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主 論 文 の 要 旨

論文題目 Geographical Study on Local Food Activities in Indonesia
(インドネシアにおけるローカルフード活動の地理学的研究)

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論 文 内 容 の 要 旨

Local food is commonly seen as the opposite of global food. However, in Indonesia, local food is reflected from non-rice and non-wheat/flour materials. Geographically, Indonesia has various types of local food. However, rice is the number one main staple for Indonesian. Many efforts have been initiated and practised not only by the governments' programmes but also grassroots communities or local food stakeholders.

One remains an unanswered question is the debate of local food definition or meanings. Everybody has their description from their perspectives. This study is started from the idea that different people could give a different explanation for local food.

Following a scale approach and then applying only in this regard of local and regional perspective, this study offers a multi-scale analysis from the local and regional lens by examining the economic potential and the activities practising by the groups representing a rural and urban area in Yogyakarta Special Province.

This study offers various methods, such as spatial analysis helped by Geographic Information Systems, representing rather quantitative analysis of local food potential at a regional level. For the local level, this study took an example of women farmers' group in a rural area and FMs practice in an urban area of Yogyakarta, employing qualitative technique such as discourse and thematic analysis.

This study was guided by the main question to identify the meaning of local food. This study found in Indonesia local food is such an alternative to fulfil human needs through its diversification principle. It seems there are no differences between "Java" and "outer Java". This classification is introduced by a well-known anthropologist Clifford Geertz considering the physical parameters of Indonesia island.

They are continuing this short discussion of local food policy and "Java" and "outer Java" group, next section attempt to analyse the relationship between local food potential and its

physical characteristics in a regional scale, taking an example in Yogyakarta Special Province (DIY). Two regencies in DIY, namely Gunungkidul and Kulon Progo were identified as the most potent region compare to three other administrative areas. This study demonstrates that local food is not affected by a physical condition, rather farmers behaviour on utilising their land.

This study also demonstrates such kind of various portray of rural deprivation, poverty, food insecurity and livelihood in a distinct geographical region, taking an example in Kulon Progo.

Still took a research location in Kulon Progo with its environmental problem of poverty and economic opportunity offered by local food. This study also identifies what kind of critical issues faced by some women farmers' groups on managing their local food products. Some groups expressed their experiences, and it is essential to build a preliminary conceptual model. Lastly, move to an urban setting and preferably enclosed with consumption practice of local food in Greater Yogyakarta, vendors and managers who run local food activities expressed their meaning of local food. From their training, they perceive local food as local and healthy products. Another finding identifies what mechanisms are operating by them on their activities with local food. Instead of using formal devices, most of them prefer to use an informal mechanism that is operated on trust-based mechanisms.

Finally, this research still far from answering the meaning of local food, particularly when positioned in the Indonesia food transition. Where is the position of local food in Indonesia food transition is a research agenda? This study only focuses on a local and regional scale, taking some examples on community practice. However, this study did not make comparison with similar actors in different geographical setting (rural-urban). Therefore, in the future, the hypothetical conceptual model resulted from this study could be tested into women farmers' markets in rural and urban area. From farmers' markets (FMs) perspective, it is also interesting when comparing FMs in urban and rural areas. From the perspective of local food actors, this study was not involved consumers as their point of view. Therefore, it is also needed to examine a local food consumers survey. National and global scale analysis are neglected by this study therefore a comparison study of on provincial, inter-islands in Indonesia, or inter nation is important to be studies in the future.

It is also expected that this study contributes into a practical and policy level based on information of local food potential resulted from this study,

especially on anticipating on food crisis prediction in Yogyakarta in 2037. Another contribution expected from this study is the prospect of rural development through reinforcing rural urban food systems in order to reduce rural deprivation, particularly by reducing poverty rate and improving livelihood condition.