The Capital Penetration and Its Impact on Rubber Farmers in Tabir Ilir Jambi Indonesia Based on Sceptic Globalization Theory’s Perspective

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Abstract: This paper is challenging the thesis of sceptic globalization theorists about globalization as a means of capital penetration in the Third World. The propositions are that globalization is a transformation of the control of The Third World natural resources through the role of its agents at the global, national and local, capital penetration creates income inequality for the people in the Third World, and the very significant state role in addressing people problems in globalization.

The results of this research support the propositions of sceptic globalization because capital penetration to smallholder rubber in Tabir Ilir conducted through cooperation among rubber importing countries, government and rubber processing factory and rubber local businessmen produce policies on the price of rubber, Standard Indonesian Rubber (SIR), and rubber processing technology. The capital penetration creates income inequality experienced by rubber farmer owner-tapper and rubber farmer-tapper because their rubber products do not meet the SIR, cheaply valued and can not access the rubber factory directly. This condition requires a significant state role in helping the rubber farmers to overcome the problems their facing in globalization.

Keywords: capital, sceptic globalization, rubber farmer, inequality, state role.

INTRODUCTION

This paper is intended to analyze the phenomenon experienced by rubber farmers who continue to experience income inequality, but became a major producer of rubber production in Indonesia. This condition is especially prominent in one of the rubber center in Tabir Ilir Subdistrict, Jambi Province. Historically, the rubber is a type of plant that has long been cultivated in Tabir Ilir Subdistrict, thus becoming an integral part of community life. Based on various data, the majority (79.63%) of the population in Tabir Ilir dependent on the rubber. Although there are some people who cultivate other crops, palm oil (10.88%), for example, but the presence of rubber still can not be shifted out of the top position as the main livelihood of the people Tabir Ilir, as shown in table below.

Employment Types of Tabir Ilir People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>The Employment Types</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rubber Farmers*</td>
<td>8.050</td>
<td>79.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Government Employees (PNS)</td>
<td>95.00</td>
<td>0.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Soldier &amp; Police (TNI-Polri)</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Trader</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>2.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Palm Oil Smallholders</td>
<td>1.100</td>
<td>10.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>555.00</td>
<td>5.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10.109</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Processed Data, 2016.

Rubber in Tabir Ilir is experiencing a long journey, in line with the time taken by the farmers in getting these types of perennials. Seedlings obtained from Singapore in the early 19th century in a way placed in a coffin made of wood and locked tight, then taken sailed to the region by boat (HM, 2008). After arriving at the Tabir Ilir, some seedlings obtained are then sown in lands around the region. Since then the people of this region began to meet and cultivate this plant so that it becomes the owner of the rubber districts widest Merangin District, as raised in Table 1.2 below.

Rubber Data in Merangin District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name of Subdistrict</th>
<th>Large (Ha)</th>
<th>Production (Ton)</th>
<th>Productivity (Kg/Ha/Year)</th>
<th>Amount of Farmers (P)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jangkat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sungai Tenang</td>
<td>1.596</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>1.967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bangko</td>
<td>4.911</td>
<td>2.965</td>
<td>914</td>
<td>2.336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bangko Barat</td>
<td>5.153</td>
<td>2.313</td>
<td>935</td>
<td>2.471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nalo Tantan</td>
<td>4.281</td>
<td>1.585</td>
<td>971</td>
<td>1.035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Batang Masumai</td>
<td>4.797</td>
<td>1.487</td>
<td>959</td>
<td>2.209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Muara Siau</td>
<td>10.741</td>
<td>5.816</td>
<td>962</td>
<td>2.827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Lembah Masurai</td>
<td>4.446</td>
<td>1.819</td>
<td>859</td>
<td>2.057</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cultivation of rubber farmers in the district Tabir Ilir initially still a side business, in addition to growing rice. After the rice harvest is completed or at least not when it is already almost time rice is harvested, then the farmers to plant rubber. Event open land by farmers by way of clearing forest or shrub that is around this area. Event open land is mostly done by the farmer and his family, except for farmers who are quite capable of going to hire someone else to help. For farmers who have more ability than others, obtained land to grow rice and rubber certainly more spacious than the other way around. This is because some farmers already use the machine lumberjacks, at a time when several other peasants still rely axes and machetes, in addition to the amount of labor of course.

The seeds will be planted rubber farmers earned by disconnecting under gum trees large and old that is widely available around the region. Before being planted in an area that has been prepared, the seeds of this rubber are soaked in the river to make it easier to grow. Knowledge and skill exploitation of rubber is not obtained through education or training farmers as the case of other professions. The ability to manage owned rubber farmers in Ilir Tabir is obtained naturally and experience of their predecessors. To get the results of rubber, farmers have to wait up to 10-15 years from the first plantings. Results rubber form if the rubber (Latex) were collected. Tapping to get Latex to manage owned rubber farmers in Ilir Tabir is obtained naturally and experience of their predecessors. To get the results of rubber, farmers have to wait up to 10-15 years from the first plantings. Results rubber form if the rubber (Latex) were collected. Tapping to get Latex is usually done by the farmer and his family. But along with the extent of the area of rubber plantations, farmers need workers other than family. Latex exploitation of rubber is not obtained through education or training farmers as the case of other professions. The ability to manage owned rubber farmers in Ilir Tabir is obtained naturally and experience of their predecessors. To get the results of rubber, farmers have to wait up to 10-15 years from the first plantings. Results rubber form if the rubber (Latex) were collected. Tapping to get Latex is usually done by the farmer and his family. But along with the extent of the area of rubber plantations, farmers need workers other than family. Latex request more appropriate quality for the world market demand is also a factor that makes the farmers took the decision to bring workers from outside eavesdroppers. In addition to being able to produce enough qualified Latex, tappers from outside mostly from Pati, Central Java is also considered to have higher labor productivity than the local rubber tappers.

Cultivation of rubber farmers in the Tabir Ilir not without obstacles. In an effort to get the benefits of rubber, most farmers Tabir Ilir face the problems surrounding Latex poor-quality, low productivity, technology and knowledge and marketing systems are simple. Various problem is of course related to science, technology and marketing network that is still simple owned by farmers. As mentioned above, knowledge management related rubber farmers is only obtained from parents or families who do the same. Knowledge of how to prepare the land, making and planting, maintenance and tapping only obtained by farmers from their interactions with parents and families. The use of technology was also almost non-existent, except for the use of a thickening agent rubber (rubber vinegar) that is used to mix the latex after tapping. The use of fertilizers and diverse use of other technologies such as in the great estates were never done by the farmers. Marketing is still very simple, that is by selling direct to entrepreneurs rubber (toke) within a certain time agreed upon (every month or every three months) after production (Latex) were collected.

Therefore, the resulting product can not be utilized by farmers directly as is the case of rice, the farmers need others for further utilization. Latex produced by farmers stored or sold to the processing plant, either directly or indirectly through toke. As a result, there is a significant price difference obtained farmers compared with the gains toke. For example, if the price in the Latex market IDR 9,000, - per kilogram, the products produced by farmers is only valued between IDR 5,000, - up to IDR 6,500, - per kilogram at the toke. Yet according to Napitupulu (2004), the selling price of rubber is considered feasible in accordance with the minimum requirements of farmers, especially smallholder rubber farmers, is USD 1,191 per ton,
or in the range of IDR 11,000 per kilogram on the assumption of the IDR against the US dollar is USD. 10,000. Differences gains increasing farmers because farmers have to pay for the care of rubber, transportation and other labor. In the midst of such conditions Tabir Ilir rubber farmers cultivate the plant continues to operate it in their own way. The gains from the exploitation of rubber farmers used to meet the various needs of their lives and families. Although the gains are not as big as that obtained by the companies as a result of a variety of the above problems, but the rubber remains the foundation of life in the Tabir Ilir rubber farmers.

If traced its history, the people of Indonesia with the introduction of rubber started from a fascination with success and profit companies, the Dutch plantations, although still a sideline business of the main activities of the farmers of food crops, such as rice and pulses (Padmo, 2004: 110). As we know that the increase in the price of rubber in the world market in 1910 and 1911 ranges make a variety of the Dutch plantations continue to increase the number of plantation area (Anonymous, 2006: 11). Although in 1920-1921 occurred a significant decline in price in the market, but it did not last long because in 1922 and 1926 returned an increase in selling prices in the market along with the rapid advancement in the American automobile industry. Habits are made public when it is planted the seeds of the rubber in the area of land that has been harvested their crops or in areas newly opened before the crop is planted on it (Geertz, 1963; Padmo, 2004: 110). Furthermore, the rubber is left alone until it was when manufactured sap. Work done by the community owner wiretapping alone without involving other people. While marketing depends on the price set by the Dutch plantation company as the sole rubber container production society of the time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>PR</th>
<th>PBN</th>
<th>PBS</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Growth (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>3.026.020</td>
<td>247.068</td>
<td>282.858</td>
<td>3.555.946</td>
<td>1,42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014*</td>
<td>3.062.931</td>
<td>249.040</td>
<td>294.274</td>
<td>3.606.245</td>
<td>1,41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015**</td>
<td>3.098.861</td>
<td>251.033</td>
<td>306.163</td>
<td>3.656.057</td>
<td>1,38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Note: *Preliminary Figures. **Figures Very While
PR : Smallholder
PBN : National Large Estates
PBS : Big Private Plantation

Over time, smallholder rubber plantations continue to expand and increase the number of cropping area. From time to time, the sector has become a beacon of hope for the future society better. Rubber plantation sector has long been the backbone of the nation's economy, starting from the introduction of this plant in the colonial period to the present (Padmo, 2004: 105-125; Locher-Scholten, 2002: 159-177). Farmers then transformed into the central actors in the business of rubber in the country for 85.10 percent of the total area of 3.55 million rubber in Indonesia is owned by the people / farmers, as presented in table above.

Importance and strategic natural rubber commodities is not only felt by the countries of natural rubber producers, such as Indonesia, Vietnam, India, Thailand and Malaysia, but also felt by the consumer countries and importing. Consumer countries have a strong interest for a sustainable supply of natural rubber as a raw material of strategic industries, such as automotive tire industry, military equipment industry, industrial medical facilities (gloves, condoms) and others. On the one hand, producer countries want high prices, but on the other hand consumer countries want lower prices. Therefore, the balance between the production of natural rubber (supplied by producer countries) with consumption (for the needs of the industry in consumer countries), largely determine the creation of a price mutually beneficial for both parties (producer and consumer countries).

The Volume of Indonesian Rubber Export, 2012-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Natural Rubber</th>
<th>Growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Volume (Ton)</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(000 US$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2.444.438</td>
<td>7,861.378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2.701.995</td>
<td>6,906.952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2.623.425</td>
<td>4,741.489</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rubber significant contribution to the economy of the country as indicated from the above data is in fact not directly proportional to the fate of the rubber farmers are the main contributors to this commodity. Such a situation is associated with a variety of problems faced by farmers in an attempt to cultivate rubber. Until now, the rubber farmers are still attached to their classic problem: Latex low quality, low productivity, as well as technology and marketing systems are simple (Purwanto, 1992; Napitupulu, 2004; 2007; 2011; Sunarti, 2009). As an export commodity crops, which means more of their products destined for overseas destinations, the specifications must comply will result produksi export destination country or the world market. Therefore do not correspond to the required specifications and determined, Latex that there is no market demand so that farmers do not get any benefits from the business does. Even still sold, the farmers will suffer losses because their products are rewarded with a very cheap, away from the prevailing price in the market (Purwanto, 1992; Napitupulu, 2004; 2007; 2011; Sunarti, 2009).

Other problems facing rubber farmers is the lack of government attention to the rubber farmers to cultivate these plants. Although the government has spawned a variety of policies, one of which is The Core Estate and Smallholder (PIR), but still have not been able to overcome the problems faced by farmers. According to Padmo (2004: 117), although the PIR has been implemented by the government, but still farmers are still having trouble inability to repay the loan, if the sales of rubber (Latex) out core, Latex low quality and variety as well as the excessive exploitation of rubber trees. This occurs because the PTP and PIR on the one hand monopolize the technology, management, legal support politically and financially from the government, while on the other hand, smallholder (and private) isolated from the various facilities. Though people's plantations are in a place far away from large plantations, cultivated with little capital, the planting area which is not so broad as well as the technology is still relatively modest (Padmo, 2004: 121). In other words, can be revealed that the monopoly of technology and marketing are performed by PTP and PIR have created a dependency relationship smallholder rubber plantations to other companies.

The same thing happened with the next policy, namely The Plantation Revitalization Program which officially apply through the Minister of Agriculture Number 33 / Permentan / OT.140 / 7/2006. This government policy followed by the issuance of Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 117 / PMK.06 / 2006 on Credit energy Development and Plantation Revitalization (KPEN-IDR). Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture in 2006 at the top as a reference and guidance in the government's efforts to help the existence of smallholder rubber farmers through plantation revitalization program, while the Minister of Finance, in 2006, serves as a reference in financing the program. The program is an attempt by the government to accelerate the development of people's plantation through the expansion, renovation and rehabilitation of plantation crops supported banking and investment credit interest subsidy by the government with the involvement of companies in the plantation industry as a partner in the development of plantations, processing and marketing results.

Not much different from the PIR, The Plantation Revitalization Program to be expected as a solution to the problems faced by farmers. Based on research conducted by Rulyantie (2011), the implementation of the program is slow and difficult to achieve this goal because of the inhibiting factors that are not able to overcome. Crucial problems encountered in the implementation of this program is the lack of coordination related parties, both government as implementers and banks as a source of funding and the quality of human resources is still low. As a result, the rubber farmers are still facing problems in plantation development through the expansion, renovation and rehabilitation of rubber that they have earned. The problems encountered over the impact on the economy of farmers (Napitupulu, 2004; 2007; 2011; Sunarti, 2009). As the main livelihood, farmers are very dependent on the results obtained from the exploitation of rubber. When the results obtained are better, then the economy of farmers and their families will also be better, but when sales results are not satisfactory, then the lives of farmers also slid. The economic downturn experienced by farmers due to the results of the rubber husbandry unfavorable impact on their welfare. As a result, many necessities of life, good clothing, shelter and food, which can not be met by the farmers, so that their life is getting far from prosperous.

Various problems facing rubber farmers above would not just show up without causing it. Basing on the theory perspective skeptical of globalization, the problems experienced by rubber farmers Ilir Tabir is the local impact of the penetration of global capitalism that is applied in the Third World. According to Petras (1999), backwardness and helplessness of the people in the Third World is the impact of globalization which is a new manifestation of imperialism. Using masks globalization, global capitalism in its mission to drain the resources of the Third World through its agents at the global level (international), national (state) and local (compradors). In the global context, capitalism is driven through the establishment aturan rules of international trade (WTO and GATTS), whereas in the context of national / local cooperation with the elite (compradors) which can be bureaucrats, local employers and the local elite. The cooperation between agents of capitalism / globalization, both at the global level as well as at the national / local raises 'policies'. The results of such cooperation in the form of technology, standardization and the price that must be met by each party in order to compete in the global sphere. All three policies are interrelated, high and advanced technology will produce products that can meet the standard or quality (in accordance with the standardization) established and in turn will raise prices in the market. Conversely, a low-tech (old-fashioned) would be difficult to produce products that can match the standard of the course will be rewarded cheap in the market.
The same opinion had also been raised by Andre Gunder Frank and other dependency theorists. For Frank (1969a; 1969b; 1973), capitalism with all its dimensions in the global and national level, even at the local level, the cause of the condition of underdevelopment that afflicts the Third World. This can happen because of the effort to control the Third World, the West through capitalism creates a pattern that connects them with the Third World countries, namely in the form of the State's relationship metropolis and the satellite countries as well as with the local elite (compradors). This unbalanced relationship, where the state metropolis 'suck' the existing resources in the Third World, in turn, will create a dependence on the satellite countries that will lead to underdevelopment and poverty.

Various studies have shown that the penetration of global capitalism to a country to make the people live in the powerlessness and poverty. Research conducted by Latoni (2000) found the helplessness of the people in Puerto Rico face the penetration of global capitalism. On the basis of building a nation, the elite Puerto Rico implement the system of capitalist development, one of which materialized in providing opportunities for foreigners to invest. Productive efforts in Puerto Rico controlled by foreigners who have an impact on society deprived of its economic resources. Although the state get the income tax foreign firms, but the funds were taken out (especially the US) is much larger. People who do not have the benefit of development due to the unequal distribution of income due to foreign firms employ more people outside, prefer to migrate to America or survive by relying on government assistance.

As well as Puerto Rico, the penetration of global capitalism also happened in Jamaica based on research by Calhoun (2004). Jamaica experienced a variety of problems, ranging from the income of the people that do not rise to the foreign debt continues to swell is the implication of the involvement of these countries in the global economic system. As one of the countries that rely on foreign capital in its development, a lot of the gains of foreign companies that actually flows out of the country. As was the case in Puerto Rico, Jamaica earned tax from foreign companies was not comparable with the great advantage that it enjoyed in other countries. The agricultural sector is becoming one of the backbone of the economy of the people of Jamaica also collapsed due to the implementation of international trade rules that followed the country. Agricultural products Jamaica many who do not pass the quality so difficult marketed, whereas agricultural products from abroad freely enter and circulate. Not to mention the issue of patents agricultural products and agricultural seeds are increasingly making people sunk in the global economic system adopted Jamaica.

In relation to what has been described above, then the problem of penetration of global capitalism and its impact on people's lives or rubber farmers deserve further study. This is because of imperialism, in the perspective of the theory of globalization skeptic, actually has not ended, but metamorphosed into globalization penetrates all over the world to drain the existing resources in the Third World. Through agents and policy issuance, global capitalism presents inequality, powerlessness and poverty for the people in the Third World, without exception rubber farmers who actually become one of the largest financial contributors to the country through the products it produces (Latex).

**RESEARCH METHODS**

In an effort to understand the phenomenon of capital penetration and its impact on the rubber farmers in Tabir Ilir Jambi comprehensively, this article used a qualitative research method. Qualitative research approach is provide opportunities for researchers to be able to do a detailed description and interpretation in order to gain a holistic understanding (Marvasti, 2004: 7). Qualitative research gives emphasis on processes and meanings that were examined closely or not measurable, if viewed from the aspect of quantity, amount, intensity or frequency (Denzin and Lincoln, 2009: 6). A qualitative research who pursue more emphasis on the nature of reality that is built socially, the establishment of a close connection between the researcher with the subject under study, and the emphasis on situations which set up an inquiry (Denzin and Lincoln, 2009: 6).

The type of this research is case study that an approach to study, explain, or interpret a case in the context naturally without any intervention from outside (Salim, 2001: 93 ; Denzin & Lincoln, 2009: 300-301). More specifically, this research is instrumental case study were used to examine a particular case so it can be presented a perspective on issues or repair of a theory (Denzin and Lincoln, 2009: 301). Thus, the instrumental case study is a study of the case for external reasons, a case is only used as an instrument in the effort to understand the other things outside of the case, for example, prove a theory that previously existed (Salim, 2001: 94).

The use of instrumental case study in this research due to a phenomenon of income inequality experienced by rubber farmers in Tabir Ilir, when they become the main actors rubber management. This condition according to the perspective of sceptic globalization theory is the implications of the occurrence of capital penetration to the Third World natural resources that is done through the role of its agents in global, national and local. The case in this Tabir Ilir used as a medium to challenging thesis, and the propositions put forward by sceptic globalization theorists associated with capital penetration to the Third World natural resources.

Determination of research subjects in this study is based on his involvement with the phenomenon that a research topic. On the basis of this, the subject of this study is divided into four sections, namely: (1) Rubber Farmer Owner, (2) Rubber Farmer Owner Tappers, (3) Rubber Tapper, and (4) Rubber Businessman.

As required in qualitative research using case study, the data were collected from six sources: through documents and archive footage, interviews, direct observation, participant observation and other physical devices (Yin, 2004: p.103-118; Crabtree and Miller, 1992: p.14-17). In an effort to analyze the data that have been obtained and collected, then used a technique of qualitative data analysis

GLOBALIZATION IS THE MASTERY TRANSFORMATION TO THE THIRD WORLD

Historically, domination by a single power over other areas that have an important resource as happens in rubber people of Tabir Ilir longstanding. According to Galtung (1971: 94-98), the mastery of which do Northern Countries to Third World Countries conducted through three stages, namely: colonialism, Neo-Colonialism and Post-Colonialism. According to Hoogvelt (1978) it done in two steps, namely: mercantilism and colonialism. Mercantilism is the first domination pattern of the Third World made global capitalism by trade monopoly. This effort was followed with the patterns of colonialism is done by political and economic domination. Furthermore, the mastery of the world becomes a pattern neocolonialism performed using paradigms and ideological hegemony. Finally, the pattern of control over Third World metamorphosed into globalization which is done through the integration of the earth's population that crosses national borders (Petras and Veltmeyer, 2001). Although done in a variety of patterns, but these methods of mastering done on the same motivation, namely control of the resources of the Third World.

In general, globalization is understood as a process of spreading the habits of the world, the expansion of relations across the continent, the organization of social life on a global scale, and the growth of a global collective consciousness (Ritzer, 2007). Meanwhile, according to the theorists skeptical, globalization is no more a new form of imperialism that grows along with the development of capitalism by using international corporations (MNCs and TNCs) as agents to suck resources and cheap labor in the Third World (Petras, 1999: 2003: 158-160). Chakrabarty (2000) also say that globalization is nothing but a manifestation of Europe's ambition to rebuild its hegemony using a series of practices the history of imperialism in the Third World countries. Therefore claimed to be a continuation of the development of the political economy of the past, globalization is said to be the third phase in the history of domination by powerful countries against weak states or the Third World (Amin, 1999; 2001; Petras and Veltmeyer, 2001; Fakih, 2003). The presence of the globalization of capitalism condition is no longer understood as the interconnectivity of various regions of the world, however, changed as the annexation of territory in the world arena by the dominant powers to obtain economic resources (Jati, 2013: 244).

In an effort to fulfill its mission to master the existing resources of the Third World, such as rubber, globalization has parties who act as agents or actors of the global capitalism. Based on the conclusions of the opinions expressed by skeptic globalization theorists, the agency that runs the globalization throughout the world is made up of Developed Countries, the Third world, international corporations (MNCs and TNCs), international institutions (WTO, IMF, World Bank), and the local elite (compradors). In an effort to fulfill its mission to master the resource, the agents of globalization has the authority urging or influence, even under certain conditions forcing countries in the world to adjust policies national for smooth process of national economic integration in the global economy (Fakih, 2003: 215).

The capital penetration mission through globalization would not be a success if there is no role of an agent of globalization at the local level who are in direct contact with the object to be controlled. In an effort to smooth out the steps to master the Third World, global capitalism is not only cooperating with the government but also by local elites, especially entrepreneurs (Budiman, 1995: 66-67). The local elite which is the influential, either socio-politically or financially, that becomes an extension of the interests of global capitalism at the local level. Comprador is also said to be a group that has the financial power at national and local levels that provide a bridge to the interests of global capitalism (Andreason, 2007). Through the hands of the comprador this variety of policies and regulations issued by
global capitalism associated with the control of local resources is executed and implemented.

As one of the resources of the Third World that has long been recognized its significance for the economy, the rubber does not escape into the target of The West and Developed Countries to master. Therefore claimed as a new form of colonialism, globalization in its mission through its agents consisting of a variety of actors in the various levels, from the global level to the local level. Actor mission tenure at the global level is played by the importing countries rubber, while the actors at the national level is the state / government and companies that have rubber processing factory, while the agency is directly related to the rubber at the local level played by local businessmen, as illustrated in the diagram above.

Rubber significance for the economy is understandable because the dairy products become one of the main raw materials several industries, especially transportation and household appliances. On the basis of this, some countries require rubber processed products to meet the needs of industrial raw materials which they have earned. Based on data from The Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), the United States, Japan and China are the top three countries in need of Indonesian rubber supply to meet the needs of the industry, then later followed by India, South Korea, Germany and France (Indonesia Rubber Statistics, 2014). According to data from BPS, a total of 2,623,425 million tons (83.20%) of the total rubber production in Indonesia in 2014 (3,153,186 million tonnes) is intended for the international market or exported to various countries mentioned above.

This research support sceptic proposition because countries importing rubber produced from Indonesia is an agent of globalization at the global level. As an effort to control one of the main natural resources of the Third World, the importing countries are not directly do so. Penetration missions run by the importing countries Indonesia rubber is carried out in the form of determining the quality and market price of rubber. The penentration method is run through international commodity markets that exist in the region, namely: Singapore Commodity Exchange (Sicom) and Tokyo Commodity Exchange (Tocom). Both of these commodity markets into a reference of quality and price of rubber at the international level which then becomes a reference to the market price of rubber in the country through Palembang Spot Market (http://www.peppebti.go.id).

In an effort to fulfill the desire to master the rubber Indonesia, the agent of globalization at the international level is then in cooperation with the Indonesian government and the companies that have rubber-processing factories. The role of the Government of Indonesia as part of an agent of globalization is the issuance of Standard Indonesia Rubber (SIR). The standard reference for the quality of rubber is rubber quality standard loaf of Indonesia (crumb rubber) which has been dried and refined into a bale-bale with a predetermined size. In addition, the government also
plays a role with three policies, namely: PIR, Plantation Revitalization Program and Rejuvenation Program Rubber Gardens. The third government policy related to people's rubber was not much help farmers to overcome the problems faced (Padmo, 2004: 117; Rulyantie 2011). Meanwhile, the role of which is to run the processing plant is to be the global capitalist media to convey this policy in terms of rubber, in the form of quality standards and the price is set, the actors of globalization at levels below, and then delivered to the farmers. The quality standards and prices set on the world market (Sicom and Tokom) a reference to a processing plant in accommodating and buy rubber products produced by farmers. While the role that toke as agents of globalization at the local level is to collect and buy rubber products produced by farmers to be sold to the processing plant. Toke will split rubber products produced by farmers into two categories: dry rubber produced by farmers several weeks before the time of weighing and wet rubber produced a couple of days before weighing. With better quality and relatively low water content, dry rubber will be appreciated IDR 4,000 per kilogram, whereas the lower quality because the levels of water, then wet rubber will be appreciated highest IDR 2,500 per kilogram. Toke price scale applied to the rubber products produced by farmers is based on the assumption of the rubber market price of IDR 9,000 per kilogram.

The Revenue Comparison of Rubber Management Actors of Tabir Ilir

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>The Category of Rubber Farmers</th>
<th>The Income Per 2 Months</th>
<th>The Income Per 1 Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rubber Farmers Owner with Widest Areal (5.000 Ha.)</td>
<td>&gt; IDR. 20 Million</td>
<td>&gt; IDR. 1.2 Billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rubber Farmers Owner with Smallest Areal (100 Ha.)</td>
<td>&gt; IDR. 20 Million</td>
<td>&gt; IDR. 120 Million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rubber Farmer Owner Tappers with Widest Areal (20 Ha.)</td>
<td>&lt; IDR. 6 Million</td>
<td>&lt; IDR. 36 Million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rubber Farmer Owner Tappers with Smallest Areal (10 Ha.)</td>
<td>&lt; IDR. 4 Million</td>
<td>&lt; IDR. 24 Million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rubber Taper (Javanese)</td>
<td>&lt; IDR. 4 Million</td>
<td>&lt; IDR. 24 Million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Rubber Taper (Local)</td>
<td>&lt; IDR. 2 Million</td>
<td>&lt; IDR. 12 Million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Data compiled from the results of the study, in 2016.

THE STATE ROLE VERY SIGNIFICANT IN GLOBALIZATION.

The issue of the role played by the state became one of the central themes in the debate around globalization. This is because as the party handed over responsibility for management of the state, government as a manifestation of the state should play an active role in addressing the problems people face. As the parties who are in a disadvantaged position in globalization, although it is a major producer of rubber, farmers face a variety of problems in its efforts to manage this important commodity.

Historically, the role of the state in development can be divided into two parts, namely: the role of the state in 1950-1960's era and the role of the state in the 1970s to the present (Winarno, 2005: 135-159). The role played by the state in the period before 1970 was very significant in determining the direction and policy of development of a nation, but after 1970 till now occur trimming the role played by the state. The dominant role of the state in development after the Second World War started getting the inequality of the income they earn. Management of the rubber farmers do Tabir Ilir done simply so it may not be able to meet the provisions of SIR. With the quality of products that are low, farmers only get poor prices anyway so implicated in their economy that relies heavily on proceeds from the sale of rubber.

THE CAPITAL PENETRATION CREATES INCOME INEQUALITY TO PEOPLE IN THE THIRD WORLD

Based on a sceptical perspective, penetration of global capitalism using globalization through the role of its agents produce to the inequality of income for the people/farmers. This condition according to Galtung (1971) analysis is an implication of the implementation pattern of unequal relations, in which one or several actors can relate freely with other actors, while the other players do not have such accessibility. Actors who have ample opportunity to interact with other actors will benefit more than the actors are positioned in isolation.

Based on the prices obtained, it can be seen the amount of income earned by each offender management in the rubber of Tabir Ilir. This is because the price is set to rubber products determine the income of each offender management which makes rubber as the main source of the economy. The emergence of economic inequality experienced by rubber farmers of Tabir Ilir, especially rubber farmer owner and tappers and rubber tapper, due to the inequality of the income they earn. Management of the rubber farmers do Tabir Ilir done simply so it may not be able to meet the provisions of SIR. With the quality of products that are low, farmers only get poor prices anyway so implicated in their economy that relies heavily on proceeds from the sale of rubber.
Europe and East Asia) today can benefit greatly by corporations and international institutions are the implications of the role of the state through a variety of policy outcomes. In addition, Holton (2011) and Wolf (2016) also said that corporations and international institutions that became the main agent of globalization would require the arena area to play a role that would be politically represented by the state.

This research support the sceptic proposition that the role of the state in development it must remain. Especially if linked to efforts to overcome the problems experienced by farmers Tabir Ilir continue in its efforts to manage rubber which has traditionally become the foundation of life. Related to the above facts, the right choice can be done in the middle of the discourse of the state's role is a paradigm bid Kirzner (1973), which called it a state capitalist development as a new paradigm that combines state-led development perspective and the perspective of a market-led development. The paradigm of capitalist development state put the state acts as a guard freedom of the market and the level of national economic integration with the international economy is relative, contextual, conditional and specific place (Winarno, 2005: 151). The mechanism of capitalist development paradigm requires state bureaucratic nuances of entrepreneurship (entrepreneurial bureaucracy) so as to selectively intervening in the market, suppression of distortions and market instability.

In an effort to realize the development capitalist state as required, the Reinventing Government concept of Osborne and Gaebler (1992: 12-13) can be applied. This can be done by developing the concept of Reinventing Governance through bureaucratic system has, so that they can innovate to create breakthrough solutions to the problems facing rubber farmers. This is because the previous government's only role as regulator is only to produce SIR and two national policies (PIR and The Revitalization of Plantation) and local policy (Jambi Province) form The Plant Revitalization Program are not solution-based rubber for rubber farmers. Orientation to meet domestic needs is a vision that should be focused on the government so that the rubber products produced by farmers is not always dependent on exports. With the fulfillment of the vision of the domestic market, the government can play a more significant in providing solutions for rubber farmers to overcome the problems they face.

Implementation of this concept emerged with the plan to use the product as a mixture of asphalt rubber, as is already done in Thailand and Malaysia. Based on the experience of these two countries, the use of rubber as an asphalt mix is more expensive than the financial aspect, but on the other hand will increase the use of rubber in the country to 40 percent to 50 percent. Still in the same context, Malaysia has been further advanced by utilizing rubber raw materials not only for asphalt, but also used to cushion the Mass Rapid Transit (MRT). With the prism of the experience of Malaysia and Thailand, then attempt to focus the use of rubber for domestic needs will increase the number of Indonesian rubber products become 1,261,274.4 tons of a total of 3,153,186 tonnes, assuming an increase of 40 percent after only amounted to 529,761 tonnes (18.8%) based on data from the rubber production in 2014.

Alternatively as a form of government innovation is driving the national tire industry to expand production centers near the rubber plantation. As we know that about 55 percent of rubber products consumed in Indonesia (291,368.6 tons) used by the tire industry to be used as the main raw material. In an effort to get the raw materials industry, making factories in cooperation with the national tire rubber processing factories. With the establishment of factories manufacture of tires near the centers of the rubber, the efforts to obtain the raw material can be made directly (shorter) without going through an intermediary for the rubber processing factories, as has been done.

In addition to addressing the needs of the domestic rubber, the government must also educate the farmers to apply the principles of management of more advanced gum. This can be done by providing vocational training rubber processing according to SIR and support equipment needed to make the product produced by farmers highly selling in the market. This effort is a response to the poor quality of the production of rubber produced by farmers during this time because they implement management practices that simple.

CONCLUSIONS

Globalization is the method used by global capitalism to mastering resources of The Third World. The pattern of global capitalism penetration to rubber people in the Tabir Ilir done through cooperation between agents of globalization at the global level (importing countries rubber), national (government and rubber processing factory) and local level (entrepreneur local rubber). The results of this cooperation are three policies, namely: the selling price of rubber, standard quality of rubber and rubber processing technology. The selling price of rubber is determined by statute from Singapore Commodity Exchange and Tokyo Commodity Exchange which is then referenced by Palembang Spot Market and run by rubber local entrepreneurs. The quality of rubber products are based on SIR issued by the Government of Indonesia, while the rubber processing technology run by mills. Related to this, the Indonesian government has issued three policies, namely: PIR, Plantation Revitalization Program and Rejuvenation Rubber Plants Program. The government also issued SIR used as the reference quality of rubber lump of Indonesia and formed Bappepti (Supervisory Board Commodity Futures Trading) under the Ministry of Commerce which serves as the traffic wardens trading of various commodities, one of them rubber, but is not authorized to determine the price.

The penetration of global capitalism led to economic inequality experienced by rubber farmers of Tabir Ilir, especially rubber farmers owner tappers and rubber farmer tappers, due to the inequality of the income they earn. Management of the rubber farmers of Tabir Ilir done simply, so it may not be able to meet SIR. With the unquality of products, farmers only get poor prices anyway so implicated in their economy that relies heavily on proceeds from the
sale of rubber. In this condition, the Tabir Ilir farmers continue to manage independently their rubbers and hand it over to others based on their rational choice in patronage relation frame by exchanging their resources. This pattern affects on differences income among them, there are those who earn higher incomes (peasant proprietor) on one side and some who earn lower incomes (rubber farmers owner tappers and rubber tapper farmers) on the other side.

REFERENCES


