

ABSTRACTS

This thesis specifically concerns with the social effects of proliferation of palm oil trees in Indonesia and advocacy strategies towards smallholders for the GKPS church. By examining the contextual analysis, came the conclusion that palm oil proliferation not only brings positive impacts but also negative social and ecological impacts. The nature of palm oil proliferation in Indonesia is characterized by the dominance of private transnational companies which causes smallholders, the second biggest producer group of palm oil, cornered because of injustices. Lack of education, capital and unjust market conditions are some of the factors which cause the unsustainability of smallholders' palm oil. Based on this observance, the churches are called to do advocacy diakonia for the smallholders.

Data for this research were obtained through library research and conducting interviews with 22 smallholders in Jambi, Indonesia. The triangulation method was used to develop the right strategies for the advocacy diakonia. The triangulation model is observing from different viewpoints. Firstly, contextual analysis of palm oil proliferation and its effects in Indonesia, enriched with the interview analysis. Secondly, theological approach by considering two different theological camps towards capitalism, namely the resistance and the positive acceptance camp. Thirdly, Karl Marx' notions of capitalism and Pierre Bourdieu's on capital, field and habitus. The outcomes of the observations are advocacy diakonia strategies towards smallholders which are implemented into two approaches: empowerment of smallholders towards sustainability palm oil (micro and meso level) and influencing policies (macro level).