La mutation de l'agriculture indonésienne

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The Changing of Indonesian agriculture. -- Cited as an example for other developing countries, Indonesian food crop agriculture has made tremendous progress during the last 15 years. This success is mainly due to the take-off of rice production, which has more than doubled between 1970 and 1985. After having long been the world’s first rice-importer, Indonesia has reached a stage of self-sufficiency and could soon start exporting part of its surplus. The reasons for this are many; they have to do with the favorable conditions of the physical and human environment as well as with the policy measures taken by the government. However, agricultural modernization has many socioeconomic consequences and seems to lead to relative differentiation in the rural areas of the archipelago. Having overcome most of its age-old food problems, Indonesia is now confronted with new difficulties quite similar to those faced by industrialized countries with surplus agriculture. Is this not proof that this sector of the Indonesian economy is taken up in the development spiral?