

Article

Character social interaction and interdependence of Kanum tribe on Sota-Papua New Guinea border

Imelda C. Laode¹, Bonaventura Ngawula², Sukardi², Fitriani^{1,*}¹ Universitas Musamus Merauke, Papua 99611, Indonesia² Universitas Merdeka, Jawa Timur 65146, Indonesia* **Corresponding author:** Fitriani, fitriani310878@gmail.com

CITATION

Laode IC, Ngawula B, Sukardi, Fitriani. (2024). Character social interaction and interdependence of Kanum tribe on Sota-Papua New Guinea border. *Journal of Infrastructure, Policy and Development*. 8(9): 6568. <https://doi.org/10.24294/jipd.v8i9.6568>

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 22 May 2024

Accepted: 3 July 2024

Available online: 11 September 2024

COPYRIGHT



Copyright © 2024 by author(s).

Journal of Infrastructure, Policy and Development is published by EnPress Publisher, LLC. This work is licensed under the Creative Commons

Attribution (CC BY) license.

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Abstract: The border is a strategic area within the Republic of Indonesia because it has potential natural resources and market opportunities and is related to aspects of sovereignty, defense and security. The division of the Papua region based on astronomical lines causes the traditional region, inhabited by tribes with the same spiritual-culture, to be divided into two countries. The Kanum tribe, who live in the border region of PNG and Indonesia, have close kinship relations. This research aims to analyze the social interactions of cross-border communities, especially the interdependence of the Kanum Tribe in Sota, Merauke Regency, with Papua New Guinea. The research used social interaction theory and interdependence theory, as well as qualitative descriptive methods by interviewing 15 informants. The research results support Polanyi's statement but refute Omolomo's, confirm positive competition, and eliminate indicators of conflict in the social interactions of the Kanum Tribe. The main problem found was unclear population data for the Kanum community who live in PNG but receive facilities from Indonesia. The dominant inhibiting factor comes from the PNG border condition, and the dominant supporting factor comes from the Sota border conditions (geography, infrastructure, economics and government policy). However, the condition that is equally a during factor in the conditions of the PNG and Sota borders is culture.

Keywords: social interaction; cross-borders; Kanum tribe

1. Introduction

Each border area has different conditions from each other, for example in the border areas in Papua the people are relatively equal to the people of PNG (Setiawan, 2010). The local people who live on the Sota Merauke—PNG (Papua New Guinea) border is the Kanum tribe, where they have customary land on both sides of the country in the border area. Cultural lines have a role in the interaction of residents in border areas because the interactions that occur are greatly influenced by traditional ties that have existed since ancient times. In a border area, interaction will occur if in that area there are groups that are related by custom or are related. The social interactions carried out by the Kanum tribe are in the form of cultural, social, educational, health and economic activities.

The Kanum tribe's perception of state boundaries does not separate their lives from the families of fellow Kanum tribes who live in a different country from them. As stated by Hadiwijoyo (2009), residents living in border areas have been united through socio-economic and socio-cultural relations. This perception has an impact on the mobility carried out by the Kanum tribe every day, where there are more Kanum tribes from PNG who are active in Sota than the number of Kanum Sota tribes who are active in PNG. The Kanum tribe of PNG carry out economic activities (selling and

buying necessities of life) and receive educational and health service facilities in Sota, although according to Sukardi (2016) states that free education is very beneficial for underprivileged students, the position of the Kanum tribe of PNG is that they are not Indonesian citizens, so according to government regulations they should not have the right to receive such services.

Another problem is that sometimes they do not comply with the border crossing regulations that apply in Indonesia, such as violating regulations while in Indonesia or PNG, and carrying goods that exceed the legal limits (usually goods for traditional ceremonies, or selling goods such as game meat). This problem condition is in line with the statement from Bandiyono et al. (2004) who said that population movement or mobility is one of the problems in the border area of Indonesia and PNG.

One effort to resolve the mobility problem of the Kanum tribe is through an agreement made by the two governments (Indonesia and PNG) by implementing procedures for using the Cross-Border Card (KLB), which is a special card intended for the Kanum tribe community. By using this KLB, the Kanum tribe can visit Sota or PNG for a maximum of 20 (twenty) days, and there is an exception for the weight of goods carried by the Kanum tribe as long as they are used for traditional ceremonies, or the game meat they bring is for sale and purchase to fulfill their needs. daily needs of the Kanum tribe, as in the **Figure 1**.



Figure 1. Inspection of goods by officers at the Sota Boder.

Based on the conditions that occur, this research aims to understand what are the main threats to social interactions that occur in the Kanum ethnic community who inhabit the border area of Sota and PNG, and what the condition of the Kanum ethnic community is.

2. Materials and methods

Social research methods are scientific methods used to obtain objective, valid and reliable data, with the aim of discovering, testing and developing knowledge, so that it can be used to understand, explain and solve problems in the social field (Sholahuddin, 2021). This research uses a qualitative descriptive research method with interactive data analysis techniques. To obtain accurate information and data, researchers conducted observations, interviews, limited discussions, comparative studies and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with the basic themes of 5 activities carried out by the Kanum tribe, namely social, cultural, health, education and economic activities, which will be included in the questions on social interaction variables and interdependence variables. The informants directly involved consisted

of 15 informants who were key informants consisting of representatives of the government, TNI/Polri, medical officers, teachers, religious leaders, traditional leaders of the Kanum tribe, and the Kanum tribe community who live in Indonesia and PNG.

3. Results and discussion

The focus object of this research is the Kanum tribe as perpetrators of crossing the Sota-PNG border. The reason for choosing the focus of this research is because some of the Kanum tribe are residents who live in Sota Village, Indonesia, and some of the Kanum tribe live in the Morhead District - PNG. They are actors or communities who cross the Sota-PNG border every day for various purposes. Social interaction activities that are often carried out by border crossers (Kanum Tribe) are cultural, social, educational, health and economic. In this research, these activities will be combined with social interactions (cooperation, competition, disputes, accommodation, assimilation), and interdependence (satisfaction, commitment, level of dependency).

3.1. Kanum tribe

Malind Anim is one of the tribes in the southern coastal region of Papua, who lives in Merauke Regency. The Malind Anim tribal unitary area is divided into 14 (fourteen) locations, one of which is Malind Anim who lives in the border zone area known as Kanum. The Kanum tribe inhabits the Sota Village area and has customary land as far as Papua New Guinea. Local communities do not recognize formal territorial boundaries such as state boundaries. The state border line then indirectly separates a series of kinship relations along with the rights and obligations that are realized in a shared communal land.

There are 7 (seven) clans in the Kanum tribe, including the Mbanggu, Ndimar, Ndiken, Sanggra, Mayuwa, Gelambu and Kul clans. The existence of Kanum tribal community settlements in the Wasur National Park area is spread across 7 (seven) villages, namely Sota Village, Yanggandur, Rawa Biru, Onggaya, Tomer, Tomerau and Kondo (BTN Wasur, 1999). Below is a **Figure 2** of the Kanum tribe sota PNG.



Figure 2. The chief of the Kanum tribe.

The interaction of indigenous peoples, especially the Kanum tribe, with natural

resources in the national park area has formed emotional ties in all sectors of life ranging from socio-cultural to economic interests such as the use of plants for marriage bonds, customary sanctions, traditional medicine and household economic resources (Winara et al., 2009). Most of the livelihoods of the Kanum tribal community are hunting, gardening and catching swamp fish. There is also a small portion of the Kanum tribe who make their living as coastal fishermen, namely those who live in Onggaya and Sota villages (Winara et al., 2010).

The Kanum people's customary land is spread across Indonesia and PNG. Customary rights include sago hamlets and fields for farming. The farming system of the Kanum people is still traditional, namely shifting cultivation using slash and burn. They planted kumbili, yams, cassava, bananas and wati plants. Its nature is still a subsystem economy, namely meeting one's own needs, although it is not uncommon for the harvest to be sold at border markets or to the community. Every stage of farming is done together and helps each other, from the process of clearing land to harvesting garden produce. Garden results will be distributed first to the tribal chief, and to relatives who help. Below are the hunting activities of the Kanum tribe in forest (**Figure 3**).



Figure 3. Hunting activities of the Kanum tribe.

These traditional ties, mythology and kinship are the main factors in the emergence of cross-border activities from PNG to Indonesia and vice versa. Kanum people from Sota Indonesia go to Morehead PNG to help with farming or actually work on the land they cultivate there. On the other hand, Kanum and Kame people in Morehead PNG go to Sota Indonesia to farm or help other relatives who are working on their land. This can contribute to environmental problems if land is cleared in a large enough area, but so far, the land clearing carried out by the Kanum tribe is very small because it is only for the needs of one head of family, and the land clearing carried out by them has gone through a deliberation process. custom, there are provisions that must be obeyed in order to maintain the forest environment where they live. The Kanum tribe's land clearing model is very unique because it still protects the forest environment and also does not disturb existing market conditions.

In 1895 the Anglo-Dutch government came and divided the area along the Torasi River boundary. People who chose Australia lived and settled in Wa hamlet (now Waiber village, PNG), while people who chose Dutch lived in Keme hamlet (border of Sota and Waiber). Many Keme people then started gardening in Sota hamlet, so that many people lived and settled in Sota. Based on this background of origin, the Sota people, especially the Kanum people and the PNG people in the Morehead Wariaber district, admit that they come from one ancestry (Alomau, 2012). The division of

national boundaries has the impact of separating the traditional unity of the Kanum people. The Kanum people in PNG have hamlets in Sota and vice versa. This factor then causes many border crossings to occur from PNG to Indonesia and vice versa.

3.2. Social interaction

The social interactions that occurred in the Kanum tribe in this study found that:

1) The cooperation that occurs in the Kanum tribe community does not only occur within the internal environment of the Kanum tribe (Kanum Tribe PNG-Sota) but also involves the involvement of migrant communities in Sota and the regional government as well as the TNI/Polri, so that there is synergy between them which creates conditions for cooperation which is very dynamic. The activities carried out are not only economic activities, but educational and health and even religious activities take place in the border area. This activity can be a reference and should also be carried out by countries that often have conflicts or claim territorial borders with reference to the ethnic groups in that region. Below is one of the Kanum tribe's activities with TNI (Figure 4).



Figure 4. The Kanum tribe activities with TNI/Polri.

2) The competition that occurs in the Kanum tribal community is positive competition and if differences are found then this is because there are government rules or policies that must be obeyed.

3) Disputes have never occurred within the Kanum tribal community or between the Kanum tribal community and the migrant community, or between the Kanum tribal community and the government or TNI/Polri.

4) Accommodation has never occurred because there has never been any conflict or dispute or debate that has occurred within the Kanum tribe or the Kanum tribe community with the migrant community, or the Kanum tribe community with the government or TNI/Polri, so there has never been a process of resolving problems between tribal communities. Civil servants, migrant communities, or the government or TNI/Polri.



Figure 5. The Sago Sep traditional activities.

5) The assimilation that occurs does not erase the existing culture, in fact there are activities that ensure that the existing culture or customs of the Kanum tribal community will continue to be preserved. Below is one the Sago Sep traditional activities that is still carried out today by the Kanum tribe (**Figure 5**).

So, the social interaction of the Sota-PNG cross-border community (Kanum Tribe) that occurs is:

1) Social interactions that occur in the Sota-PNG border area. The indicator of cooperation is the most prominent indicator of social interaction or is proven to be carried out in harmony by border crossing actors (the Kanum tribe) or with other actors related to them, whether among the Kanum tribe community or with migrant communities, the TNI or Polri.

2) Social interactions that occur in the cross-border community of Sota-PNG (Kanum Tribe) are not only in the economic form, but also in the form of culture, social, education and health.

3) The problem that occurs is regarding the administration of population data for the Kanum tribe who live in PNG but continue their education and treatment and get married in Sota.

3.3. Interdependesi

The interdependence that occurred in the Kanum tribe in this study found that:

1) Satisfaction in the form of benefits received by the Kanum tribal community is felt even though it is only limited to fulfilling the basic needs of 3 elements (health, education, economy), even though there is still homework that must be done by the Indonesian and PNG governments to reach an agreement on population recognition.

2) There is a commitment formed by the Kanum tribal community to improve their standard of living by continuing to maintain harmony in current living conditions, awareness to continue their education and utilize existing health and economic facilities.

3) The level of dependency has been built from frequent discussions, and the Kanum tribe community is even confident in providing input to related parties to support their own commitments in order to improve their standard of living.

So, the interdependence of cross-border communities (Kanum Tribe) Sota-PNG that occurs is:

1) The most prominent interdependence that occurs in the cross-border Sota PNG community (Kanum Tribe) is in satisfaction and commitment. Meanwhile, the level of dependency is more likely to occur among the Kanum tribe in the Sota area.

2) The interdependence that occurs in the Sota PNG cross-border community (Kanum Tribe) is in the form of economic, cultural, social, educational and health.

3) The problem that occurs is regarding the administration of population data for the Kanum tribe who live in PNG but continue their education and treatment and get married in Sota.

Another finding resulting from this research is that there are factors that support social interaction and interdependence of the Sota-PNG cross-border community (Kanum Tribe). What stands out the most is cultural and social because the Kanum tribe comes from the same family, only separated by state borders, so no problems occur.

The geographical, infrastructure, security and economic conditions in Sota contribute to the driving force of social interactions that occur. Meanwhile, the government's position regarding the regulations that apply in the RI-PNG region is both a driving factor (by agreeing to implement the KLB for the Kanum tribe), and an inhibiting factor (the population regulations that apply in each country for which a solution has not yet been found for the activities of the Kanum tribe). Meanwhile, the most prominent inhibiting factors are the government's position regarding the regulations that apply in the RI-PNG region, which are both incentives and obstacles. The next thing is that the geographical, infrastructure, security and economic conditions in PNG are very minimal which contribute to inhibiting social interactions that occur.

4. Discussion

This research has several novelties that could be new, namely:

1) Social interaction according to Polanyi (1957) is proven to apply to the cross-border community of Sota-PNG (Kanum Tribe), where Polanyi stated that economic life in pre-industrial society was embedded in social, political and religious institutions. This means that phenomena such as trade, money, and markets are imbued with goals other than profit making. Economic life in pre-industrial societies was governed by reciprocity and redistribution. Market mechanisms are not allowed to dominate economic life. Therefore, demand and supply do not determine prices, but rather depend on tradition or political authority.

2) Social interaction, in this case reciprocity, according to Polanyi in Sairi (2002), is proven where within the scope of the cross-border community (Kanum tribe) Sota-PNG, exchange occurs in a simple economic system that follows the rules that apply in the Kanum tribe community (barter system especially fellow Kanum tribesmen, and using PNG Kina money for immigrants or tourists), and this process has been going on from the past until now, from generation to generation.

3) In the dimension of social interaction according to Saptono (2006), there are categories of competition indicators which are proven to be valid but in the form of positive competition. Apart from this, the opinion of Sudaryanto (2020) is found and does not apply which states that one of the categories of social interaction is dissociative which leads to division or conflict or Conflict is a category of rivalry or competition.

4) This research also does not apply the dispute category from the social interaction dimension (Saptono, 2006) because it has not been proven to apply to the conditions of the Kanum Tribe community.

5) This research also does not apply the accommodation category of social interaction variables (Saptono, 2006) but includes aspects of compromise according to the opinion of Sarwono and Meinarno (2009).

6) This research also refutes research results from Omolomo (2014) which stated that tourism has a negative impact on socio-economic interactions in border areas. because the opposite happens in the Sota-PNG border area, especially the Indonesia-PNG border monument and the border market, which is always busy with domestic and foreign tourists. The economic activities that occur in Sota Village as a border area have a positive influence on the income of the Sota people. This can be seen from

various types of economic sectors developing rapidly to support cross-border trade, such as the existence of food stalls, grocery stores, kerosene agents, rental houses, petrol and diesel agents, service and carpentry agents, teaching staff, and so on. available in Sota Village. This condition does not change the social order and life of the Kanum tribe which is already in harmony with the external tribal community, in fact this existence makes it easier for the Kanum tribe to fulfill their daily needs, and the Kanum tribe does not accept the presence of external tribal communities.

7) The main problem with the social interaction of the Kanum Tribe community as border crossers is unclear population data for the Kanum Tribe community who live in PNG but receive health, education and marriage (religious) service facilities.

8) The discovery of 5 (five) inhibiting and driving factors for interdependent interactions between the Kanum Tribe on the Sota - PNG border, namely geography, government position, social culture, infrastructure and economy. The driving contribution is dominated by factors originating from the Sota-RI region and the inhibiting contribution is dominated by factors originating from the PNG region.

Theoretical implications, where it was found that only 3 (indicators) from Saptono's (2006) opinion were confirmed in this research, while the competition indicators were confirmed to be valid but in the form of positive competition, and negated the opinion of Sudaryanto (2020) which stated that one of the indicators of dissociative social interaction leads to division or dispute or conflict is an indicator of rivalry or competition. Furthermore, this research also eliminates the indicator of conflict from the social interaction variable (Saptono, 2006) because it is not proven to apply to the conditions of the Kanum tribe community. This research also eliminates the accommodation indicator from the social interaction variable (Saptono, 2006) but includes a compromise indicator according to the opinion of Sarwono and Meinarno (2009).

And as a practical implication, it is to find the main problem of the interdependent interaction of the Kanum Tribe community as border crossers in the form of unclear population data for the Kanum Tribe community who live in PNG, so it requires the involvement of community leaders, religious leaders, TNI/Polri, Regional Government, Central Government, DPR, DPRD, MRP, and Academics to find solutions to the population data problem of the Kanum Tribe community.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of research that has been carried out to answer the formulation and objectives of this research, the following conclusions can be summarized:

1) This research succeeded in answering the first research question, namely that the social interactions of cross-border communities (the Kanum Tribe) in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and the State of Papua New Guinea are harmonious. This research also proves that Polanyi's theory is proven to occur in the social interactions of the Kanum tribe. However, this research also refutes the results of research from Omolodo regarding the impact of tourism on socio-economic interactions in cross-border areas. In the social interaction variable, according to Saptono (2006), competition indicators are confirmed to be valid but in the form of

positive competition. Furthermore, this research also eliminates the indicator of conflict from the social interaction variable (Saptono, 2006) because it is not proven to apply to the conditions of the Kanum tribe community. This research includes indicators of compromise according to the opinion of Sarwono and Meinarno (2009). This research also found the main problem of the interdependence interaction of the Kanum Tribe community as border crossers in the form of unclear population data for the Kanum Tribe community who live in PNG but receive health, education and marriage (religious) service facilities.

2) This research finds factors that encourage and inhibit social interaction across communities. Study of Social Interaction of the Kanum Tribe in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia with the borders of Papua New Guinea, namely geography, culture, social, infrastructure, security, economics and the government's position in the context of social interaction is as a regulator, both formal and in other forms. Where the driving contribution is dominated by factors originating from the Sota-RI region and the inhibiting contribution is dominated by factors originating from the PNG region.

In accordance with the objectives of this research, the researcher provides suggestions for improving the weaknesses of this research, as follows:

1) From the findings of this research, it is explained that social interactions taking place at borders require the presence of the state in the form of regulations as a legal umbrella for the truth of these interactions. A state legal umbrella is needed as an umbrella force for the civil rights of the process taking place in the Kanum tribe.

- Legal protection for mixed marriages PNG-Sota.
- Legal protection for personnel mobility for PNG to Sota so that citizens' civil rights can be realized.

2) With the ongoing process of social interaction, the existence of state institutions and customs must be in one unity and understanding so that efforts to strengthen social structures and border social organizational structures can be maintained and respected.

3) In the event that social interactions have negative implications, an institutional authority is needed that is able to moderate or prevent these problems through informal means.

4) It is suggested for further authors to add customary law factors and other elements in society that can have an influence.

Author contributions: Conceptualization, ICL, methodology, S; validation, BN; data curation, writing—original draft preparation, writing—review and editing, F. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Conflict of interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

- Arikunto, S. (2006). *Qualitative Research Methods (Indonesian)*. Bumi Aksara.
- Badan Nasional Pengelola Perbatasan (BNPP) Republik Indonesia. (2015). *Government Regulation No. 1 of 2015 on the Master Plan for State Boundary Management 2015–2019 (Indonesian)*. BNPP.
- Badan Perbatasan dan Kerjasama Daerah (BPKD) Provinsi Papua. (1993). *Special Arrangements for Traditional and Customary*

- Cross-Border Activities Between the Republic of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea (Indonesian). Badan Perbatasan dan Kerjasama Daerah.
- Belajar. (2020). Definition and Types of Social Interaction (Indonesian). Available online: <http://www.sselajar.net/2013/05/interaksi-sosial.html> (accessed on 2 June 2024).
- Bonaventura, N. (2018). Management of Outermost and Frontier Areas within the Framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Indonesian). FISIP Universitas Tribuana Malang.
- Bungin, B. (2015). Tourism Communication: Destination Marketing and Brand (Indonesian). Prenadamedia Group.
- Deddy, W. (2020). The Urgency of Cooperation and Competition Principles in Teaching Management (Indonesian). *Jurnal Raudhah*, 5(2).
- Denzin, N. K. and Lincoln, Y. (1994). *Handbook of Qualitative Research*. Sage.
- Djohan, E. H. Y. (1996). Socio-Cultural Relations of Border Residents of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea: Kinship, Economy and Mobility (Indonesian). LIPI.
- Fachry, F. (2015). Organizational Development Through Team Building, Competition and Cooperation (Indonesian). *PEDAGOGIK: Jurnal Pendidikan*, 2(1), 1.
- Gottschalk, L. (1986). *Understand History* (Indonesian). UI Press.
- Hapsari, W. (2016). Papua New Guinea Border Crossers in Sota Village, Merauke (Indonesian). *Journal Walasuji*, 7(1).
- Kirk, J. & Miller, M. L. (1986). *Reliability and Validity in Qualitative Research*, Beverly Hills. Sage Publications.
- Moleong, L. J. (2015). *Qualitative Research Methods* (Indonesian). Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Polanyi, K. (1944). *The Great Transformation: The Political and Economic Origins of Our Time*. Beacon Press.
- Polanyi, K. (2001). The Development of the Market Economy (Indonesian). In: Evens, D. H. D. (editor). *Teori Masyarakat: "Proses Peradaban Dunia Modern"*. Yayasan Obor Indonesia.
- Polanyi, K. (2003a). *The Great Transformation*. Pustaka Pelajar.
- Polanyi, K. (2003b). *The Great Transformation: The Political and Social Origins of Our Time* (Alih Bahasa M Taufiq Rahman). Pustaka Pelajar.
- Polanyi, M. (1966). The logic of tacit inference. *Philosophy*, 41(155), 1–18.
- Polanyi, M. (2009). The tacit dimension. In: *Knowledge in organizations*. Routledge.
- Polanyi, M. (2009). The tacit dimension. In: *Knowledge in organizations*. Routledge.
- Polanyi, M. (2012). *Personal Knowledge*. Routledge.
- Rahmawati, E. (2010). Border Diplomacy in Defense of the Sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia (Indonesian). In: *Mengelola Kawasan Perbatasan Di Dunia Tanpa Batas: Isu, Permasalahan dan Pilihan Kebijakan*. Graha Ilmu.
- Ritzer, G. (2012). *Sociological Theory* (Indonesian). Pustaka Pelajar.
- Saldana., Miles. & Huberman. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis*. SAGE Publications.
- Santoso, S. W. (2011). Engagement, Respect, and Social Competence as Predictors of Competition in Adolescents (Indonesian). *Jurnal Psikologi*.
- Saptono. (2006). *Sociology* (Indonesian). Phibeta.
- Setiawan, A. (2010). Managing the Indonesia-Papua New Guinea Border with a Non-Traditional Security Approach (Indonesian). In: *Hukum Perbatasan Darat Antar Negara*. Sinar Grafika.
- Sholahuddin, A. (2021). *Social Research Methodology: Qualitative—Quantitative Perspectives* (Indonesian). Edulitera.
- Soekanto, S. (1990). *Sociology An Introduction* (Indonesian). Rajawali Pers.
- Soekanto, S. (2003). *Sociology An Introduction* (Indonesian). Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Soerjono, S. (2007). *Sociology an Introduction* (Indonesian). PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Sudaryanto, S. (2020). *Social Interaction* (Indonesian). Alprin.
- Sukardi, W. M. M. (2016). Free Education Policy for the People of Blitar City (Study of the Implementation of the 12-Year Compulsory Education Pilot Program Based on Blitar Mayor Regulation Number: 8 of 2015) (Indonesian). *Publisia Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Publik* 1(2).
- Sukmadinata. (2006). *Qualitative Research Methods* (Indonesian). Graha Aksara.
- Suryawan, I. N. (2017). Mother Tongue Preservation of Sacred Places and .the Challenges of Socio-Cultural Change of the Marori and Kanum People in Merauke Regency, Papua (Indonesian). *Jurnal Masyarakat & Budaya*, 19(3).
- Syah. (2010). *Descriptive Research* (Indonesian). Rajawali.
- Tangkilisan, Y. B. (2013). Indonesia and the Border Problem: Some Problems in the Development of Border Areas as Part of the

National Economy from a Historical Perspective (Indonesian). *Jurnal Kajian Sejarah & Pendidikan Sejarah*, 1(1).
Tarigan, R. (2004). *Regional Development Planning* (Indonesian). PT Bumi Aksara.