JURNAL

AP | ASIA PACIFIC STUDIES

HUMAN SECURITY FOR BORDER SOCIETY: A CASE STUDY AT WARIS COMMUNITY AT THE BORDERS OF RI-PNG

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Abstract

This research is aimed to explain the border society situation at Waris District, which is located remote from government services. This condition reflects a threat on human security at the borders in Keerom regency, Papua, which is directly bordering Papua New Guinea (PNG). This research uses qualitative research method, in which it explains the human security threat in education and health at Waris District, which borders PNG. The education and health improvement and development for Waris community are organized through the provision infrastructure such as: the number of schools, teachers, community health centres. These are the indicators for the education and health improvement and development in the border region. The outcome of this research is a reference for the government in border region management in the sectors of education and health, as an effort to minimise human security threat for the Waris community at the borders between RI-PNG.

Keywords: *Human Security, Border Society, Waris, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan situasi masyarakat perbatasan di Distrik Waris yang berlokasi terpencil jauh dari pelayanan publik dari pemerintah. Kondisi ini menyebabkan adanya ancaman terhadap keamanan manusia di daerah perbatasan Kabupaten Keerom, Papua yang langsung berbatasan dengan Papua Nugini. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif untuk menjelaskan ancaman terhadap keamanan manusia di bidang pendidikan dan kesehatan di Distrik Waris yang berbatasan langsung dengan Papua Nugini. Pembangunan dan peningkatan bidang pendidikan dan kesehatan dilakukan melalui pengadaan infrastruktur seperti jumlah sekolah, guru, pusat-pusat kesehatan masyarakat. Ini semua merupakan indikator untuk pembangunan dan peningkatan bidang pendidikan dan kesehatan di kawasan perbatasan. Hasil penelitian menjadi bahan masukan bagi pemerintah dalam mengelola kawasan perbatasan terutama di sector pendidikan dan kesehatan, sebagai upaya untuk meminimalkan ancaman terhadap keamanan manusia di Distrik Waris yang berada di daerah perbatasan antara Republik Indonesia dan Papua Nugini.

Kata Kunci: Keamanan Manusia, Masyarakat Perbatasan, Waris, Indonesia, Papua Nugini

1. Introduction

Every border region has its own problems. A country that is bordered by sea or land with its neighbouring countries is often faced with numerous issues. This is also faced by Indonesia, that has sea and land borders with a number of countries in its region. There are at least six provinces in Indonesia that have direct borders with other countries. Those provinces are Riau, East Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, and Papua, in which each of the province has different socio-economics and culture characteristics. The dynamics of this border region also have the potentials for border conflicts between States.

In the International Relations Studies, there are two known globalization characters, namely interdependence and interpenetration, which result in a major challenge for existence and practice of State Management. State Management here is meant as the management of all the sectors, which include the management for State borders. Interdependence refers to the condition where the success for the implementation of State function and governance can no longer rely on domestic power and resources. In running its function, a State can be so dependent upon the resources of other countries. Interpenetration refers to the process where States can no longer manage its own domestic issues without paying attention to the international dynamics and vice versa. On one hand, the government, communities, and other countries, and also other global powers can either directly or indirectly decide on the law policy, politics, and domestic economy of other countries. On the other hand, the internal policies of a country can result in social, political, and economic consequences for the society of the other countries. One of the challenges that results from the improving global interdependence and interpenetration is border region management (Ludiro et al. 2010, 5).

Past border region management stood on the military capacity and the State as the guarding power from external intervention. The current system of decentralized management system relies more on government networks that involve a variety of stakeholders. In the national development program which is an elaboration of the 1999 Indonesian Broad Guidelines of the State Policy (GBHN), it is stated that the border region development program is meant to improve the welfare of the society, improve the capacity of the border region potential management and to uphold security. This means that the dynamics of border issues need to be responded with a Prosperity Approach.

Papua Province located at the Eastern-most part of Indonesia has 5 regions or regencies/cities that directly borders with the land of the neighbouring country, Papua New Guinea (PNG). Those regions are Jayapura city, Keerom regency, Pegunungan Bintang regency, Boven Digul regency, and Merauke regency.

This research uses the concept of human security and border management as the bases to analyse human security for Waris border society in Keerom, which directly borders with Papua New Guinea. According the regulation of the National Agency for Border Management No. 2 of 2011, the master plan for border region management 2005-2025 explains that border region management strategy includes the following:

1. Land Border region
   a. Developing an integrated and reliable system of border security, and also to optimize the multilateral cooperation to enforce sovereignty, security, and law, through the following:
      - Improvement of integrated defence and security system
      - Improvement of infrastructure and CIQS integrated service at the Border Checkpoint (*Pos Lintas Batas*—PLB).
      - Improvement on defence and security cooperation with neighbouring countries.

- Improvement of border society statespersonship.
- Acceleration of border region economy development by paying attention to environment preservation, through:
- Improvement of infrastructures at the border regions
- Development of growth centres
- Empowerment of city-rural relationship especially *PKSN* and its surroundings
- Improvement local economy development
- Improvement of rural villages economy independence at the border regions

b. Creating mutual benefit from positive economy interaction with the neighbouring countries
- Improvement of access to invest for business
- Population distribution

c. Accelerating the improvement of human resources quality (SDM) at the border regions, through:
- Improvement on the access to and service of health and education for border society
- Involvement of tribal leaders and the communities in the development process
- Providing basic needs and accessibility to basic social needs for remote ethnic community (*komunitas adat terpencil*—KAT)

d. Accelerating the empowerment of land border region development institutional capacity, through:
- Accelerating the distribution of central and regional authorities
- Ensuring the sinergy between the Master Plan and the Action Plan with the sectoral and regional plans
- Improving both individual and institutional capacities in the border region management
- Improving funding involvement for the development of border region

2. Sea Border Region
a. Accelerating the effort for the security and the development of sea security infrastructure, through:
- Improving the sea defence and security infrastructure
- The effort for the improvement of *pamtas* personnel at the strategic regions in the sea border
- Improving the infrastructure and service at the sea border checkpoint
- Improving the defence and security cooperation with neighbouring countries

b. Accelerating the improvement border region economy growth and *PPKT* by paying attention to environment preservation, through:
- Creating positive and mutually beneficial economy interaction with the neighbouring countries.
- Improving potential-based local economy development.
- Developing growth centres on the inhabited outermost small islands, especially *PKSN* and its surroundings.

3. Improving the infrastructure on the outermost small islands
a. Accelerating the improvement of human resources quality at the sea border region, through:
- Improving the access to and service of basic health and education for communities on the inhabited outermost small islands

- Involving the local custom leaders and communities in the development process
b. Accelerating the empowerment of the border region development institutional capacity, through:
  - Enforcing the authority distribution between the central and local governments;
  - Ensuring the synergy between the Master Plan and Action Plan with the sectoral and regional plans;
  - Improving the individual and institutional capacities in the management of sea border region; and
  - Improving he involvement of funding for sea border region development.

Meanwhile, the concept of Civil Society is also known as a form of an ideal community in which it does not discriminate against those who serve the roles as authoritative and subordinates with all of their burden of obligations. The community is an ideal society in which the individuals have an equal position in terms of rights and obligations. The people are equal—they all have their freedom and are empowered. According to Antonio Gramsci, a Marxist Italian philosopher, the term civil society began its popularity since the fall of the authoritarian regimes, such as Uni Soviet and Poland. The Marxist believe that a State without class differentiation will create free individuals who according to their role as a human being (Fachri Pramuja 2016, 3).

There is also a concept of empowerment where the whole planned effort to make an individual becomes empowered or to give power to a subject who once was powerless or not having any ability. If a person does not have any alternative, then the person will be powerless. Poverty is an example of being powerless, where this condition is often seen as being highly dependent on those with power and ability. The society is given the awareness on their rights and their self-confidence is built so they can be independent either individually or collectively and to change their own situation by making them to have their own power and their own autonomous and democratic ability to prosper themselves (UN: 1999).

The discussion above is used to analyse and to relate the condition of the border society at Waris District who lives on their own land and who are very marginalized, albeit they are living under the State's protection and their isolated lives can be categorized as a human security threat in the border area. The concept of Human security in International Relations uses a a liberal approach as their framework in which it upholds development, freedom, and rights equality of each individual, which relates to the United Nation Declaration of Human Rights and UN Charter. The concept of human security has retaken its light after the Cold War, when the national issue in relation to military power is put aside and the non-traditional security issues in relation to each individual arises.

Barry Buzan emphasizes that human security is a form of security related to to life sustainability. In his book, *Security a new framework for analysis* (Buzan 1998, 8), he mentions:

> "generally speaking, the military security concerns the two level interplay of the armed offensive and defensive capabilities of states and state's perception of each other's intentions. Political security concerns the organizational stability of the states, system of government and the ideologies that give them legitimacy. Economic security concerns access to the resources, finance and market necessary to sustain acceptable level of welfare and state power. Societal security concerns the sustainability, within acceptable condition for evolution, of traditional pattern of language, culture and religious and national identity and custom.

Environmental security concerns the maintenance of the local and the planetary biosphere as the essential support system on which all other human enterprises depend."

Meanwhile, United Nations Development Programmes (UNDP 1994) define and categorise human security into 7 elements, 4 among which are as follows. **First**, Economic security, which is the ease in the access for income, job, appropriate salary, housing, and service**. Second**, Food Security, which is the physical and economical access to acquire food. **Third**, Health Security, which is to get decent access to medication and treatment, nutrition, clean water and decent clothing. **Fourth***,* Environmental Security, which is environmental security to protect the land, air, and water. These elements can be overcome when the individual has the ability to protect oneself, which can be measured with one education standard ability. Therefore, in the declaration on Human Rights, it is important for an individual to receive worthy education to improve their self-quality, to minimize harmful consequences.

The improvement of a nation's human resources can be the main objective to require in the development of a nation. The high level of human resource means that ll the individuals within a region has a high level of education and can compete with the people from other countries. The individuals within the region must also have better skills in enforcing the development activities within a region, which in it can involve the economic and natural resources, and all the needs for products and services can be independently fulfilled.

In the *Millennium Development Goals* (MDGs), which is agreed by 189 countries including Indonesia, and declared in 2000 as a measured package for the world development and poverty eradication, one of the indicators is the improvement of education (Stalker, P. UNDP 2008).

2. Discussion

a. Condition of the Community at Waris District Keerom Regency

The regions in Indonesia, from Aceh to Papua is a sovereign region which in it is absolutely populated by the Indonesia community with their cultural and character diversity. The role of the State in International Relations is to decide and monitor the State borders, and also to improve the unity among the community within the border region. The State must also have a role to protect their territorial region and to protect the autonomy of its citizen. The aim of the State in this situation is for the government in the border region to give sanction to anyone entering a border region by stopping and selecting them. The presence of the State at the border region depicts the State's sovereignty and to maintain the security of the region and to protect the community living in the border region, especially the security stability. Therefore, with a peaceful region, the social, economy, and political lives of the community at the border region will also run well. In other words, it can be said that the three primary domains at a border region are State sovereignty, defence and border society empowerment.

It is inevitable that the condition of the society at the border region is always haunted by the social economy issues, such as poverty and backwardness. Seen deeper, the types of poverty that occur in the border region can be said as both structural and situational poverty. What is meant by a structural poverty in this context is the absence of the government in organizing the development within the region, which is reflected by the lack of infrastructure and the basic needs supports such as education, health, transportation, and housing. Meanwhile, the situational poverty occurs when there is a continuous conflict at another

region, so it creates a massive exodus, which resulted in the destination region for the exodus becomes overpopulated—and this exodus group then becomes a new group under the poverty line, living in the region.

The issue then makes border region become a backward region and prone to social conflicts in terms of land competition. This issue has become a homework for the government to solve, especially in how to reduce the number of poverty in the region. One of the ways to overcome the problems is through empowering the society living in the border region, since the society will then be able to free themselves from the circle of poverty, either physically or mentally.

The role of the State performed by the government at the border regions of RI-PNG is generally written in the Indonesia-PNG cooperation under the Joint Border Committee (JBC), which is tasked to organize all of the problems that occur in the border region, starting from border crossers, security along the borderline, and the management of traditional market. The role of the State is simply played by the lowest level of local government, which is the Keerom Regency. In the figure below, it can be seen that the Waris border checkpoint building (PLB), which since it establishment in 2011 I no longer functional (no activity record of border crossing and many parts of the building are broken.

Figure 1. Waris PLB

Source: Research, 2017.

Figure 2. Child villager of Pund Waris

Source: Research, 2017.

The role of the regency government is given to the village government where there are 6 villages at Waris District, in which there are 603 households with 1,662 males and 1,578 females (BPS Keerom 2014). Based on the author's observation, the livelihood at Waris District is based on the norms of togetherness, local custom, and familial relationship. This can be seen from the following aspects where the village government at Waris District consists of Kalimo, Yuwainda, Banda, Pund, Kalifam, and Ampas villages (BPS Keerom 2014). The villages consist of two (2) tribes, which are Walsa and Farmanggam tribes. According to the local community, Walsa Tribe is distributed in the 6 villages di Waris and in 26 villages di Papua New Guinea, while the Farmanggam Tribe spreads in 1 village in Waris and 14 villages in Papua New Guinea.

Figure 3. Border Village between Pund Waris-PNG

Source: Rsearch, 2017

The figure above is an image of a house in Pund village, a border village closest to Papua New Guinea. It can be clearly seen that there is not access to electricity and there is a rainwater tank near the house. Most of the people live from agriculture and river fishery. During their daily life, the coordination between the village government has not run smoothly, due to the long distance between the six villages with terrible access.

This can be seen from the following table:

Tabel 1
Distance between the villages at Waris District

No	Village Name	Distance to District (Km)	Walking Distance (hour)
1	Kalimo	7	5 hour 15 minute
2	Yuwainda	21	15 hour 15 minute
3	Banda	9	6 hour 15 minute
4	Pund	4	3 hour
5	Kalifam	7	5 hour 15 minute
6	Ampas	20	15 hour

Source: BPS Keerom, 2014

The infrastructures at the Waris District roads, either asphalt or non-asphalt, that connect a village with another, which is Pund and Banda villages, 249 inapropriate housings, 1 police post, 2 *PamTas Yonif TNI* (armed forces border security) posts, one and assisting health clinic. Most of the people's houses are simple housing made of half rocks and half thin wood board (primary data, 2017). There is a border crossing checkpoint in this village, that has not been functioned since 2011. There is also an RI-PNG border monument, with a code of MM.4.A Waris Kenandega 3*17'57'' (BPS Keerom 2014).

Figure 4. Waris-PNG Border Monument

Source: Research, 2017

Since the border crossing checkpoint (PLB) in the Waris is opened in 2011, until now there has not been any meaningful activity for the surrounding community. Two of the PLB officers recorded that there are around 3-9 people cross the border from Papua New Guinea through Banda village every day. They cross the border to buy cooking oil, noodles salt, and others. Sometimes they barter with vanilla, and there are even some who cross the border to harvest Cocoa with their families in the village (Primary data 2017). Based on the author's observation, there is no traditional market in this Pund village, and there is only one small kiosk with the geographical condition is a forest.

The potential for this district is actually large to be developed, since there are some cultural tourism sites, such as Tondo Rur Traditional House; Yanggis Traditional House; Tiiih Traditionaal Dance, Wama, Sanggai; and there is also the largest tribes, such as Fermanggem, Walsa; there is KaliFam waterfall, Banda village and Pund border; and RI-PNG Border Monument. With the development of the infrastructure, it is expected to improve the economy and lives of the Waris community.

In general, Waris District has a quite good agriculture potential, as can be seen from the following data:

Table 2
Farming at Waris District

No	Name of Commodity	Width (Ha)	Yield (Metric Ton)
1	Coorn	41	155.8
2	Cassava	15	120
3	Nuts	9	9.1
4	Mung bean	7	6.3
5	Taro	15	105
6	Banana	30	210
7	Pineapple	5	21
8	Jackfruit	1	3
9	Papaya	4	13.5
10	Orange	5	26
11	Cocoa	675	*
12	Coconut	12	*
13	Areca nut	4	*
14	Sago	7	*

Source: Dinas Pertanian (Farming Office) Keerom, 2014

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the farming sector at Waris District is good enough, but not for vegetables as those are not seen on the table. There are 6 farming instructors who are tasked to guide and provide trainings for the local community to cultivate their land into a farm. From the author's observation, From the author's observation, the harvest of the community is only sold at the market in Arso (if they can get a car to transport the harvest), and if not the harvest will become their own consumption. This results in the high number of poor families. As an example, ther were at least 32 socioeconomically prone females in this district in 2012; at least 36 abandoned children, 76 disabled children. This is due to bad socioeconomic condition (BPS Keerom 2014).

b. Border human Resources, is it possible?

The border community at Waris District is Papua's indigenous Melanesian race, which number of population is 3,240 settling in a region of 911.94 KM^2, consisting of six villages. As the community living closest to the border region, the community in the village is categorized in the poor community, which is based on the indicator of low literacy based on the author's observation. This is because not many of the people in the community go to secondary school or higher education institution. Based on the collected data, the author finds from the interview with one of the people in Pund village that there are still limited number of Bachelor graduates. Therefore, in order to develop the village, the steps to improve the border human resources are needed in this village.

Based on the above description, the data on the number of schools at Waris District compared to Arso District is the following:

Table 3
The comparison on the number of schools at Waris and Arso districts

No	District	KG	PS	JHS	SHS/VS
1	Waris	1	5	1	1
2	Arso	31	22	5	5

Based on the above table, it can be clearly seen that the number of schools at Waris District is much lower than the Arso District (Keerom regency downtown) and the majority of the people in Keerom comes from transmigration (Non Papua), while the majority of the people in Waris are Keerom indigenous.

Specifically, the data can be shown as follows:

Table 4
The condition of the Primary School at Waris District

No. of primary schools	Classrooms	Teachers	Students
5	24	29	571

Source: BPS Keerom, 2014

Table 5
The condition of Junior High School (JHS) at Waris District

No. of JHS	Classrooms	Teachers	Students
1	3	9	88

Source: BPS Keerom, 2014

Table 6
The condition of Senior High School (SHS) at Waris District

No. of SHS	Classrooms	Teachers	Students
1	6	23	80

Source: BPS Keerom ,2014

Based on the data above, it can be analysed that the level of education of the people in at Waris District is very low. This is a result of many factors, sucb as the lack of education infrastructure—the number pf schools, teachers, or supporting staff at Waris District. This small number of schools are located far away from one another. The lack of supporting

facilities, namely library, electricity, and Internet has made it difficult for the learning process of the society in this District.

Figure 5. SMPN 1 Waris

Source: Research, 2017

Supporting facilities such as terrible and the land topography at this District, based on the author's observation during the trip to Pund village, was sandy, with a quite steep inclination prone to landslide, and it was difficult to reach by public transportation. It can be said as a high risk and isolated area. The condition of the low maintenance school's building is also an important note in providing comfortable atmosphere for students to study. The lack of teacher's housing has also added to the terrible condition of education at Waris border village. In other words, teachers cannot be available everyday, since they do not have a place to stay.

c. Human Security Threat at Waris

The low level of education and skills of the community at Waris District Keerom regency is making them poor and isolated. As a district with a low infrastructure, it makes it a serious threat for this border society. From the author's observation, Waris District represented by this Pund village as a poor border village show that many of its people do not receive any formal education, since the distance from the school and the village is far (see Figure).

The terrible image of education at the District can pose a threat for human security of Waris community. The community is under threat because all of the sectors that can support for human security for the individuals living in the District is insufficient. They are unable to protect themselves as they don not have adequate education. Seen from the first aspect of human security, which is economic growth, many of the people within Waris border society do not have a decent work, due to their low level of education. Many of them are farmers or labours, and they do not have a steady income, inappropriate housing and far from government's service. Many of the people in Pund village do not have a Bachelor's degree,

and even those graduated from a primary or secondary schools are still not many. This has become a serious human security threat for the people at Waris District Keerom regency.

The policy of the hierarchical local government to to overcome the issue remains a discourse on paper. Meanwhile, the lives of the people in the border village is continuously living under both internal and external threats.

d. Pund village Waris District is also Indonesia

The people in this District is located far from health services and this becomes a threat in the health security sector within human security. The author's observation during her stay at Pund village Waris District shows no evidence of health facilities. However, according to the data from BPS Keerom 2014, there was one community health clinic with 9 beds and 3 medical doctors. There is also no pharmacy or drug store within this District to support the community's health. Its remote and isolated geographical location without any public transportation has also made it difficult for the people to get am access to adequate health and medication.

This is in line with the statement of the Head of Disease Prevention and Control (P2P) of the Health Office for Papua, dr. Aron Rumainum, who states that almost all diseases exist in Waris District. These various diseases are TBC, Malaria, Frambusia, Vilariasis, Leper, HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases. Waris can be said as the centre of all diseases (antaraNews, 13 July 2018). Procedural and serious government attention should be given to this statement, since this has become a threat to human security at Waris District which borders with Papua New Guinea. The people in the District are confused on who to report on their life's condition. The low level of health service has become a threat for the human living at the border region.

According to Simon Psebo, a medic at Waris community health clinic (KabarPapua 2017), the medical officers at the District face difficulties to go from one village to another due to the lack of transportation. Therefore, they ask for a serious attention from the government to assist the medical officers in this village to provide treatment for filariasis, which inflicts 3 villages at Waris District with a number of patients reaching up to 30 2017 because the disease can spread from mosquito bites and dirty environment. Without supporting transportation, the medical officers in th district find it difficult to provide care and treatment for the community living in remote villages. However, many of the people from PNG, especially pregnant women in the border visit the health services in the village. The women from PNG regularly visit the health clinics despite the low facilities (Lince May, Kompas; 2/7/2011).

Based on the author's observation at Pund village, the community does not have a decent sanitation, and they are in need of clean water, since the access to clean water has not reached the villages. The people get their water from the rivers or rainfall. The government policy to manage this border region remains unseen. Apart from the dirty environment, the border village has also not received access to electricity, which makes it difficult for the people to sustain their livelihood.

3. Conclusion

Based on the above discussion, it can be concluded that the government has not put serious attention to manage the border society and there has not been any clear distribution of authorities between the central and regional governments, so the role of the sub-state actor at the border of Waris-PNG remains unseen. The evidence is that the border checkpoint (PLB)

in this village has not operated and the building has been badly damaged, despite its construction in 2011. The master plan for border management remains an on paper discourse. This results in the unseen optimum education development as a tool for human security of the border society at Waris District Keerom regency, which borders Papua New Guinea. This is due to, first, the low level of infrastructure, including the number of teachers and supporting staff; Second, the remote location of the education infrastructure; Third, the community's low interest in getting a formal education due to the factor of economy (low income, no steady income, inappropriate housing, lack of clean water/*PDAM*). Also, in the health sector there is no sufficient medical officers, health clinic remote location, limited medication due to no electricity, and inadequate infrastructure (sandy damaged road access to the village, prone to landslide, no transportation, and isolated), including limited clothing, food, and housing. The human security factors can be trigger for disintegration within the region.

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