



CONFERENCE PROGRAMS

Day 1 (November 16, 2015)					
Time	Event	Venue			
07.30-08.30	Registration	Registration Desk			
08.30-09.30	Opening Ceremony	Auditorium			
09.30-10.00	Coffee Break + Special Poster Session	Auditorium <i>Nobu Iwabuchi, Pacific War History Museum, Japan</i>			
10.00-12.30	Plenary Session 1	Auditorium 1. <i>Prof. Craig A Volker (Divine World University, PNG)</i> 2. <i>Prof. Beth L Goldstein (University of Kentucky, USA)</i> 3. <i>Adrian Rodgers, PhD (The Ohio State University, USA)</i> 4. <i>Dr. Agus Sumulle, Papua State University</i> 5. <i>Dr. Jatna Supratna, University of Indonesia</i>			
12.30-13.30	Lunch Break	Auditorium			
13.30-16.00	Parallel Session 1	Room A	Room B	Room C	Room D
		LED-01	BIO-01	EHD-02	BIO-06
		LED-02	BIO-02	EHD-03	BIO-07
		LED-03	BIO-03	EHD-04	BIO-08
		LED-04	BIO-04	EHD-05	BIO-09
		LED-05	BIO-05	EHD-07	BIO-10
LED-06					
Day 2 (November 17, 2015)					
08.00-08.30	Re-Registration	Registration Desk			
08.30-10.15	Plenary Session 2	Auditorium 6. <i>Prof. Stephani Lawson (Macquarie University, Australia)</i> 7. <i>Dr. Joseph Ketan (Divine World University, PNG)</i> 8. <i>A/Prof. Budy Ressudarmo (Australian National University)</i> 9. <i>Julius Ary Mollet, PhD (Cenderawasih University)</i>			
10.15-10.30	Coffee Break	Auditorium			
10.30-12.30	Plenary Session 3	Auditorium 10. <i>Prof. Kiyohito Okumiya (Kyoto University, Japan)</i> 11. <i>Dr. Jenny Munro (Australian National University)</i> 12. <i>Prof. Bambang Shergi Laksmono (PACE UI)</i> 13. <i>Prof. Daniel Patrick Strouthes (University of Winsconsin, USA)</i> 14. <i>Veronika Kusumaryati, PhD Cand. (Harvard University)</i>			
12.30-13.30	Lunch Break	Auditorium			
13.30-15.30	Parallel Session 2	Room A	Room B	Room C	Room D
		SOS-06	BIO-11	EHD-06	EHD-10
		SOS-05	BIO-12	EHD-01	EHD-11
		SOS-04	BIO-13	EHD-08	EHD-12
		SOS-03		EHD-09	SOS-02
			SOS-01		
15.30-16.00	Closing Ceremony	Auditorium			

Plenary Session: 20 minutes talk + 10 min discussion

Parallel Session: 12 minutes talk + 3 min discussion

ABSTRACT CODE:**BIO: Biodiversity****EHD: Economics & Human Development****LED: Linguistic and Education****SOS: International Relationship, Anthropology & Social Science****LED: Linguistic and Education****[LED-01]***Fransina Yoteni**STT GKI I.S Kijne Jayapura***CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED BY WEST PAPUA HIGHER EDUCATIONAL MANAGERS IN IMPLEMENTING THEIR ACADEMIC THRUSTS**

This study focused on constraints experienced by West Papua higher educational manager in implementing their academic thrusts. It sought to find out (1) the macro environment of the Indonesian industry, (2) the educational managers' rating of it, (3) the competing educational institutions that higher educational institutions (HEIs) are confronted with, and (4) the managers' perceptions of these forces. It also examined whether a significant difference exist in the extent of constraints experienced by these managers.

Using descriptive-comparative research design, this research drew on quantitative data of West Papua macro environment data, competing educational institutions. By applying purposive sampling, 17 HEIs in West Papua were identified and requested to participate in the study. Result of this study reveal that HEIS in West Papua have conducive and supportive macro environments. In a survey and interview, educational managers rated their over-all macro environment factors good (2.62). However, there were factors that were rated fair: technological factors (2.43) and economic factors (2.32).

The major competing force that confronts West Papua educational managers is mostly on recruitment of students, especially that there are few students who pursue tertiary education. Despite this, manager agree that they are well managing the situation.

Finally, the study, using ANOVA and t-test, revealed that there is a significant difference between schools in term of macro environment. In this regard, managers in West Papua, are recommended to come up with strategies to deal with technological factors and economic factors.

[LED-02]*Servo P. Kocu**Department of English Education, Universitas Cenderawasih***RESTORING "WUON" TO PRESERVE MAYBRAT LANGUAGE AND CULTURE**

Wuon, is a type of traditional education sytem found to survive since Maybrat people settled in the central region of the Bird's Head peninsula of Papua Land. It resembles initiation program for a bachelor to live mature life. This tradition is usually held in a far remote areas. It has a school building (kawuon), principal (wuon pam), courses (po), and tutors (wuon emos). The students range from teenagers to adult. Prospectives have to follow an orientation program where family members should bring any outfits required. Courses range from healing methods, holding rituals and life skills as a student will be a mature man. All courses are taken in a full one year program by all students from they fresh year (apit masu) to their graduation (wuon tena). During the school year only Maybrat is spoken in the school area. This is so, since some terms or expressions can only be used and taught there regarding certain traditions or rituals. At school, one should pass first level before moving to the next level. When the school program is finished, the fresh graduates (wuon tena) join a graduation ceremony to welcome them into adulthood. As alumni (rae haria) they are responsible to keep this tradition through generation. Today, this unique school system has gradually been abandoned. It is recorded that the latest program held was five years ago. Now, some of the "professors" have already passed away. Living some graduates who are now, slowly but sure, living without teaching the tradition to younger generations.

[LED-03]

Adelce Ferdinandus

English Language Teaching Department, Cenderawasih University

ENGLISH TENSE USE IN INDONESIAN JOURNAL ARTICLES

This paper reports a study of English tense use in second language writing. Attempting to validate Oster's (1981) claims on tense use as a rhetorical device in discourse, the study seeks to find out whether Indonesian writers' use of English tense conforms or confront the previous claims. The data are drawn from twelve journal articles taken from three different Indonesian scientific journals. The use of tense is accounted and analyzed according to the rhetorical functions it plays. The results indicate that simple present tense is used more frequently than the use of simple past tense and present perfect tense in reporting past literature. These results validate Oster's claims that Indonesian writers employ present tense to simply referring to past studies without further discussing them and use present perfect to claim generality.

[LED-04]

Niko Kobepa

Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Cenderawasih University Jayapura

MODELLING A HERE-AND-NOW APPROACH IN BUILDING LINGUISTIC CAPITAL

Research findings in language acquisition and language and education show that there is a close link between cognition and academic language development. Children who have acquired and or learned academic language in their first language before critical period ends, they are likely to benefit cognitively more in their education than those who have not. As a consequence, the latter group may be the risk of becoming cognitively stagnant in their future education. These researchers advocate that the use of first language as an instructional language is not only educationally compulsory but also a part of their rights. To them, teaching in children's first language is a way of building what is in this paper called linguistic capital. However, the question of how this formation has to be executed and related issues including but not restricted to appropriate resources that enable the formation to happen still remain to be seen. This paper therefore has a two-fold aim. Firstly, this paper intends to provide a theoretical apparatus for building linguistic capital by critically reviewing the findings of the research shown in the literature and contrasting them with their opposing views. Secondly, it also aims to present some possible resources for building linguistic capital. As a preliminary work, this paper is then expected to be an invitation for further discussions and or debates on the issue.

[LED-05]

Samuel Aleksander Mandowen^{1)*}, Valentino Stevio Ikanubun²⁾, Anita Hubertina Mandowen³⁾

1) *Lecturer at Information System Department, Cenderawasih University*

2) *Undergraduate Student at Information System Department, Cenderawasih University*

3) *Teacher at SMA Negeri 1 Numfor Barat, Biak Numfor Regency)*

DESIGNING BILINGUAL DICTIONARY APPLICATION, INDONESIAN-BIAK AND BIAK-INDONESIA USING VISUAL BASIC.NET2010 AND MYSQL

The aim of this study is to create a bilingual dictionary application as a one of the education tools in terms of introducing Biak language. The electronic dictionary application is used to translate the meaning of words from Indonesian into Biak and vice versa. The programming language used to create the interface of the dictionary is Visual Basic.NET 2010 while to create the database is using MySQL. This electronic dictionary application can also be used to add, edit and delete the words. Besides the goal of designing and manufacturing the electronic dictionary, it is expected to help the people who may want to learn Biak language and in particular the tribal people of Biak who may not fluently speak Biak language because of lack

of vocabulary or may not speak Biak language at all. In addition, it is expected that this application can also be used to cultivate the culture of the nation, especially the preservation of culture of Biak language.

[LED-06]

Monika Gultom

Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Cenderawasih University Jayapura

MAKING USE STUDENTS NATIVE LANGUAGE POTENTIAL STRATEGY TO INCREASE SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

Issues of learning strategies in second language acquisition (SLA) came from a concern to identify the characteristic of effective learners. For instance, Rubin (1975) identified strategies in language learning into two primary groupings; the first category directly affected learning consisted of clarification/verification, monitoring, memorization, guessing/inductive reasoning, deductive reasoning, and practice. The second primary category contributed indirectly to learning, included creating practice opportunities and using production tricks such as communication strategies. An alternative classification scheme also proposed by Naiman (1978) who primarily classified an active task approach, realization of language as a system, realization of language as a means of communication and interaction, management of affective demands, and monitoring of second language performance. Learning strategies as the specific behaviors or thought learners used to enhance their language learning influenced them to learn in a particular instructional framework, and helped to determine how and how well students learned a second or foreign language. Another alternative learning strategy was proposed in this study, which was by understanding some perspectives on the role of native language. Role of native language or mother tongue in SLA became broader and reconceptualized from the view of language transfer and interference into the issue of avoidance, different language learning rates, different paths, overproduction, and predictability/selectivity (Gass & Selinker, 2001). By avoidance, it meant that the differential behavior a learner or a group of learner chose to use or not to use particular structures to express given concepts, whereas the basis of the choice was related to the native language. Similarly, the view about different language learning rates and path in learning second language (L2) assumed that learners took different rates in producing L2 due to the absence of the category in the native language as well as that native language led students down in two different paths or through a different stage. Moreover, there was a quantitative different uses of forms depending on the native language, the so called overproduction that tended to be around a topic-comment structure. As for the view of predictability/selectivity, there was a concept of coreness meanings as the combination of frequency, literalness, concreteness, and listing in a dictionary, as the first concept that came to one's mind used to predict or select in explaining the meaning or the definition that was equivalent language-neutral items.

EHD: Economy & Human Development

[EHD-01]

Selmi Dedi, Jein Sriana Toyib, Dani Wainbo
Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Papua*

THE ROLE OF PAPUAN WOMEN IN INCREASING FAMILY INCOME IN TRADITIONAL MARKET OF WEST PAPUA PROVINCE

The aim of the research is to determine the role of Papuan women in increasing family income in traditional market. This research was conducted in traditional market in West Papua Province with 100 Papuan women as the object of the research. The data was collected using a depth interview and direct observations in some social economic activities at the sites. Afterward, the data were analyzed using qualitative methods with case study approach outlined thematically. The result of the research has shown that the role of Papuan women as traders really help in increasing family income. Their involvement to do economic activities in informal sector (trading) was motivated by family economic necessity, wanting to help their husband, children's tuition, limited and inconsistent employment and income of their husband, the number of dependents in the family, and limited level of education and skill.

[EHD-02]

Maria C Y Hukubun, Agustina Regina Yufuai., Niko Kana Ataruri,
Health Promotion Department, Faculty of Public Health, Cenderawasih University*

MALE BISEXUAL EXPERIENCES IN INTIMATE SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP IN JAYAPURA CITY

Individuals bisexuals are individuals who may be involved and enjoy sexual activities with both sexes are the same sex and different sex. Individuals bisexual sexual intercourse by way of oral sex, anal sex and vaginal sex. According to data from the Center for Reproductive Health in Jayapura in 2013 that there were 1 case serratitis on bisexual men who are known from 95 cases of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI). The method used is qualitative design with phenomenology. Informants involved in this research were 5 people. Selection of informants using snowball sampling method. Researchers used members to check and thick description to the invalidity of data.

The results showed that four informants have had a wife and one informant did not have a wife. There is one informant who has a female sexual partner is a wife and three informants have seksual female partner is not only a wife but with other women. In addition, informants unmarried sexual partners have more than one person, namely students, sex workers, sex workers and students at the same time. Up to the time of the study, informants who have been married same-sex couples have more than one person. Number of same-sex sexual partner has ever had up to this time is 10 to 25 people. Informants do not use condoms during oral sex. Informants were married and not married do not use condoms during vaginal sex. There are informants who consistently use condoms, those who currently wear a certain time and do not use condoms, and some do not use condoms during anal sex. Informants who have been married same-sex couples to have the study were 10 to 25 people. There is one informant who consistently use condoms with sex sexual partner, while another informant that there is no use condoms and some do not consistently use condoms.

[EHD-03]*Mina Blandina Ayomi**Faculty of Public Health Cenderawasih University***FACTORS AFFECTING THE STRESS OF NURSE INPATIENT ROOM HOSPITAL YOWARI SENTANI DISTRICT JAYAPURA**

Job stress was distress experienced by the individual in the face of the work caused by the stressors of work environment factors such as physical environment, organizational systems and individual. The research objective was to determine the factors that cause job stress in nurses. This study used explanatory research with cross sectional approach. Sample was 55 in room inpatient nurses. Gauges in this study used a questionnaire. Data analysis used descriptive statistics, bivariate analysis using chi square test, multivariate analysis used Equational Structural Modeling (ESM). Results Univariate analysis showed that nurse stress of 61.8% were found in the characteristics of the age 21-40 years (87.3%), female (85.5%) educational level DIII Nurses (74.5%), had a period of employment ≤ 5 years (60.0%), the status of civil servants (54.5%), married (76.4%), and worked in the internal space (30.9%), with ekstrovet personality type (70.9%). The level of stress that often occurs is self esteem (87.3%), a sense of despair and worthlessness (80%), success (72.7%) and interest (72.7%). Bivariate analysis showed that, with the stress Stressors that signifikan namely: support, orgaisasi, interaction with the p-value (0.012 $<0,05$). Copy mechanisms, namely: emotional social support as a reason for the p-value (0.040 $<0,05$). Proximity to religion p value (0.002 <0.05) significantly between closeness to religion with work stress. The factors that most alias is a coping mechanism to test Equational Structural Modeling with loading values correlated 0.598 and 7.798, which means that 7 times a coping mechanism has the effect of reducing stress in the workplace.

[EHD-04]*Katarina Tutuop*, Agustina Yufuai, Yerlina Kopong**Faculty of Public Health Cenderawasih University***THE ROLE OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEVELOPMENT FIELD STAFF FOUNDATION SAINT ANTONIUS IN PREVENTION HIV & AIDS IN MERAUKE DISTRICT**

The role of field staff development of public health foundation Saint Antonius is very large in the community. Especially to capture ODHA / OHIDHA and change the people's behavior in particular target group. Prevention efforts which do that is counseling 20th district and guidance on the target group. The research purpose is describe the role of public health development staf foundation Saint Antonius in prevention HIV & AIDS in Merauke District.

This research is descriptive study, with quantitative methods and use the survey approach. The research place at Institution Swadaya community foundation Saint Antonius in the field of public health development in Merauke District, the research this is done in 1st month is the month of Janury 2015. The population in this research is 35th staff and the sample is a whole population. The results of these studies show that, the role of staff in prevention HIV & AIDS is 1) Counseling : ODHA / OHIDHA in doing 30 respondent (85,7%) and The community in doing 31st respondent (88,6%) ; Media brochure is often used by 35th respondent (100%) ; Divission of CD HIV & AIDS as much as 19th respondent (54,3%) and Cassette as much as 15th respondent (42,9%) ; Approach ODHA as much as 28th respondent (80%) ; The staff embrace and help ODHA / OHIDHA as much as 34th respondent (97,1%) ; The staff distributed free condoms as much as 31st respondent (88,6%), lubricants as much as 20th respondent (57,1%) and drugs as much as 14th respondent (40%) ; Training by staff as much as 22nd responden (62,9%%) ; ODHA / OHIDHA as much as 7th respondent (20%) ; Support society : social as much as 31st respondent (88,6%), the religion as much as 13rd respondent (37,1%) and the culture as much as 12nd respondent (34,4%) ; Compulsory tes VCT as much as 15th respondent (42,9%) ; 2) Disease prevention HIV & AIDS as much as 35th respondent (100%).

[EHD-05]

Awom, Erwin Livenston Stepanus^{1)}, Tiniap,Arnoldus²⁾, Majid,Nurcholis³⁾*

1) Students of Epidemiology Master Program of Diponegoro University

2) West Papua Provincial Health Officer

3) Consultants

PRIORITIZATION ON HEALTH PROGRAMS BASED ON DATA IN WEST PAPUA PROVINCE

In 2001, West Papua Province separated from the main Papua Provinces. Then this province should manage their health system by themselves with all the limitations that they have, such as geographical limitation, budget limitations and human resources limitations. So, the provincial government need the system how to do the prioritization to achieve the health goals on people service in west papua. Provincial Health Office lead the assessment with other stakeholder such as provincial budget office, district health office and international partners to do the health facility assessment. To do the prioritization, the analysis were using the MIx Prioritization Methods. Based on the data, this method needs to do the weighing, ranking, prioritization and scoring based on the discussion among all stakeholders. The health facility assessment was conducted from september to november 2012. The assessment has succeed to do the assessment among 114 health facilities (97 primary health care), 13 hospitals and 4 private clinics) in west papua. There were 7 districts from has involved on this assessment. From the prioritization in provinces level, there were first 10 health facilities need support from provincial level: 5 health services from Manokwari Districts, 2 health services from South Sorong and 1 private clinic in Bintuni. This prioritization calculation based on the population, community accesibility to the health services, land ownership, water resources, electricity sources, staff house, human resources, logistic availability, program implementation, computer and internet connections and waste management. The lowest score were Puskesmas Hink in Manokwari (9.6 scores) and the highets one was Scholo Keyen Hospital in South Sorong (28,37). Government need the prioritizations to improve the objectivity on decision making based on the need of the community and many factors. The province can support the lowest scores of health services, so it can improve the collaboration efforts with districts health offices. Need to do the calculation using all the existing data on health such as health facility profile and district health profile and doing the prioritization every year before conducting the planning.

[EHD-06]

Nazamuddin, Riswandi, Diana Sapha*

Department of Economics, Syiah Kuala University, Banda Aceh, Indonesia

FIXED INVESTMENTS AND HUMAN INVESTMENTS FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH – A CASE STUDY OF ACEH PROVINCE - INDONESIA

Under endogenous growth theory, education as part of human investments has become of key drivers of economic growth. Many recent studies have put an increasingly strong emphasis on human investments as opposed to physical fixed investments. More attention has been paid to find evidence of whether government intervention through education spending has a positive contribution to educational outcomes, labor market outcomes and hence economic growth. This study is aimed at making a comparative analysis of whether human investment has greater impact on economic growth than fixed investment, by taking Aceh province, Indonesia, as a case. A static linear panel data model was utilized to gauge the impact of the two types of investment on economic growth. The panel data from all 23 districts within Aceh Province from 2008 to 2011 were collected. Based on statistical testing for model selection, random effects model was selected as the appropriate approach to explain the relationship among the following variables; fixed investment, education spending and economic growth. The results of the study have shown that both investments have statistically positive impacts on economic growth. Moreover, fixed investment have well greater impact than education spending to economic growth. Therefore, the subnational governments, particularly those with special fund allocation to education as mandated by law, should manage the use of their education funds in a more effective way in alignment with the target of economic growth.

[EHD-07]

Jonni Siahaan

Faculty of Sport Science, University of Cenderawasih, Papua Province

**PHYSICAL CONDITION AND CATCH THROW MOTORIC DEVELOPMENT
FOR PAPUA CRICKET ATLET IN SPECIFIC PREPARING FASES**

This research was an attempt at finding out the physical conditioning and catch throw motoric development for Papua cricket atlet in specific preparing fases. This pre experimental research applied by pre-posttest design with 17 persons of sample held from Papua cricket atlet who did the exercises program in Denpasar Bali before following the national ivent of Cricket in Jakarta in Nopember 2014. In the exercises program were consists of four fases as like; general preparing fase, specific preparing fase, pre/competition and recovery. There were five active variables. Four variables from physical conditioning and one variable from catch throw motoric. The physical condition development were consist of length muscle strength which be measured by push-up, stomach muscle strength which be measured by sit-up, cardiorespiratory which be measured by running 1600 meters, and agility coordination which be measured by side stepping tester. The catch throw motoric development was measured by throw and catch the ball to the wall. This research was then verified by one sample t test. The result of research as followed ; there is significan length muscle strength development (Probability) $P.000 < \alpha 0.05$. There is significant. There is significan the stomach muscle strength development (Probability) $P.000 < \alpha 0.05$. There is significat the cardio respiratory development (Probability) $P.000 < \alpha 0.05$. There is significan the agility coordination development (Probability) $P.000 < \alpha 0.05$, and there is significan the catch throw motoric development (Probability) $P.000 < \alpha 0.05$.

[EHD-08]

Hutajulu Halomoan

Lecturer in Economics Program Cenderawasih University and Students Doctoral Program In Economic Studies Of Marine Tropical IPB Bogor-Indonesia

**ANALYSIS OF MARINE TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT IN SUPPORT OF NATIONAL
CONNECTIVITY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN PAPUA PROVINCE**

Marine transportation has an important role to support the national connectivity and economic growth, especially in Papua Province. Characteristics of geography on land and sea and the sufficient existing infrastructure in Papua encourage its development. The effort to improve the connectivity and economic growth is believed to be able to overcome the complicated problems that exist today. The aim of this study was to analyze the development of marine transportation in support of national connectivity and economic growth in Papua province. The contributions of marine transportation to the economy and the growth rate of marine transportation were analyzed using contribution sector and Typology Klassen, respectively. The problems and an overview of the steps in development of marine transportation in Papua and national were analyzed qualitatively according to Miles and Huberman (1992). The efforts to increase the national transport connectivity were analyzed descriptively based on supporting documents. The results showed there has been an increase in the contribution of sub marine transport, transportation and communications in 2007-2013; The growth rate of marine transportation increased in the period 2007-2012, was corrected in 2013; the transport sector was categorized into developing sector and grow rapidly, however it is very difficult to optimal zed related to several factors, both in the central and local government, infrastructure, local human resource, local community institutions, economic analysis up to external problems; the improvement of national transport connectivity can be realized by implementing strategies mandated in national development planning documents concerning Sislognas, Sistranas, RPJMN /RTRWN, ICT and Papua's planning documents.

[EHD-09]

*Linda Yuliani Hutadjulu
FEB Cenderawasih University*

FACTORS INFLUENCING SMALL MEDIUM-SIZE BUSINESS'S PERCEPTION ON THE IMPORTANCE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND CREDIT ANALYSES

This study attempted to identify factors influencing Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs) entrepreneurs' perception in addition to understanding the effect of business financial statements quality on the credits received by SMEs entrepreneurs. The study examined several factors, which are: entrepreneurs' education level and background, size and age of business, quality of financial statements, credit guarantees and credit terms. Data was collected from 40 respondents from Jayapura city area with the aid of a questionnaire. The findings of the study reveal that entrepreneurs' education level and background have not affected on their perception, but the size and age of business affected significantly. Moreover, size and age of business, credit guarantees and credit terms affected the credit numbers, while the quality of financial statements factor has not shown any effect. These may be due the fact that banks are still in doubt with the relevancy and reliability of SME's financial reporting and influencing their credit analyses.

[EHD-10]

Esra Erikson Sihombing, Paulus Kombo Allo Layuk, Anthonius H Citra Wijaya
FEB Cenderawasih University*

FLYPAPER EFFECT ON GENERAL ALLOCATION FUND AND OWN SOURCE REVENUE TO REGIONAL EXPENDITURES IN PAPUA PROVINCE

The study aims to seek phenomenon of flypaper effect through examining the effect of Regencies and a Municipality Own Source Revenues and General Allocation Funds to its Regional Public Expenditures. Sample for this study comprises of 26 from 29 regencies/municipalities in Papua province in 2010 to 2013. A secondary data was collected from Expenditures Realization Reports from Supreme Auditory Board in Papua Representative Office. Inferential statistics were employed using simple and multiple regressions in SPSS. The result of this research showed that partially the Regencies/Municipality Own Source Revenues and General Allocation Funds significantly associate with Regional Public Expenditures. This demonstrated flypaper effects because the coefficient value of the General Allocation Funds was greater than the Regencies/Municipality Own Source Revenues.

[EHD-11]

Diyah Astuti Nurfa'izah^{1)}, Eva Sinaga²⁾, Wayage Mabel³⁾*

- 1) Departement of Maternity and Paediatric Nursing, Nursing Program, Faculty of Medicine, Cenderawasih University
- 2) Departement of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Nursing Program, Faculty of Medicine, Cenderawasih University
- 3) Student of Nursing Program, Faculty of Medicine, Cenderawasih University

KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE OF EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING AMONG MOTHERS OF DANI TRIBE IN SUB-DISTRICT ANGKASA, JAYAPURA

Exclusive breastfed babies have significant lower of morbidity and mortality rates than formula-fed infants. Mothers of Dani tribe work in the field and leave their babies so that it is difficult to give exclusive breastfeeding and babies are given early complementary breastfeeding. The aim of this study was to explore and describe the knowledge of Dani tribe mothers about exclusive breastfeeding in Sub-district Angkasa, Jayapura. This study used descriptive phenomenological approach. A snowball sampling technique was applied to determine the participants. There were three persons participated in this study. Data were collected by in-dept interview and were analyzed using Colaizzi's method. The result identified five themes: Mothers'

knowledge about infant nutrition needs, breastfeeding technique by giving the breastfeeding directly before working, obstacles and supports in giving breastfeeding, efforts to encounter the obstacles, mothers' hope to give breastfeeding comprehensively. Optimizing the maternity and community nurses role is needed to improve mothers' knowledge about the benefit of exclusive breastfeeding and how to perform it through providing health education. Moreover, empowering support system such as community leaders and stakeholders to contribute to the program.

[EHD-12]

Septevanus R. Toding, Riski Amilia Kaimudin
Faculty of Public Health Cenderawasih University

ANALYZE OF IMPLEMENTATION PAPUA GOVERNMENT POLICY ABOUT HEALTH PAPUA CARD AT JAYAPURA HOSPITAL

Health Papua Card (Kartu Papua sehat) was evidence of health assurance by Papua Government with free expense on health facility towards all of commitment of Papua toward UUD year 1945 section 28 H. UU No. 23 Year 1992 on Health and UU No. 21 Year 2001 on special autonomy for Papua. The purpose of this research was to identify the communication, energy source executor attitude, and bureaucracy structure towards implementation policy of Health Papua Card at Jayapura Hospital. The research was using qualitative method and produce descriptive result using 7 informants who knows and related to problem Health Papua Card at Jayapura Hospital. The result of this research indicated that communication in socialization of Juknis No. 6 year 2014 doing well, but the reaction from society, there was accepted and refused. Juknis Health Papua Card that was implemented at hospital still used the old the old regulation, Juknis No. 6 year 2009. Man resource that managed Health Papua Card has been adequate, while financial resource still inadequate (health service tariff and the number of computer facility). The executor attitude according to demeanor and comprehension has been well enough and the bureaucracy structure include mechanism of Health Papua Card service for patient has not obey service plot at hospital.

BIO: Biodiversity

[BIO-01]

Panjaitan Rawati*, Atmowidi Tri, Peggie Djunijanti
Department of Biology, UNIPA

EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE TO BUTTERFLY COMMUNITY (LEPIDOPTERA) AT GUNUNG MEJA RECREATIONAL FOREST AREA, MANOKWARI, PAPUA BARAT

Gunung Meja, one of the forest areas in Manokwari, West Papua province, has been designated as a recreational forest since 1980. Gunung Meja covers 460.25 ha and is located at 75 – 175 m asl. Gunung Meja is directly adjacent to residential areas, so that the community activities, such as felling trees and gardening are often conducted in the area. These can interfere with the existence of flora and fauna inside, including butterflies. To know the impact of intrusive human activities on the forest area, it is necessary to obtain basic information about what flora and fauna are present there. This study aims to record the butterfly community in the area. Observations of butterflies were done by scan sampling on primary forest, secondary forest, gardens and settlements. Sampling and measurement of environmental parameters were performed in the morning and afternoon for seven weeks. This study recorded 113 species and 4.049 individuals of butterflies. There were 75 species in primary forest, 77 species in secondary forest, and 63 species in gardens and settlements. The number of species found was still increasing until the last day of the observation. Shannon-Wiener index (H') calculation showed that diversity in primary and secondary forests were 3.48 and 3.50, respectively, thus classified as high ($H' > 3$). Sorensen index calculation (C_N) showed high value reaching 0.5 quantitatively. The numbers of butterflies both species number and individual number, observed in the morning were higher than those in the afternoon. There was significant effect ($P < 0.05$) of temperature to the number of individual butterflies. The result of PCA analysis showed that the environmental parameters in primary forest, secondary forest, gardens and settlements influenced the number of species and number of individuals.

[BIO-02]

Meike M Lisangan^{1,2)*}, Rizal Syarief¹⁾, Winiati P Rahayu^{1,3)}, Okky S Dharmaputra^{4,5)}

- 1) Faculty of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, Bogor Agricultural University
- 2) Faculty of Agricultural Technology, Papua University,
- 3) Southeast Asia Food and Agriculture Science and Technology Center, Bogor Agricultural University
- 4) Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Bogor Agricultural University,
- 5) Southeast Asian Regional Centre for Tropical Biology (SEAMEO BIOTROP)

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES, ANTIAFLATOXIN B₁ ACTIVITY, AND CYTOTOXICITY ASSAY OF KEBAR GRASS (*Biophytum petersianum*) EXTRACT

Aflatoxin B₁ was a secondary metabolite produced by *Aspergillus flavus* having negative effect on human health because of its carcinogenic. Many efforts have been done to investigate antiaflatoxin agents derived from plant. One of some plants can be use as antiaflatoxin is Kebar grass. Kebar grass was a plant which utilized by people in West Papua as uterus fertilizer but African community used kebar grass to healing wound and malaria. The objective of this research were to study the physical aspect, the activity of kebar grass leaf extract on aflatoxin B₁ production of *Aspergillus flavus* BCC F0219 and *A. flavus* BIO 2236 isolates in food model medium i.e. carbohydrate-enriched medium, fat-enriched medium and protein-enriched medium, and to study toxicity level of kebar grass leaf extract on Vero cell line. Kebar grass leaf extracts successively obtained by using n-hexane-ethyl acetate-methanol (HEM). Concentrations of the extract tested on *A. flavus* BCC F0219 and *A. flavus* BIO 2236 were 1, 1.5, and 2 MIC (*Minimum Inhibitory Concentration*). The MIC for *A. flavus* BCC F0219 in carbohydrate-enriched medium, fat-enriched medium, and protein-enriched medium were 12, 14, and 14 mg/mL, respectively. Meanwhile, the MIC for *A. flavus* BIO 2236 in carbohydrate-enriched medium, fat-enriched medium and protein-enriched

medium were 12, 16 and 16 mg/mL, respectively. Cytotoxicity activity of kebar grass leaf extract tested by using MTT assay method. The results showed that the percentage of growth inhibition of *A. flavus* BCC F0219 and BIO 2236 in carbohydrate, fat and protein-enriched medium at 3 different levels of MIC concentrations ranged between 90.8 - 100 % and 93.8 - 100 %. The inhibitory effect of Aflatoxin B₁ production of *A. flavus* F0219 BCC and BIO 2236 in carbohydrate, fat and protein-enriched medium at 3 different levels of MIC concentration ranged between 70.9 - 100 % and 83.4 - 98.8 %. The cytotoxicity assay showed that kebar grass leaf HEM extract can inhibit Vero cell proliferation more than 75% at concentration of 12 – 32 mg mL⁻¹, while CC₅₀ value of kebar grass leaf HEM extract was 13.41 mg mL⁻¹. This results indicated that kebar grass leaf extract had potency to be used as antifungal agent in foodstuffs.

[BIO-03]

Sarah Yuliana

Balai Penelitian Kehutanan Manokwari

DETERMINATION OF PRIORITY SPECIES FOR INVASIVE PLANT MANAGEMENT IN WETLANDS OF WASUR NATIONAL PARK MERAUKE

Threats on biodiversity in a conservation area can originate from outside or inside the area. One of the outsiders that rarely noticeable is invasion of exotic species, which usually alters the stability of natural processes within the area. Wasur National Park (NP) has some wetland ecosystems that overcome the issues of deterioration in function and benefits due to exotic plant invasion in recent days. This research was carried out to determine priority species that need immediately managements in Wasur NP. Field survey and inventory followed by scoring and evaluation methods using Hiebert and Stubbendieck (1993) were taken in this research to obtain the priority species. The scoring and ranking steps placed encountered invasive plant species into four categories of management priority based on Significance of Impact and the Feasibility of Control. The result identify 49 species of invasive plants from three wetlands in Wasur NP, which 75% (or 36 species) of them are species of Priority 3 (lesser threat and easy to control), 4 species of Priority 4 (lesser threat – hard to control) and at least 9 species of Priority 2 (serious threat-hard to control). Priority 2 species consist of *Carex* sp., *Eleocharis indica* (Lour.) Druce, *Hanguana malayana* (Jack.) Merr., *Imperata cylindrica* (L.) Beauv., *Ludwigia oktovalvis* (Jacq.) Raven, *Melaleuca cajuputi* Powell, *M. leucadendron* (Linn.), *Paspalum conjugatum* P. J. Bergius, and *Stachytareta jamaicensis* (L.). These invasive plants need to be managed properly and thoroughly further.

[BIO-05]

Fajar R. D. N. Sianipar^{1)*}, *Santosa*²⁾

1) *Botany Laboratory, Papua University*

2) *Plant Physiology Laboratory, Gadjah Mada University*

MORPHOLOGICAL AND ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE OF RED FRUIT (*Pandanus conoideus* Lam.)

Red fruit (*Pandanusconoideus* Lam.) is used as food, medicines and dyes in east Indonesia. Local people do not use these seeds for propagation since the seeds were difficult to germination probably due to the seed dormancy. This study was aimed to investigate the morphological and anatomical structure of red fruit seeds. The study was conducted by observe the morphological and anatomical structure of red fruit seeds in with its dormancy. The results show the red fruit drupa is divided into exocarp, mesocarp and endocarplayers. Anatomical analysis indicated that theseed coat consists of parenchyma and lignin-walled cells. The inner layer of the seed coat was covered by mucilaginous, blockage and pericarp. The endosperm consist of starch containing parenchyma cells and small sized embryo consist of small parenchyma cells.

[BIO-06]

Selvi Tebaiy

Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Science, University of Papua

CONNECTIVITY PATTERN OF SOCIO-ECOLOGY SYSTEM OF YOUTEFA BAY COMMUNITY IN UTILIZING SEAGRASS ECOSYSTEM

This study was conducted on August 2012 in Youtefa Bay, Jayapura – Papua, and aimed to investigate connectivity of fisheries resource utilization pattern by local community toward species composition and distribution of seagrass. Data in this study comprised primary and secondary data. Collecting primary data was used structured questionnaires to local people. Respondents were chosen by simple random sampling. Data of species composition and species distribution were done by randomly structured method using quadratic transect on three observation station. Seagrass ecosystem on Tobati and Enggros I station composed by pioneer species (*Halophila ovalis* and *Halophila minor*) and climax species (*Enhalus acoroides* and *Thalassia hemprichii*), while that of in Enggros II station consisted only by climax species. Utilization type by local community comprised fishing, collecting shellfish, cucumbers collecting, and crab collecting. Tobati and Enggros I had a higher percentage in utilizing fisheries resource (about 50 – 100%) than Enggros II (approximately 20%). A higher percentage of utilization by local people related closely to potential of seagrass ecosystem that gave environment services as habitat for association of biota.

[BIO-07]

Yenni Yendri Salosa^{1)*}, Yotam Senis²⁾

1) *Biology Department of Mathematic and Science Faculty, The State of Papua University*

2) *Administration Department of Social and Political Faculty of Cenderawasih University*

AGARWOOD HARVESTING OF MAIBRAT TRIBE AYAMARU DISTRICT IN MAIBRAT REGENCY WEST PAPUA

One of the commercial products from Maybrat Regency-West Papua Province is Agar wood (Gaharu), which is produced by a pathological process in *Aquilaria filaria*'s wood where an injury has occurred. Gaharu contains compact oil that has been use for perfume, and some spiritual accessories such as incense, prayer beads, and Rosary. Agar wood products are sold to Asia but especially to the Middle East $\geq 8\text{€} / \text{kg}$. *A. filaria* population declines (overexploitation and uncontrolled harvest) Up till now no studies into the harvesting ways of Agarwood by Maibrat Tribe was done. Anthropogenic pressure is expected to increase in the future, better understanding of method of agar wood harvesting is important. So that all related stakeholder could get information and find the best methods for conserving and sustainable use of agar wood. Research was made, from January-February 2011 in the three villages (Framu, segior and Yukase) at Ayamaru District Maibrat regency West Papua. The Research method was descriptive with semi-structural interviewed technique in order to know traditional agarwood harvesting criteria, method of harvesting and traditional determination of agarwood production trees. The result of the research showed that Local people of Maibrat uses *Aquilaria filaria* and *Gyrinops caudata* not only as agar wood production trees but also for material for traditionell clothing, ropes, bags and hand-bag, and also it is become economy resources. Maibrat people still using simple traditional methods to select agar wood production trees. They usually use the morphologist performance such as normality height, the changing of leaf and stem color (become yellow), un-continuity pilled of tree bark, from dead and toppled tree, and cutting up a stem and root in order to know the compactness of wood. Also, local people used cutting of an agar wood production trees, yanking out the trees and felling of trees, harvest agar wood.

[BIO-08]

Ursula Paulawati Maker^{1)*}, *Chairun Nisa'*²⁾, *Srihadi Agungpriyono*²⁾

1) *Lab. Zoologi Biologi FMIPA Universitas Papua,*

2) *Departemen Anatomi Fisiologi dan Farmakologi, Fakultas Kedokteran Hewan, Institut Pertanian Bogor*

THE MORPHOLOGY EXTERNAL ORGANS OF THE BODY OF BANDICOOT ECHYMIPERA KALUBU

Study on the morphology of external organs of the body of peroryctids is less available. Bandicoot (*Echymipera kalubu*) is one of marsupial in peroryctids and is endemic species in Papua. The morphological characteristic of the external organs of five adults bandicoot (*E. kalubu*) with the body weight of $1,16 \pm 0,29$ kg and $38,2 \pm 4,76$ cm of body length were studied macroscopically. The external organs of the body of bandicoot were identified the eye, nose, limb and reproductive systems. The nose of the *E. kalubu* had "sungut" on the trunk and the cheek under the eye. The ear of the *E. kalubu* had tragus and antitragus. The forelimb which were shorter of the hind limb. The hind limb unique where only consisting of four toes and having five claws. The tail of the *E. kalubu* there was long but there were also species are not having tail. Uniqueness was also in the external organs of reproductive systems which there is only skortum, that out the abdomen of the body. The penis not found around skortum. The condition reproductive system of male *E. kalubu* like cloaca in poultry. The penis only will look when there was coitus. In a female has sac with the nipple.

[BIO-09]

Yenni Y Salosa^{1)*}, *Ezrom Batorinding*²⁾

1) *Biology Department of Mathematic and Science Faculty University of Papua*

2) *Forestry Research Department Region Maluku and Papua Manokwari*

ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION SULFATE REDUCING BACTERIA AND NITROGEN BINDING BACTERIA OF RHISOZFER MANGROVE FROM SORONG WEST PAPUA

Soil Microorganism plays important role in the interaction of biotic and abiotic components within species of mangrove ecosystem. This research objective was to gave data and information of Bactrial from mangrove ecosystem from Sorong as representation of terrestrial area. Reserch was done in September-November 2013. Mangrove Bacterial was known after isolation and identification of Bacterial from rezosphere along rote of mangrove trees such as *Rhizopora mucronata*, *Nypa fructicans*, *Xylocarpus mollucensis*, *Xylocarpus granatum*, *Bruguera gymnorhiza*, *Sonneratia alba*, dan *Ceriops tagal*. Samples was collected from 5 research stasiuns, identification of Bacterial isolates was done in the Microbiology Laboratorium of FMIPA UNIPA. We identified only Nitrogen binding bacteria and sulfate reducing bacteria. Medium Postgate was used for isolation proses of nitrogen binding bacterial and Postgate and Sulfatr indole motility were use for isolation of proses of sulfate reducing bacterial. There's 17 Isolates were found : 16 isolats of Nitrogen binding bacteria and an isolat of sulfate reducing bacteria. *Pseudomonas* spp, *Bacilus* spp., *Azotobacter* spp and *Nitrosomonas* spp included in Nitrogen binding bacteria just only *Desulfovibrium* sp as part of sulfate reducing bacteria. Each of bacterial groups were differ on Morfology characteristic, Biochemical characteristic, fisiology characteristic and also different on microhabitats. All isolats were Indigineus which could be use for Mangrove conservation.

[BIO-10]

Keliopas Krey

Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, University of Papua,

OVERVIEW OF REPTILIAN AND SNAKE SPECIES IN PAPUA AND POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS FOR BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING METHODOLOGY

A complete list of reptilian species found in Papua is essential for the conservation and management of these species in the future. This paper provides a basic overview of the reptiles species of the western half of the great subcontinental island of New Guinea, Papua. The authors had the unique opportunity to provide the first report of the snakes deposited in the Laboratorium Zoology UNIPA (LZU) at Manokwari, West Papua Province during at last 13 years. In addition, these data (especially snakes) are compared with specimens from the Muzeum Zoologicum Bogoriense (MZB) at Cibinong, West Java. I recorded 30 species of snakes from LZU (36.1%), and 43 species from MZB (51.8%), of the 83 species reported by Allison (2007). Clearly much more collecting effort needs to be focused on Papua, as less than 50% of the known species have voucher specimens in a museum. Of the all snakes species collection, *Morelia viridis* is the only protected species on Papua, while *Lycodon aulicus* is the only introduced species.

[BIO-11]

Tuririday H.T^{1,2)} Sandakila S.S³⁾, Abubakar H⁴⁾

1) *Pend. Biologi FKIP -UNIPA,*

2) *AKNESS Binaan UNIPA,*

3) *Lab. Kedokteran-UNIPA*

4) *Biologi FMIPA-UNIPA*

SCREENING of BACTERIA PRODUCING the ENZYME α -AMYLASE from ' ELA ' SAGO

This research aims to isolate and identify the type of bacteria that have the capability of producing the enzyme α -amylase. Descriptive methods with testing in the testing stages, *laboratoris laboratoris* include amylase producing bacteria isolation, screening of the enzyme amylase producing bacteria isolates and the measurement of the diameter of the clear zone, as well as characterization (test of biochemical test and Gram staining). Analysis results get 39 isolates, 11 isolates which were capable of producing the enzyme amylase, and 5 isolates known to have the capability of hydrolysis of α -amylase, so proceed with the analysis of the activity of the enzyme α -amylase. Isolate the biggest activity 15 ASSA 0.0003 Uml and ASSB 01 smallest 0.0001 Uml. Based on a test of morphology and Physiology, characterization of the 5 isolates, leading to genus *Alteromonas*.

[BIO-12]

Susan Trida Salosa

Forest Research Institute of Manokwari Research, Development and Innovation Agency Ministry of Environment and Forestry

CHALLENGE OF SAGO (*Metroxylon* sp) AS PAPUA FOOD IDENTITY

People of Papua have many kinds of staple foods, such as sago and tubers which are consumed based on area of living. Sago is a staple food for People in coastal and swampy areas, otherwise mostly people in mountainous area consume tubers. Local foods become seldom and expensive.

This study was done by field study and reference study at August to September 2013 to collect information about sago and its existence in local people's life in Teluk Wondama Regency and Jayapura Regency. The study found that there were changing on local people's diet pattern including changing of position in market place from producer to consumer, and changing of sago forest to other functions.

[BIO-13]

Ferawati Runtuboi^{1)*}, *Suhaemi Manaf*¹⁾ *Geisler Larwuy 1)*, *Ferdiel Ballamu*²⁾

1) *Marine Science Program The State University Of Papua*

2) *Papua Turtle Foundation, Rufei Street, Sorong Regency West Papua*

**POTENTIAL IMPACT SEA LEVEL RISE OF GREEN TURTLE NEST CASE OF NESTING SITE
PIAI ISLAND RAJA AMPAT REGENCY**

Sea level rise this now a global issue and phenomenon that be studied in implementation problem in coastal and marine area. The study aims (1) mapping activities nesting site area, (2) Estimation sea level rise trend in coastal Piai Island, (3) Estimation innundation rate as sea level rise impact, and (4) knowing impact potential sea level rise to nesting site area in Piai island. This research method survey with field measurements and the same secondary data of NOAA. Direct mensurements refer to biofisic data of nesting site such as slope beach, elevation beach, sediment types, and turtle population data. Secondary data obtained by downloading online data such as sea level rise data, current model, and other online data. The result showed that activities nesting site area in Piai Island categorized based high active nesting site area, medium active nesting area and low active nesting site area. High active nesting site be in 8-22 stake in west position. Furthermore, low active nesting site be in 22-30 stake in south position from Piai Island. Sea level rise trend average is 7.8 mm/year with innundation rate concerning nest as 0.34 meters in nest number 8 and 9. Potential impact while to prediction based IPCC scenario realize 0.79 meters with innundation rate as 7.8 meters in nest number 3. This condition to given risk concerning hatching failure of turtle eggs into the thread to nesting site degradation.

[BIO-14]

Freddy Pattiselanno^{*}, *Johan F. Koibur*, *C. Hieronymus Yohanes*

Faculty of Animal Science, Universitas Papua Manokwari

**TRADITIONAL ECOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE (TEK) IN HUNTING: FROM CULTURE TO
NATURE**

In Papua, the practices of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) in hunting were: limiting hunting on particular species, performing hunting using traditional hunting techniques, protecting specific land tenure from hunting and hunting on particular period of time. These practices were highly complex and highly variable across Papua – a set of unwritten and cultural law that passed on verbally from one generation to another that played important roles on nature protection.

SOS: International Relationship, Anthropology, and Social Science

[SOS-01]

Aria Aditya Setiawan

Jurusan Ilmu Hubungan Internasional Universitas Sains dan Teknologi Jayapura

ENHANCING HUMAN CAPITAL OF PAPUA'S WOMEN BASED ON HUMAN SECURITY IN ASEAN COMMUNITY 2015

This paper analyses the violation to the Papua women's rights as indigenous people as consequences globalization in Papua. Although the implementation of ASEAN Community is still in progress, women always remain the real victim beside children due their social and economic position. It is widely acknowledged that education, unemployment, and cultural context are among the most potential aspects for provoking women's violence against their rights in Papua. The next factor is there is no rule in Special Autonomy Law that explains protection for women's right and how they play their roles in the context of Special Autonomy. This paper offers two aspects to be reconsidered. First, it will explain about ASEAN Community and human capital, and the last will explain about globalization effect to increase the woman's right in Papua that based to the human security aspect.

[SOS-02]

Elvira Rumkabu

Department of International Relations, Cenderawasih University

THE INTERACTION BETWEEN IDEAS AND MATERIAL FORCES IN DETERMINING MSG'S LEADERS' DECISION ON ULMWP MEMBERSHIP BID AT THE MSG FORUM

A central debate in the international relations has been around whether the structure has a constraining effect on the states' behavior and strategic political actions or whether ideas that constitutes the international politics. This paper is in favour of an approach which combining both of the shared identities of individuals, institutions and organizations interacting within it and the material forces, namely economic and security interests, that interplay in determining states' actions and decisions. Taking the case of ULMWP membership bid in the MSG forum, this paper argues that the decision was greatly influenced by the interaction of the material interests, which achieved through the extensive economic relationship with Indonesia, and the Melanesian solidarity shared by the domestic audience that forced leaders to take West Papua membership bid into account. It argues that ideas of Melanesia solidarity alone can not drive the decision since they exist within particular material structures and can be best understood as mutually interactive. The purpose of this essay are not only to provide explanation on MSG's leaders decision on ULMWP membership bid but also enable analysts and policy makers to make accurate judgement about the future of the the sub-regional forum's integrity.

[SOS-03]

Petrus K. Farneubun

Department of International Relations, Cenderawasih University

INDONESIA-PNG COOPERATION: PAPUA STRATEGIC ROLES

Indonesia and Papua New Guinea (PNG) have built a strong relation since 1986 under the Treaty of Mutual Respect, Friendship, and Cooperation. Both countries have agreed to advance economic and political goals. Economically, Indonesia and PNG share strong commitment to boost economic development in numerous strategic fields; and politically, both countries strongly adopt the principle of non-interference and subscribe to the notion of territorial integrity. To further advance the goals, Indonesia and PNG have signed

a number of MoUs in wide range of areas both soft cooperation such as capacity building for oil and energy exploration and hard cooperation to combat cross-border crimes, drug smuggling and terrorism. Addressing the cooperation between Indonesia and PNG is the key to understand the dynamics of West Papua ongoing struggle within Melanesia forums such as Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG). Furthermore, as International Relations Theory recognises the influence of dominant actors within a system, Indonesia and PNG are considered the most important actors and the key players in shaping the current and future status of Papua among the Melanesia states. Having said that, this paper specifically addresses the cooperation between Indonesia and PNG and how this cooperation affects Papua status. The paper argues that Indonesia uses the cooperation to advance its political goal to gain support from PNG and other Melanesia states to maintain its territorial integrity. Meanwhile, PNG is interested in building strong relation with Indonesia to promote its economy. Therefore, the matter of Indonesia having cooperation with PNG is best understood in terms of Papua strategic roles for Indonesia.

[SOS-04]

Mariana Buiney

International Relations Programme, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Cenderawasih University

HUMAN SECURITY THREAT IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA: ILLEGAL MIGRATION ISSUE

Nowadays, human security threat like transnational crimes, environmental degradation, the spreading of HIV/AIDS and other deadly diseases, the scarcity of daily need, limited resources, conflict and many other form of threat increased in the world. Illegal migration as part of transnational crime has posed human security threat for Papua New Guinea (PNG). There are two types of illegal migration that occurs in PNG including voluntary migration and involuntary migration. Both type of trans-border activity creates insecurity for community and also for the state on the other side. This paper tries to explore about how the illegal migration pose a threat to people in PNG. Furthermore, the paper also will describe about the role of PNG government and community in dealing with those illegal activity.

[SOS-05]

Melyana R Pugu

International Relations Programme, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Cenderawasih University

INDONESIA – PNG BORDER AREA MANAGEMENT STUDY CASE: BOVEN DIGUL DISTRICT

Indonesia and Papua New Guinea (PNG) share land and maritime boundaries. There are some regencies in Papua which border directly with PNG. Boven Digul is one of the regencies which borders PNG to its east. It is an hilly area on 0-15 degree slope and has 20 districts with total area coverage of 27.108.29 km². Two districts in Boven Digul border directly with PNG are district Mindiptana, covering an area of 448.17 km², and distict Waropko of 10.086.97 km². Although there is high mobility of people crossing the border, the bordering districts are not well managed. This research seeks to find a model of an effective border management to improve people welfare and increase their economy. Qualitative method is used and data is collected through observation, interview, studying official documents and related literatures.

[SOS-06]

Quinette Mursau

International Relations Department, Airlangga University, Surabaya

GENDER EQUALITY AND DEVELOPMENT IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Globalization is fast transforming traditional societies into modern societies and such is the case of Papua New Guinea. One of the significant changes in a modern society is the changing roles of men and

women were women are now given the opportunity to be part of the decision making process and are excelling into male dominated fields. This new phenomena raises the question; do educated men in modern PNG society accept this current trend of change? Papua New Guinea being a male dominant society with strong cultural ties and traditional values of patrilineal societies, the acceptance of gender equality is a huge challenge for men. Therefore, this research seeks to explore the perceptions of educated men on gender equality in modern PNG society. Thirty male research participants were selected from Divine Word University. All participants were between the ages of 20-30 and were randomly selected from different provinces in the four regions of PNG. Mixed methods that included both qualitative and quantitative methods were used in this research to determine their response and understanding of gender equality in a changing society. The research looked at their understanding of the concept of gender equality which revealed that not all educated men in university level understood the concept of gender equality. Though majority understood the concept, few still lack proper knowledge of the concept. All educated men accept the practice of gender equality and women's advancement, however, it was indicated that PNG is not prepared to move from a male dominant society into a gender equal society. The main reason alludes to strong cultural practices in PNG society. However, the research exposed a significant trend of change where majority of the young educated men mentioned; PNG should do away with cultural values that suppresses women's rights, roles and responsibilities. It is revealed that education has great influence in changing men's mindset to realize the importance of women's participation in the development of Papua New Guinea.