1. In under what circumstances the production of commodity lead to specific policy and social change in Indonesia?
2. How does Indonesia historically molded and produces its natural resource to be the (global) commodity?
3. What actors who are always ever-present in the process, how do they interact, and why are they important in the making of commodities in Indonesia?
4. What kind of relations or contentions that shape the politics of commodity today? How do different stakeholders navigate these contentious arenas given their own interests and existing institutions?

**ATOMIZATION OF PRODUCTION AND WORKERS’ FRAGMENTATION IN INDONESIA’S COMMODITY POLITICS**

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Commodity production processes and politics have changed due to the emergence of platform capitalism and logistics revolution. Some of these changes include the expansion in the chain of production and the rise of job diversifications. Consequently, these changes affect the existing political relations, including within the working class. Employing Silvia Federici’s social reproduction -based analytical framework, this paper analyzes such changes. Using contemporary Indonesia as a case study, this paper advances two findings. First, the disjuncture within production processes from its beginning (the extractive industry) to its end (the creative industry) has led to the atomization of commodity production processes. Second, reproduction work, despite its importance, remains hidden and unacknowledged in current commodity politics, has shaped the face of Indonesia’s politics of commodity.

*Keywords: commodity, platform capitalism, social reproduction, working class, Indonesia.*

**MAKING MONEY THROUGH “DOMPENG”: SMALL-SCALE MINING AND LOCAL LIVELIHOOD IN JAMBI**

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Small and traditional gold mining has become one of the alternative livelihoods for local communities in several regions in Indonesia. In Jambi, precisely in Sarolangun the people who live in the Batang Asai river area have a close relationship with the gold mine. In addition to being a farmer, the community is also involved in extractive gold mining activities. The journey of community relations with mining activities is a form of utilization of local resources. When the mining phenomenon emerges the state responds by attaching it to illegal activities. This article wants to see how the experience of local communities and state view the position of gold commodities. Then this article will also focus on how gold commodities are able to exert influence on socio-cultural relations in the community especially after resource extraction technology undergoes changes, such as shifts in livelihoods, land ownership relations, and relations between owners and mine workers.

*Keywords: Gold Mining, Illegality, Land property, Livelihood.*