

The Dilemma of Human Security on Palm Oil Plantation in Indonesia

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Submitted: July 12, 2018; accepted: September 6, 2018

Abstrak

Perkebunan kelapa sawit terbukti telah berkontribusi meningkatkan kekayaan dan perekonomian Indonesia. Fakta bahwa Indonesia menjadi pengeksport minyak kelapa sawit terbesar di dunia menjanjikan harapan lebih tinggi bagi pertumbuhan ekonomi negara ini. Sebaliknya, sumber ekonomi nasional dari sektor perkebunan kelapa sawit juga memunculkan kontroversi terhadap masalah lingkungan, kesehatan, dan sosial. Artikel ini membahas masalah yang disebabkan oleh keberadaan perkebunan kelapa sawit di Indonesia dan dilema konsep keamanan manusia. Perkebunan kelapa sawit menawarkan bahan baku pembuatan massal produk ekspor kebutuhan sehari-hari dengan akses mudah dan terjangkau. Fenomena ini kemudian menjadi destruktif ketika melibatkan kepentingan politik terkait kelangsungan hidup ekologis, program peningkatan ekonomi, kesehatan masyarakat sekitar, dan bidang lain dalam studi keamanan manusia. Studi ini tidak hanya menunjukkan fakta bahwa perkebunan kelapa sawit dibutuhkan demi pertumbuhan ekonomi dan pembangunan nasional, tetapi juga menganalisis bagaimana permintaan ekonomi dapat merusak aspek lain dalam keamanan manusia. Banyaknya dampak bagi perekonomian dan pembangunan jangka panjang, membuatnya penting untuk dianalisis. Meskipun ada banyak penelitian tentang dilema keamanan manusia, namun hanya beberapa studi tentang perkebunan kelapa sawit dan perkembangannya di Indonesia. Tulisan ini berupaya memperluas literatur terkait.

Kata kunci: keamanan manusia, dilema, perkebunan kelapa sawit, pertumbuhan ekonomi, pembangunan.

Abstract

Palm oil plantation has proven to have contributions in increasing Indonesian wealth and economy. The fact that Indonesia becoming the biggest palm oil exporter in the world promises a higher expectation for Indonesia's economic growth. Meanwhile, this national economic source generates controversies for the environment, health, and social issues besides its advantages. This article discusses the problem caused by palm oil plantation in Indonesia and how it is dilemmatic to human security concept. Palm oil plantation offered affordable and an easy access to material for mass exported products for daily need. The phenomena then become destructive when it comes to political interest related to ecological survival, economic boosting program, health for surrounding communities, and another field in human security issue. This study does not only show the fact that palm oil plantation is needed for the sake of economic growth and national development, but also analyse how economic demand may destruct another aspect of human security. The numerous impacts for long-term economic and development made it crucial to be analysed. While there are many studies about dilemma on human security, yet, only a few studies on palm oil plantation and its progress in Indonesia. This paper seeks to broaden the related literature.

Keywords: human security, dilemma, palm oil plantation, economic growth, development.

INTRODUCTION

As a concern of sustainable energy, the world is looking for substitutes for fossil fuel, coal, and crude oil. Palm oil is considered as one of the alternatives since it is more eco-friendly for biogas than the others. Furthermore, the oil is also used as a common ingredient in many products, i.e. cosmetics, detergents, soaps, and even pharmaceutical products. The wide range of palm oil utilities has made it

one of the world most consumed oil in food and non-food products (Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute, 2010).

Considering its advantages, the government of Indonesia has made palm oil as the principal export commodity, while indeed utilizes it for daily needs. For decades, the socio-economic impacts are significant; poverty and

unemployment are decreasing leads to a consumptive behaviour. It is clear that workers of palm oil plantation have accesses of more healthcare and education due to secured income (Sheil *et al.*, 2009). Concerning the national economy, the oil contributes 1.5 to 2 percent of the GDP (Indonesia Investments, 2017), a considerable number for Indonesia as a developing country. Thus from a human security perspective, it is clear that palm oil is quite beneficial for society, particularly within the country. In 2004 for example, Indonesia's Agricultural GDP growth—where the palm oil industry is included—managed to reduce poverty line by 1.9 percent especially in rural areas (ADB, 2006). Since the plantation is located in the countryside where the poor people mostly live, palm oil has a direct contribution to unemployment and poverty alleviation.

However, the writers argue that palm oil plantation in Indonesia has contributed to environmental problems. Scholars, as well as non-governmental organisations, tremendously criticise deforestation for palm oil plantation areas. Carbon emission and biodiversity loss could be the main explanation. There are arguments that deforestation also affects the loss of indigenous people's home as well as rare wild animals in Indonesia. Their cultural and spiritual lives are severely changed since they are forced to leave their traditional way of life (WWF, 2007). To this extent, palm oil plantation is harmful to human security. Conflicts regarding land rights also often arise putting the local communities at a pitfall.

Generally speaking, palm oil plantation in Indonesia (and perhaps in other countries) is today contested by desperate environmental problems as well as social complex. Putting attention on the dilemma, this study attempt to answer how the advantages of palm oil could bring reversal dimensions for the society. In the conceptual realm, how does human security itself occur in particular cases as a dilemmatic problem? Addressing the dilemma would conceivably contribute to the manifestation and utilization of the palm oil plantation and industry.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

HUMAN SECURITY: PUTTING THE IDEA

Discussion on the importance of human life was rare

in international studies, at least before the 1990s. As the Cold War ended, concern on the future of global security has emerged. Most of the discussion is relating to the concept of non-traditional security, including human security. Rather than focusing on national security, the idea of human security constitutes the security of the individual. According to the *Human Development Report of 1994* by UNDP—as the concept first introduced—human security comprises of seven areas: economy, food, health, environment, person, community, and politics.

Economic security means every individual entity has a basic assured income. It can be from any appropriate occupation that gives sufficient earnings to fulfil the primary needs in a regular manner. Food security has a meaning that all people at all times have access to basic food both physically and economically. While health security is defined that every person should have minimum guarantee protection from diseases and unhealthy life. Environmental security emphasizes at protecting the human being from both short- and long-term natural environmental threats or disasters.

Personal security denotes protecting people from physical violence in any means; community security means protecting the people in term of preserving their traditional relationships and values as well as from ethnic violence. While political security that may have the first idea regards to ensuring the life of people in society that maintains and guarantees the rights of both individuals and groups. In this manner, they have freedom over ideas and information that mainly are provided and regulated by governments (UNDP Human Development Report, 1994).

From these seven scopes, human security precisely denotes the individuals as the main focus in global development agenda, such concept that initially related to the economy. As a result, securing the people through this concept means building human capabilities to overcome issues including hunger, discriminations, illiteracy, poverty, diseases, restrictions on political freedom, and violence. In this circumstance according to Acharya, those scopes of the human security concept tightly correlate one to another (Acharya, 2007).

These areas, in addition, could accommodate some development policies in many countries. The government

formulates specific strategies based on the diversification for addressing human prosperity in their country. The economic security area, for instance, may assist policymakers to specifically regulate the public and private sector, employment or, when necessary, provide government-financed social safety nets (Human Security Unit – United Nations, 2009).

The dynamic of world politics brings many complexities, particularly when the states have to deal with non-traditional security, including environmental issues as the topic of this paper. In this matter, human security has been believed as one of the concepts in international relations for answering such contemporary problems. The discussion of the ideas has been applied to analyse some cases ranging from the review on refugees and immigration (Jaskulowski, 2017; Young, Loebach, & Korinek, 2018), food scarcity in Africa (Rajaonarison, 2014), energy security (Kester, 2017), climate change (Milman & Arsano, 2014), to even research on culture and local wisdom (Patriadi, Bakar, & Hamat, 2015). Most of the discussion is about sustainable development issues (Ajdari & Asgharpour, 2011).

Nevertheless, explaining the concept is important when it is related to some cases. The idea is human security itself may become problematic. Applying it to the issue of palm oil, this paper attempt to prove that the concept is dilemmatic. An economic and development policy may yield critics from the environmental aspect. The palm oil industry in Indonesia is one of the problematic issues from the human security point of view.

ANALYSIS

PALM OIL DEVELOPMENT AND ITS PROBLEM IN INDONESIA

After Indonesia proclaimed its independence day in 1945, there are still many things left. Plantation and land cultivation is one of the colonial heritages which its system also contributes to Indonesia's foreign policy, especially in international trade. In Indonesia, the colonial heritage is not only about culture, but also implementation in the system such as the import and export. Indonesia's export commodity consists of many fields; palm oil and its products are the examples as stated in the *Journal of Change Management* by Orsato et al. (2013).

"Palm oil is considered as a strategic commodity for the country not only because it is the main cooking oil for the population but also that oil was a key product that rescued Indonesia during the Southeast Asian Economic Crisis in 1998, when palm oil's price shot up to US\$600/barrel. Palm oil plantations in Indonesia grew from 5.06 Mha in 2002 to 6.33 Mha in 2006. Riau, a 9 Mha province, has the highest concentration of peat land in the world and a quarter of Indonesia's palm oil plantations. Substantial growth has been achieved but with high environmental impact. According to the Indonesian Palm Oil Board, in 2006 about 2 million people were employed in the sector, and in 2007 agriculture accounted for 13% of Indonesian GDP, making it one of the largest producers and consumers of agricultural products in Asia" (Orsato, Clegg & Falcão, 2013).

In the Indonesian case, palm oil and its export products are reliable to survive in such crises. Indonesia has plenty of productive lands potential for plantation area, and it is undoubtedly advantageous. In 1998 crises, there were many players on palm oil plantation. They started from a landowner then become international businessmen. This opportunity opened chances for unemployment to work and at the same time decreasing the problem of criminal cases. As a consequence, it helped Indonesia passes through the crisis. Thus, palm oil plantation is beneficial both for the importing countries and Indonesia as exporting country.

Palm oil is also profitable for other countries that are demanding cheap raw material for massive production of food and non-food products. Palm oil plantations grow well and spreading over the country provide a lower cost for industries. Despite the fact that Indonesia is a tropical country whose area consists of 2/3 sea water and 1/3 of land, there are still many hectares of plantation in Indonesia as national resources.

Palm oil is promising for Indonesian national income and development. As one of the biggest exporters of palm oil in the world, Indonesia commits expanding the palm oil plantation. This action is one of the efforts of Indonesia to cope with the growing population number year by year. The problems of a dense population may impact on increasing the unemployment, lower income and educa-

tion, lesser home for people, and high mortality of mothers and babies. The spreading palm oil plantation in Indonesia may solve the problems. More workers for palm oil plantation will generate less unemployment, and higher income to support health service for surrounded people. Besides, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program from the palm oil manufacture also supports the education of workers' children.

The dilemma of economic growth and environmental problems in Indonesia, however, causes problems are getting bigger. Most of Indonesian land which is used to be planted with rice or food sources, now should begin to adopt the era of palm oil plantation in which may impact on deforestation, scarcity of wild animals caused by fired deforestation.

The palm oil plantation is not only for the sake of economic growth but also for development in Indonesia. It is proved that the index of people welfare in Indonesia increases since palm oil plantation exists. However, massive and sustainable development may cause side impact for people and other kinds of living in the field. People working on palm oil plantation may get a better income than becoming conventional rice farmer. The transformation mode of plantation may impact on human living socially. It is a fact that conventional rice farmer should always face a problem with natural condition, the same as palm oil plantation. However, once palm oil is being harvested, the income of workers may rise higher than conventional rice farmer. It is why the palm oil workers or the field owners may change their lifestyle as well, not only the mode of farming.

One of the recommended support for massive palm oil plantation in Indonesia is Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) which always internationally recommending the need for more palm oil plantation. RSPO is one of the non-government parties to declare and pronounce the good of palm oil and its sustainability for future. RSPO also keep promising the good of palm oil production in the future and how it works to promote national wealthy and boosting economic sustainability in Indonesia.

The spread of palm oil plantation in Indonesia may suffer a lot since it is a controversial policy, mainly about the implication of pressing environmental problems. How-

ever, this controversy may reflect as the opposite through RSPO. As been stated by Orsato *et al.*:

"The RSPO is exemplary of thousands of similar initiatives that have emerged in the past three decades,... the RSPO, which has helped to protect the reputation of the industry in the recent past.... As a result, it is estimated that 60–90 million people derive their livelihoods from land classified as 'State Forest Areas,' which cover 70% of Indonesia's territory. Many of its rural lands consist of primary and secondary forests, in which there are agroforestry systems with rotations of 30 years or more, including community planted rubber forests or other cash crops, fruit groves, as well as community-protected sites of cultural significance, such as burial sites in forest groves, in addition to homesteads. Local communities adjacent to palm oil production are remote and fragmented, in terms of their relations with government and corporations. Unsurprisingly, such asymmetry in power distribution leads to a history of bad practices. Local communities are often impoverished and displaced. Palm oil is labour intensive. Its cultivation in what were previously forestlands that have been cleared means that its expansion takes place in what have become relatively unpopulated or low-population density areas" (Orsato et al., 2013).

According to Orsato *et al.* (2013), RSPO can be functioned on two sides. On one side, RSPO stands with the environment and people' need for sustainable green fuel to substitute the fossil fuel. On the other side, RSPO gives strong support to industrial manufacturing players, through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs, by giving the fund for RSPO to be the first layer for industry to pronounce the good impact of palm oil manufacture. Massive production on palm oil manufacture will be seen beneficial for human living. Though, deforestation in Indonesia for palm oil plantation, especially in Sumatera and Kalimantan Island which facing serious environmental problems.

RSPO claims the good side of palm oil plantation for Indonesia's sustainable development may last longer. Palm oil plantation in Indonesia mainly then produced as material for vegetable oil, soap, cooking oil, jam, sauce, ketchup, and other non-food products rely on palm oil which is exported to America. Then, it is not surprising

that funded RSPO from America utters aloud about supporting palm oil plantation in Indonesia.

In Indonesia, environmental degradation is a problem for human living and the extinction of wild animals. The activist who support natural environment system force industrial actors to save the land by obeying moratorium of deforestation and any clearing of peat land in Indonesia. Orsato *et al.* also stated how Greenpeace as one of the worlds' most famous NGO in environmental concern that;

"In November 2007, Greenpeace released a report with the title 'Cooking the Climate,' linking carbon emissions from cleared peat lands in Indonesia to the activities of RSPO members. The NGO demanded that all players and government not only stop Indonesian peat land fires by establishing a moratorium on clearing peat land for the plantation of palms for oil (which would save 1.3 Gt of CO emissions per year) but also that Indonesia's degraded peat lands should be rehabilitated (which would save 0.5 Gt of CO per year). In the same month, Greenpeace welcomed the declaration of the Swedish petrol giant, OKQ8, that would abandon plans to use palm oil in their new Eco20 biodiesel" (Orsato et al., 2013).

Greenpeace, as one of the most prominent environmental activist organizations in the world, against any deforestation, one of them is in Kalimantan, Indonesia; since it is home for orang-utans or other rare wild animals. Wild animal extinction is caused by massive hunting for the sake of deforestation for palm oil plantation. Animal extinction is a world problem. Without the existence of wild animal means there will be no longer natural ecosystem for balanced human living. Then, wild animal extinction is the same with human living extinction. Through Cooking the Climate Program, Greenpeace wanted to save the world by reporting a correlation between carbon emissions from cleared peat lands in Indonesia to the activities of RSPO members. In this point, RSPO has helped to protect the reputation of the industry in the recent past by using a political ecology framework.

DILEMMA ON HUMAN SECURITY: CASE STUDY PALM OIL PLANTATION IN INDONESIA

When the demand for palm oil increasing, the prob-

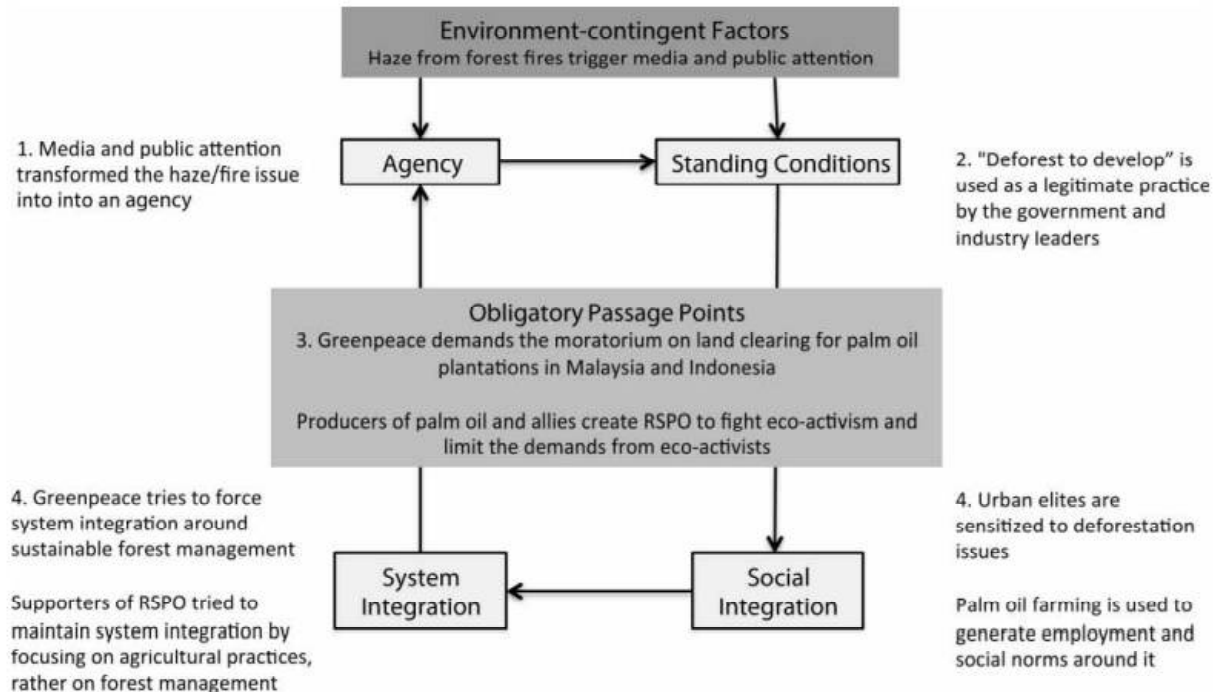
lem becomes complex since it may impacts another aspect of human security. The positive side of palm oil plantation turn into disadvantages if the plantation is extended. On one side, it is useful for the government to meet the challenge on economic expectation, but, on the other side, there are more consequences should be faced by communities in addition to environmental problems caused by the other new palm oil plantation. The demanding need for palm oil products in the world may impact on worsening health problem that insecure the citizens around plantation area.

Indonesia has abundant of natural resources. The land is prosperous for most of the valuable plants. Most of plantation in Indonesia can spread and grow well. Indonesia has *Perseroan Terbatas Perkebunan Nusantara (PTPN)*, a state-owned enterprise in charged to cultivate and manage natural land resources. PTPN is spreading over Indonesia and they manage most of national land plantations in the country such as coffee, palm oil, rubber, cacao, tea, and so on. All resources are productive and potential to support the economy in massive production. However, income from palm oil plantation is the most powerful and effective to boost Indonesian economy quickly. Thus, it is important to put on serious consideration on citizens' lives after the spreading and more demanding palm oil material products from Indonesia.

Sumatera and Kalimantan Island, where the habitat for rare wild animals like orang-utan and rhinoceros located, are being endangered by the industry. More massive palm oil plantation means the less rare wild animal can survive and they may be extinct in a few years ahead.

Economically, there are more people interested in investing on palm oil plantation. The economic benefits can even attract people in politics. To the field observation in one of the biggest palm oil plantations in Kisaran, North Sumatera, can be found a number of palm oil plantation which officially possessed by one of the politicians. As time goes, palm oil then becomes the way to shift economic purpose to political will. As stated in Greenpeace report, most of the big investor on Indonesian palm oil plantation also known has an important position in politics. One of the biggest palm oil plantations in Kisaran is Bakrie Plantation corps. As stated in the report, there are a lot of

Figure 1. Circuits of Political Ecology in Palm Oil Production



Source: Orsato *et al.* (2013: 452).

politicians who get benefits from palm oil plantation in Indonesia. The investment from this business is quite profitable.

People find it impossible not to neglect the tractive power from palm oil investment. For instance, villagers who used to be a landowners or workers in the rice field are now forced and attracted to adopt a new change in land cultivation. The palm oil cultivation now becomes more prestigious than conventional farming. Massive shifts from conventional farmer to be a labour on palm oil plantation also change the people way of life personally, or communally. We can imagine if many people in Indonesia gradually find palm oil more beneficial than rice farming. Then, there will be more people move to this sector and fewer people who still stand for conventional rice farming. The situation which may happen next is a smaller amount of rice stock for domestic consumption. It is proven that more people who migrate to Sumatera and Kalimantan Island. They work to cultivate new palm oil plantation in those islands because it offers more money than rice farming. The idea of food security is then against—if not sub-

verting—the idea of economic security. In some areas, the tremendous expansion of palm oil plantation has contributed decreasing production of rice (Löffler *et al.*, 2014). Thus, disregarding the importance of rice production by putting more concern on palm oil may be harmful for food supply, as rice poses the main food sources in the country.

ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DILEMMA ON PALM OIL PLANTATION

Ecologically, as is stated, the disaster caused by palm oil plantation is a natural disaster. The habitat of orangutan, rhinoceros, and other wild animals living in the forest area are facing the extinction caused by fired deforestation. The home for wild animals is being fired without any expostulation (Greenpeace, 2016). They are forced to leave their home which causing direct attack to human living in the housing land near palm oil plantation. Nevertheless, this ecological interest should face anothers from the political and industrial side.

The Figure 1 points deforestation as a legitimation for industry and government for the sake of development.

Media and public attention are needed to transform the public awareness from haze or the issue of deforestation impact. Here, palm oil issue focuses on generating the employment and social norm around it. Then, the public attentions will not only concern on the negative side of palm oil plantation by deforestation. Meanwhile, RSPO plays its roles to maintain the system integration by focusing on agricultural practices, rather than forest management issue. Then, it means the public will be less attentive to Greenpeace voice to stop deforestation since people needs employment then natural ecosystem. The human need on money and employment is such a big issue than maintaining natural ecosystem, by which it is the main aim of RSPO who is made by an industrial agent on palm oil plantation; to fight on eco-activism and limit their demands.

On the other hand, deforestation for palm oil plantation resides a significant impact on health. Deforestation by burning the plants for palm oil plantation impacts on human, including eye and skin irritation, respiratory inflammation, cardiovascular issues, burns, psychological effects, heat-induced illness, and death (Finlay *et al.*, 2012). More than 90% of the studies on wildfire smoke report incidents of respiratory morbidity (Liu *et al.*, 2015). Johnston *et al.* (2012) estimated that 110,000 deaths each year in Southeast Asia could be attributed to wildfire haze (Chelsea *et al.*, 2016).

Climate change and smog which spread to neighbouring countries are still leaving problems on politics, trade, and environment. RSPO with industries funding are held regularly, and it influences good framing to spread more palm oil plantation. Industries should have an excellent image to people so they will be trusted to do more prominent forest exploitation in the name of "the need for economic and welfare distribution," as Orsato *et al.* stated;

"Until 1997, the environmental degradation of Borneo had not become an issue in either public opinion or politics. In that year, however, fires that had been set to clear land for palm oil plantations engulfed the whole region of Malaysia and Indonesia with dense smoke, causing respiratory problems and creating an international public outcry. The smoke drifted far, polluting distant cities such as Singapore. The link between deforestation and palm oil was established in the media. Eco-activist and non-governmental organizations

(NGOs) that had been campaigning against deforestation and logging in the region exploited the momentum by intensifying campaigns against large organizations involved in the value chain of palm oil. The industry rapidly responded to the attacks and public outcry by organizing a multi-stakeholder coalition led by the largest players in the sector and launched the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)... The reputation of buyer organizations, normally located in wealthy countries, can also be affected by upstream practices throughout the value chain in emerging economies. For this reason, responsible operations throughout the value chain became crucial... The growing number of certifications from companies operating in developing countries is a consequence of these elaborated value chains" (Orsato *et al.*, 2013).

As been stated, Indonesia is facing complex problems related to the increasing needs of palm oil demand from the world in which it created a human security dilemma. Indonesia has been a long time announced as one of the lungs of the world. Unfortunately, it is not enough to boost economy and development for the sake of human welfare. Indonesia as the third world country counts on its palm oil production and exports (Orsato *et al.*, 2013).

Politic and economic interest on palm oil plantation seems do not set for Indonesia land in the future. The land is narrower while rare and wild animals living in Kalimantan or Sumatera Island threaten to be extinct. It is difficult to define that palm oil plantation is not good enough for Indonesian economic sustainability. However, we cannot neglect the further consequences which may impact on Indonesia's generations in the future.

The main considerable issue could be relating to the ecological circumstance that the environmentalists claim. Environmental security underlines the importance of protecting human life from natural threats or disasters. Nevertheless, air pollution is dubious because of the palm expansion.

"...The use of fire to clear forests and facilitate their conversion to oil palm – a process that usually takes five years – has increased GHG emissions from land use change, and can also negatively impact existing oil palm and timber plantations. About 2.6 million ha was destroyed by fire between June and October 2015, and a third of this was peat land.

The use of fire is often associated with land speculation and, overall, the costs of fire largely outweigh the benefits. In 2015, fires resulted in USD 16.1 billion of damages and losses, with an estimated benefit of USD 8 billion for every hectare burned. The fire and haze crisis has exposed and highlighted the weaknesses in land governance in Indonesia” (Pablo et al., 2017).

Based on the above statement, the air pollution caused by deforestation for palm oil plantation, had become a regional issue in Southeast Asia. Forest clearing in Indonesia at the time yielded heavy smog traveling to neighbouring countries, particularly Malaysia and Singapore.

After all, the palm oil plantation in Indonesia absorbs much water for the plant. That is why it is harder for people surrounding the plantation to find fresh water for daily needs. Many people living in the area have recently experienced difficulties in finding clean water, especially in the dry season. Water pollution is also one of the significant impacts induced by palm oil production. Moreover, pesticides and herbicides which used to spray the plantations simultaneously are leaving toxic substances in the water. The communities then encounter double obstacles in the regard of water necessities, the scarcity of fresh water and the poisoned water left by palm oil plantation. For people who live in the surrounding of palm oil plantation, they find it hard to get fresh water, since it is red and oily. The root of palm oil absorbs much water to grow that causing less clean water for human.

As mentioned before, to tackle these problems, RSPO has been made to facilitate dialog among stakeholders while in the meantime promoting sustainable production of the palm oil throughout environmental regards. The new institutional order was designed as a win-win solution for both NGOs that have been critiquing the case and the producers themselves. RSPO has main priority in developing certification or standard on the production. Its development shows the issue is going into a global debate where environmentalists seem to have strong opposing arguments. For such reasons, they argue that the roundtable is no more than a party to consolidate the industries’ political interest maintaining economic benefits in the name of ‘green club’ (Orsato et al., 2013). However, the problem

of clean water scarcity and extinction of wild animal as the impact on palm oil plantation ecologically remains the issue but has not met the solution yet.

CONCLUSION

Regarding the seven concepts of human security, every idea tightly correlates one to another, particularly when it pertains to palm oil plantation cases. In economic security, for instance, the people work in palm oil plantation and its massive production influences another field such as food, environmental and community security. People found the income from palm oil plantation is higher than the conventional earning. It also offers easier access to the people lives in countryside or forest community to make money rather than only relying their life on nature such as wood and conventional farming. However, the expanding of palm oil plantation will make wild animal have no place to live. As a consequence, there will be a potential attack threaten the human who lives in palm oil environment. The danger from wild animals in this term is caused by human since the making of new palm oil plantation need a forest burning known as deforestation.

Related to community security, the process of deforestation also will influence the health security of human. The smog resulted from this process is massively destruct both human and animal within or neighbouring countries. However, as the promising economy, not only people who find livelihood but the palm oil plantation attract the people who concern on political purposes. In Indonesia, for example, some larger politicians invest in palm oil plantation to fulfil the need and support for political interest. However this political security is in the opposite of Amitav Acharya conception, the political security should ensure people living in the social environment who honour their basic human rights. It also to ensure the freedom of individuals and group from government’s attempt to exercise control over ideas and information.

Indonesia as the biggest exporting country on palm oil and plantation in the world faces a dilemma of human security. We cannot heed the benefit from palm oil plantation, both economically and socially. Indonesian palm oil plantation is proved can increase citizen’s wealth. However, the impact of growing land for palm oil plantation

now is arguably triggering bigger problem on the economy, food, health, politics, environmental, and community as studied in the human security field.

Sustainable development sometimes has to deal with the adverse counterpart. Though palm oil industries had made some fora, environmentalists seem to be pessimistic. The roundtable is claimed as a club for securing businesses' political interests due to the environment and human security reasons. For some people, the advantages of the palm oil plantation bring the other problematic circumstances.

Hence, a dilemma is not only regarded as controversial in traditional security issues - particularly military affairs that have been commonly discussed in international politics, but also contemporary security concerns. When the recent security issues undergo its complexity of a human being, it is noteworthy that the human security experiences the dilemma for some reasons. Furthermore, it is crucial to broaden the idea of security dilemma in term of non-traditional security agenda.

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