

ECONOMICS DEVELOPMENT OF MERAUKE DISTRICT BASED ON TOPONYMY ASPECT

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Abstract

Border areas is a very strategic area because it influences not only the sovereignty, national, defense security but also economic, social, and cultural in a country. In the border regions of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea there are indigenous tribes who share the same ethnicity, customs, language, religion, land rights, and kinship. In Merauke district there are native tribes and tribal settlers. Generally native tribes who live in coastal areas as traditional fishermen. Merauke traditional fishermen have been crossing the border like Papua New Guinea long time ago before their dwellings divided by two. If there is no agreement between countries regarding border crossers, the countries will get a problem at the moment. Methodology: Analyzed the spread of the tribes, cultural similarity, traditional fishing villages and towns in the border using map and remote sensing imagery. The results of the study are as follows: traditional fishing villages in Merauke Regency ie Mbuti, Nasem, Ndalir, Kuler, Onggaya, Tomer, Tomeru, Kawulu, Kawulu, and Kondo. Merauke is derived from the words "maro" and "ke". "Ke" means river. Therefore maroke means Maro river. Traditional fishing villages in Papua New Guinea are Kiwai, Kadawa, Parama, Katatai, Ture-ture, Mawatta, Mabudawan, Saibai, Sigabaduru, Dauan, and Buzi. Conclusion: To overcome the capture of Indonesian traditional fishermen by the government of Papua New Guinea and Australia there must be a treaty between the Government of Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Australia. The goal to give permit to the traditional fishing boats of a country can enter the territory of the countries bound by the treaty.

Scope: Border region , Toponyms and Economic development

Preface

Back Ground

Border areas is a very strategic because it influences not only the sovereignty, national, defense security but also economic, social, cultural and /or environment in a country (Retraubun Alex S.W, 2007 and Sukendra Martha, 2007). In the border regions of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea there are indigenous tribes who share the same ethnicity, customs, language, religion, land rights, kinship and economic relations. In Merauke district there are native tribes and tribal settlers. Generally native tribes who live in coastal areas as traditional fishermen (Haggett, Peter 2001). Characteristics of the Border Region: Population density is lower than the surrounding area. Two languages are used, more universal language is dominant. Two types of currency from two bordering countries. Cities serve the population in the border region of the two countries bordering (Hanita Margaretha, 2002).

Boundary Indonesia-Papua New Guinea: Starting from the South coast of New Guinea up to 5 ° 00'00" LS, Starting in the middle estuary Bensbach South coast approximately 141 ° 01'47, 9 "BT, Forwarded to the North to cut the Fly River, Follow the flow of shipping/ Fly River thalweg to 141 ° 00'00"BT, Finally, to the North to 5 ° 00'00 "LS. 7 (Directorate General of Defense Strategy. 2007 ,<http://www.wilayahperbatasan.com> 20 Februari 2014)

The Government of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea have agreed UNCLOS in 1982, doing boundary agreement (1973), agreed maritime boundary (1982), implementing legislation no.6 / 73 and the presidential decree 21/82 (Batubara Harmen, 2011).

The Problems

- Merauke traditional fishermen have been crossing the border like Papua New Guinea long time ago before their dwellings divided by two.
- The total area and the shape / nature of traditional fishing activities have not been defined completely by both parties so often happens miscommunication (Batubara Harmen, 2011).
- Lack of infrastructure security and defense, yet clear and firm boundaries. Many of the rules or policies overlap, giving rise to conflicts both horizontally and vertically. (<http://mestarianyahabie.blogspot.com> 13 March 2014).
- Frequent violations of the territorial sea / territorial tension were done by Indonesian and Papua New Guinea fishermen



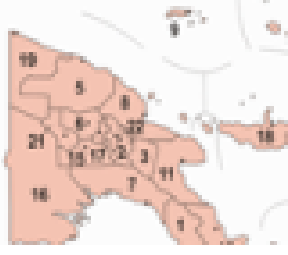


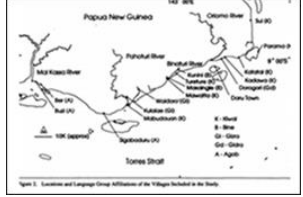
- Fishermen will be tempted to catch fish in the waters of other countries, when the water resources in their area has been thinned. (<http://www.kkp.go.id> 13 March 2014).
- Fishermen crossing the border due to drift, bad weather, lack of navigational equipment, lost because of their ignorance. (<http://www.kkp.go.id> 13 March 2014).
- Cross-border entrepreneurs fishermen who catch fish and sea cucumbers deliberately in Australian waters(<http://www.kkp.go.id> 13 Maret 2014). (<http://m.kompasiana.com/post/read> 15February 2014, (<http://www.republika.co.id> 15 February 2014), , (<http://www.jpnn.com/read> 15 February 2014,
- Fishermen crossing the border from Merauke not so much, rather than from South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku and East Java. In 2006, fishermen caught Merauke across boundaries to Australian waters there are 47 vessels in 2007 decreased 16 ships, six ships in 2008 even in 2009 only 2 ships. And very few fishermen who are native to Merauke. (<http://www.kkp.go.id> 13 March 2014).
- Violation of the sea border due to shark fishing by Indonesian fishermen, especially fishermen of sharks in the waters of Australia and Papua New Guinea.

Data and Method

Data needed:

- The origin of the place name.
- Border regions basic map of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea.
- Landsat image of Merauke and New Guinea.
- Merauke fishing village Map.
- Papua New Guinea fishing village Map
- Map of fishing village and local languages in Papua New Guinea.
- Map of the Trans New Guinea language family
- Map of Papua New Guinea provincial administration.
- Boundary crossers.

Maps and figures used in the study can be seen in the following figure:

		
Border Regions Basic Map Merauke and Papua New Guinea. www.gosur.com 20 February 2014).	Landsat Image of Merauke and Papua New Guinea www.Papuaweb.org 20 Februari 2014	Province Boundary in Papua New Guinea Myo Sook Sohn, 2009
		
Merauke fishing villages map Myo Sook Sohn, 2009	Papua New Guinea fishing villages map David Lawrence. http://www.reefed.edu.au/data/assets/pdf_file 14 Maret 2014	Map of fishing villages and local languages in Papua New Guinea David Lawrence. http://www.reefed.edu.au/data/assets/pdf_file 14 Maret 2014

		
Map of The trans Papua Language Family	Merauke Traditional Fisherman Boats	Traditional Fishing Communities In Papua New Guinea
en.wiki pedia.org 21 Februari 2014	https://www.google.co.id/perahu+nelayan+tradisional+Merauke 20 Februari 2014	Sophie Dening,2012

Method

- Inventory and analysis of topographical names in Merauke and Papua New Guinea. Done by analyzing the origin of the word Merauke and Papua New Guinea.
- Make a map of territorial tension in the Indonesia-Papua New Guinea.
- Creating territorial map Merauke Papua New Guinea Border Tension was done by interpreting Landsat images to determine the location of the fishing villages in Merauke and Papua New Guinea. The data is inserted into the base map.
- Determining the location of the fishing villages in Merauke into a base map from Merauke fishing village Map.
- Determine the location of the fishing villages and local languages of Papua New Guinea to the base map.
- Creating territorial tension by making the yellow line as sea boundaries and red lines as the direction of crossing borders.
- Inventory and analyze the data to prevent cross border.

Result And Discussion

The origin of the name "Merauke" comes from a misunderstanding between the settlers and the natives. When newcomers ask what the name to native village, they replied "Maro-ke" which means "the river Maro". Papua natives themselves call the village by which the "Ermasoek". (<http://www.merauke.go.id> 20 February 2014). In course of time, 'Irian' and 'New Guinea / Papua' acquired opposite political connotations, and when in 1963 Indonesian sovereignty was established over the western half of the island, it became government policy to replace both Papua and New Guinea with the name Irian. Outside Indonesia, however, the old names remain current in publications, maps and charts, and the eastern half of the island retained Papua New Guinea as its name when it became independent in 1975 (J.H.F. Sollewijn Gelpke)

In 1542 Don Antonio de Mendoza, the Viceroy of Mexico, sent six ships under Ruy Lopez de Villabos to make a settlement in the Philippines, but when the plan failed the latter, in May 1545, decided to send despatches back to Mexico in the "San Jua" under Ynigo Ortiz de Retez. Ortiz sailed about 550 miles along coast he called Nueva Guinea, 'because the people were black and friseleire' and so resembled the natives of Guinea in Africa. (J.S. Ryan).

Traditional fishing villages in Merauke are Nasem, Ndalir, Kuler, Onggaya, Tomer, Tomerau, Katiulu, and Kondo villages. The villages of traditional fishermen in Papua New Guinea are: Parama, Kadawa, Katatai, Ture-ture, Mawatta, Mabudauan, Buzi, and Sigabaduru. Parama, Kadawa, Katatai, Ture-ture, Mawatta, and Mabudauan Kiwai origin. Sigabaduru, and Buzi origin Ago (<http://id.wikipedia.org> 20 February 2014). (Tabel 1).

To overcome border crossers are as follows:

- Dissemination of the legal aspects and environmental sustainability to the officials, extension workers, community leaders, and people who frequently cross the border.
- Radio can be used for the dissemination of this border crossers fishing tackle, so fishermen are at sea can be reminded not to cross the border to other countries, either with Papua New Guinea, as well as with Australia. (They are also Border Crossers Traditional Fishermen. <http://www.papuapos.com/index.php/seputar-jayapura/port-numbay/item/3985-mereka-pelintas-batas-tradisional-yang-juga-nelayan> 13 March 2014).
- Provide training and navigation tools to the traditional fishermen, so they know the position of the ship at the time in the middle of the sea.

- Provide alternative livelihood to other resources, beyond the sea, the rivers, swamps and freshwater aquaculture pond like keeping fish and crocodiles. The Indonesian government has asked the Government of PNG in the bilateral Border Meeting Leason (BLM) which every year. If there is another case of crossing the border, they diperlakukanlah humanely. (<http://www.papuapos.com/index.php> 13 March 2014).
- Labeled boat can operate in Australian waters. Labels allow Australia border officials can distinguish boat from 13 Papua New Guinea villages with boat from the other places. Papua New Guinea traditional fisherman, Fisheries managers Australia, Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs, Australia's Department of Commerce held the Torres Strait Treaty. Australian officials labeled traditional fishing boat in 13 villages of Papua New Guinea. Labeled boat can operate in Australian waters. Labels allow Australia border officials can distinguish boat from 13 Papua New Guinea villages with boat from the other places.

To overcome the capture of Indonesian traditional fishermen by the government of Papua New Guinea and Australia there must be a treaty between the Government of Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Australia. The goal to give permit to the traditional fishing boats of a country can enter the territory of the countries bound by the treaty. (<http://www.kkp.go.id> 13 March 2014).

Tabel 1. Fishermen villages in Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and elsewhere

No	Name of place	Local name	Remark	State
1.	Papua	Biak	The capital of province	Indonesia
2.	Merauke	Marind/Mixed	The capital of regency	Indonesia
3.	Torasi	Marind	River	Indonesia and Papua New Guinea
4.	Mbute	Marind	Fishing village	Indonesia
5.	Nasem	Marind	Fishing village	Indonesia
6.	Ndalir	Mixed	Fishing village	Indonesia
7.	Kuler	Mixed	Fishing village	Indonesia
8.	Onggaya	Kanum/Mixed	Fishing village	Indonesia
9.	Tomer	Mixed	Fishing village	Indonesia
10.	Tomerau	Kanum/Mixed	Fishing village	Indonesia
11.	Kamulu	Kanum/Mixed	Fishing village	Indonesia
12.	Kondo	Kanum	Fishing village	Indonesia
13.	Papua New Guinea	Biak and English	State	Papua New Guinea
14.	Western Province	Inggris	Province	Papua New Guinea
15.	South Fly River	Inggris	District	Papua New Guinea
16.	Daru	Kiwai	Town	Papua New Guinea
17.	Mawata	Kiwai	Towm	Papua New Guinea
18.	Parama	Kiwai	Town	Papua New Guinea
19.	Kadawa	Kiwai	Fishing village	Papua New Guinea
10.	Katatai	Kiwai	Fishing village	Papua New Guinea
11.	Tureture	Kiwai	Fishing village	Papua New Guinea
12.	Mawatta	Kiwai	Fishing village	Papua New Guinea
13.	Mabudawan	Kiwai	Fishing village	Papua New Guinea
14.	Kadawa	Kiwai	Fishing village	Papua New Guinea
15.	Saibai	Kiwai	Fishing village	Papua New Guinea
16.	Buzi	Agob	Fishing village	Papua New Guinea
17.	Sigabaduru	Agob	Fishing village	Papua New Guinea

Sources: <http://papua-selatan.blogspot.com> 12 Maret 2014

David Lawrence

Myo Sook Sohn, 2009



Figure 1. Geographic Tension in The Border Indonesia-Papua New Guinea
Sources: Sophie Dening,2012; David Lawrence, and Haggett, Peter 2001

In Figure 1 it can be seen fishing villages in Merauke and the Papuan Nuguni and languages used in these villages. Red arrows illustrate the direction of border crossers both of Merauke and the Papuan Nuguni. Panah yellow indicates territorial sea boundary between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. With the cross border of the two countries, the Territorial Tension occurs here.

Conclusion

To avoid cross border Merauke traditional fishermen and fishermen from other regions of Indonesia to Papua New Guinea and Australia needs to be done such efforts socialization and training for all people in order not to undergo border crossers. In addition, it is necessary to change the business of marine fisheries to inland fisheries. In addition, an agreement was made between Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Australia completed the traditional fishing area of law and form / nature activities.

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