking business. Although the indigenous people also participated the main role was at the hands of European and Chinese.

Finally, it is important to note here that the establishment of plantations in Jember was able to stimulate the active involvement of the indigenous people in export production. The phenomenon was clearly seen in the case of tobacco, but not in the case of rubber or sugar plantations. Beside the plantation tobacco, the smallholder tobacco, which was planted on the initiatives of the peasants, had a paramount position in Jember. The widespread of the smallholder tobacco paved the way for the operation of tobacco dealers (*opkooper*) running tobacco business without developing their own plantations. Their activities frequently became a cause of the strict competition with the planters. The emergence of tobacco leaves stealings and sheds burnings could be seen as side effects of the strict competition, rather than form of social protests.

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