

# ENDOGENOUS DEVELOPMENT APPROACH IN DEVELOPMENT CUSTOMARY TERRITORIES IN PAPUA PROVINCE (A CRITICAL THEORY)

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## ABSTRACT

*This paper describes the Endogenous Development approach in the development of the Mamta and La Pago Indigenous Territories in Papua Province, as well as the application of theory related to its application which is still contrary to conditions, customs, religion, culture that are partly owned or by tribes in customary areas in Papua. The development approach based on the region is classified into three development indicators, namely there are similarities in culture, territory, and development indicators. So that the development approach in question can reduce the development gap, as well as growth and welfare between regions. The concept of local development (endogenous development) which is currently applied based on regional advantages, regional characteristics and human resources, must be supported bottom-up and use local strengths, both the involvement of social actors and the community. This study will examine the problem of regional development planning theory which is applied to the customary territory of Papua, which has strong customs, culture and basic values as well as to refine the concept of endogenous development in areas that have customs and values in the Mamta and indigenous territories. La Pago. So it is hoped that with this development approach, we can see specifically the characteristics of the tribes that inhabit several customary areas in Papua. Temporary assumptions indicate that the local concept (endogenous development) of development has not been fully accepted and applied because of the customs, culture and basic values of local communities in customary areas in Papua Province which tend to be very strong and closed to changes and interactions from outside the environment.*

**Keywords:** Planning Theory, Regional Development Planning, Regional Characteristics, Customary Territory

## INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, regional governments, which can regulate government affairs according to the principle of autonomy and co-administration, are directed at accelerating the realization of community welfare through enhancement, service, empowerment, and community participation, as well as increasing regional competitiveness. By taking into account the principles of democracy, equity, justice, privileges and specialties of a region in the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).

Determination of the choice as a unitary state with a decentralized system is what carries governmental affairs that must be delegated to a smaller government unit, or in other words, this choice becomes the starting point for a clear regulation of the relationship between the center and the regions. Through the principle of autonomy, regions are given flexibility in managing authority with greater authority. The implementation of decentralization will have authority in the government, because the territory of the State generally consists of various regional units (what is meant by the word "region" here is part of the territory of the state), each of which has special characteristics due to factors geographical conditions, climate, flora, fauna, customs, economic life, dialect / language, level of education, etc.

In order to accelerate and catch up with development in other regions, since 2001 Papua and West Papua have received regional status with special autonomy (OTSUS) through Law Number 21 of 2001 for Papua, UU. No 35/2008 for West Papua, as well as Impress No. 5/2007 concerning the Acceleration of Development in Papua and West Papua. The spirit embodied in the "status" of OTSUS is the granting of the widest possible authority to local governments to formulate, compile, and design development strategies needed by local communities. The spirit of OTSUS is the answer to the previous political development policies that have not had much real impact.

The development strategy undertaken does not consider aspects of Papua locality and the development approach used is a copy and paste of the development strategy carried out in the western region of Indonesia. Because it is based on the success of other regions, actually "development for Papua" has a rational basis for catching up with Papua's lags by imitating the successes that have been achieved in other regions. Actually this approach is not wrong as a whole, but it needs to be adapted and adopted creatively. The programs that are formulated and planned are actually quite good, but because the formulation is only based on assumptions and not objectively based on the realities of society, the formulated activity programs also tend to be utopian. (Djojosoekarto, et al., 2012)

Therefore, planning for the development of an area should be related to efforts to use natural resources in an efficient and effective manner, and it is necessary to allocate space for activities in accordance with the carrying capacity of the natural environment by taking into account human resources and community aspirations. So Sandercock (2003) states that the area-based development approach is grouped into three development indicators, namely the existence of cultural similarities, territorial equality, and similarity in development indicators.

The concept of regional development which was introduced in the 1970s is the concept of endogenous development which prioritizes the idea that regional development should be driven bottom-up by prioritizing strengths and factors of regional superiority which include regional characteristics, natural resources, and human resources and entrepreneurship that is built in the area as well as the involvement of social agent actors and civil society. The role of local forces and such development strategy factors is often referred to as a 'bottom-up approach'. This refers to the idea that regional development is initiated and carried out by local and regional actors and agents in lieu of central government or external agencies, and that it is oriented towards the needs and goals of regional populations (Todtling, 2009).

From this statement, the development of endogenous areas is one approach that can be applied in carrying out regional development in Papua Province which has different characteristics; although in practice it has not been implemented as a whole. The regional development approach referred to in this article is to reduce the growth gap and welfare inequality between regions and the concept of regional development is used for the ability to discover the potential of existing areas to be developed with various development program inputs.

The aim to be achieved in this paper is to see the suitability of regional development planning applied in Papua with the local development approach (endogenous development) by looking more at the specifics and special characteristics based on the characteristics of the area it has.

## **LITERATURR REVIEW**

### **Development of Regional Planning Concepts in Planning Theory**

Planning theory has existed since the early 1980s with developments in a number of areas, including neoliberal perspectives and public choice (e.g. Ehrman, 1990; Evans, 1988, 1991; Lewis, 1992; Pennington, 1996, 2000), post-modern planning (e.g. Allmendinger, 2001;

Beauregard, 1989; Sandercock, 1998), neo-pragmatism (eg Hoch, 1984, 1995, 1996, 1997), political economy approaches (eg Ambrose, 1994; Feldman, 1995, 1997) and collaborative planning (eg Forester, 1999; Healey, 1997). This does not mean anything about the plethora of new perspectives or theoretical frameworks that have been and are being used to analyze and understand planning (Almendinger, 2002).

Planning is a discipline of science and practice as a human activity that is oriented towards the future (Priyani, 2007). Planning can also be described as a process carried out to change the future according to expectations (Abbot, 2005). The relationships and interrelationships between past, present, and future situations are continuous components. These three components are prerequisites that must be mastered by planners, to shape a better future (Myers & Kitsuse, 2000 in Abbot, 2005).

There are two major strands regarding planning theory, namely instrumental rationality and communicative rationality. Instrumental rationality is the concept of thought in the era of Pre-Modern Planning and Modern Planning Theory, while communication of rationality is in the era of Post-Modern Planning Theory. In its typology, this planning theory is in the positivist philosophy, postpositivists are very oriented towards a communicative or collaborative planning approach (Almendinger, 2002). Furthermore, there are two main types of planning theory according to Feldt, in Catanese & Snyder (1988), the theory can be explained as follows:

a) System operation theories

This theory explains how social systems work, especially exposing a number of traditional academic disciplines that cover quite a broad range of all important aspects of a social system.

b) Systems change theories

This theory seeks to provide tools and techniques for controlling & changing social systems. This theory presents almost all the backgrounds and techniques of applied scientific disciplines, such as government administration and engineering, and various other disciplines.

The relationship between theory and practice ultimately becomes two inseparable sides in planning, and becomes a discipline that can change and develop in accordance with human activities that bring it closer and in accordance with the demands of these activities (Alexander, 1986). Therefore, both in spatial, activity, human, and various location elements must be considered in the planning process.

## Development Planning

The development process cannot be separated from a plan. In carrying out development, planning is a crucial stage to achieve the goals of development. Planning carried out can depart on existing problems or needs. In the 1960s, Friedmann and Alonso published a text on Regional Development and Planning (Friedmann & Alonso 1964), which attempted to organize relevant knowledge into three broad areas, namely spatial organization, urbanization, and regional growth theory. Another approach is to distinguish between a 'macro', interregional approach, which focuses on the relationship between regions as a whole, and a 'micro', or intra-regional approach, which focuses on the actions of individual agents within a region.

Development planning is basically a planning activity that takes place through a cultural process that is manifested in and through the social institutions found in the lives of residents in an area (Suparlan, 1998). This is based on the belief that local cultural values are the main source of inspiration for the formation of local enthusiasm and knowledge (indigenous knowledge). Therefore, local communities will have the ability to strengthen their adaptive capacity to various changes, both internal and external. Thus, local residents can develop existing social institutions in order to have a better life socially, economically and politically. In this context, the existence of local knowledge in development actually has an important role and meaning that is parallel to modern scientific knowledge (Dietz, 1998).

Conyers, (1990) defines that development planning includes not only conventional macroeconomic planning, but also planning of socio-economic development programs for

certain sectors or certain areas as well as detailed design and planning of specific programs. These development planning activities involve several different disciplines, including economics, sociology, political science, geography, natural sciences, architects and specific engineers. In the process, development planning will inevitably encounter various kinds of obstacles and obstacles, as stated by Riyadi (2004: 349), that these obstacles can generally be divided into three types, namely:

- Political constraints are constraints caused by the presence of political interests that are complementary to the substance of development planning. This is an obstacle that is quite difficult to avoid, because it usually comes from a tug of interest between the political elite and the ruling elite (bureaucracy) who have the power to influence government policy. In developing countries, this obstacle can be said to be quite dominant, so the way to overcome it is not easy.
- The socio-economic conditions of the community are also an obstacle that can affect regional development planning. Socio-economic conditions usually reflect the financial capacity of the region. Even though financial capacity has an important role to be able to formulate a good plan. The results of planning must be implemented / implemented and it is at this stage of implementation that adequate financial support is needed. Therefore it is natural that the economic strength of the local community is also an important factor for the implementation of development.
- The culture / culture adopted by the community can also be an inhibiting factor for the development planning process. If this culture is not empowered and directed in a positive direction optimally, it will greatly affect planning results, even up to the implementation stage. The cultural values inherent in the life of the Indonesian nation must be well controlled and directed to be a supporting factor for development, so that development is carried out.

The classic debate that occurred in development planning was about the need for government intervention (especially economic development) (Dawkins, 2003). This occurs because of differences in rationality in an effort to create social welfare. The difference in rationality is broken down into two, namely market rationality and social rationality (Friedmann, 1987). Market rationality assumes that people's welfare will be achieved through market mechanisms. On the other hand, social rationality assumes that common welfare can only be achieved through a social group frame (planning).

The extreme application of both types of rationality has proven to be unsuccessful. This proves that the two types of rationality cannot be applied to an extreme. The state needs to maintain the foundations of life together, as well as promote the interests of capital through market mechanisms (Friedmann, 1987). More firmly, Brooks (2002) states that planning is absolutely necessary. Thus, it becomes the key to the importance of regional planning for the good of the whole community in the long term. In addition, it is also necessary to pay attention to the regional economic sector that will become a development area, as well as the role of the leader in managing the core development area, not to overlap or it can be said that with severe conditions, which only benefit the core region.

Thus, it can be concluded that planning is necessary in order to realize the interests of the entire community through preserving the natural environment (physical), economy and social life. Not only that, development planning must have a strategy that considers a number of basic conditions. For example, Dickenson (1992) states that a poor country or region with an underdeveloped / developed economy, limited natural or financial resources, is highly dependent on agriculture for self-sufficiency, so that it is unlikely to be able to formulate complex multisectoral plans. On the other hand, a rich and prosperous developed country or region with developed economic conditions in the fields of trade, agriculture and mining can be expected to initiate changes to industrialization by developing the skills and resources necessary for its realization.

## **Regional Planning**

Planning means doing a thought about the present and past conditions to see the conditions to be achieved in the future (Dempster, 1998). Meanwhile, planning is an activity

effort to link scientific and technical knowledge in public domain actions (Friedmann, 1987). Planning as an effort to bring thought into real action, there are several theories that focus on the form of activities, such as decision making (Conyers, 1984; in Almendinger 2002), and other theories that focus on processes (Brooks, 2001; Forester, 1989).

At the start of the 21st Century, the aims and nature of planning were debated. Planning always focuses on limited practices in controlling land use, changing a broader set of activities, or at least ambitions to direct the future of space or territory (Glasson & Tim, 2007).

Regional planning is highly dependent on the political and economic context in which it is planned. With regard to the control dimension, the distinction between a socialized economy (as in some Communist countries) or an economy wholly government directed (as in some wartime conditions), and an economy in which government or social direction is minimal, will be important in activating or not activating it. including regional planning forms (Glasson & Tim, 2007). Territorial planning objectives can be set in a number of ways, depending on the institutional arrangements made in each country. However, they will usually be heavily influenced by guidance from the central government (this will not be the case in a federal or semi-federal state like Germany or Spain), and more detailed allocations will usually be left to more local planning exercises.

According to Williamson (1965) there are three things that need to be considered in regional planning. Firstly, regional injustice may only become a problem during the early stages of development of a region. This injustice can be reduced as Williamson shows in the empirical analysis. Second, if infrastructure and workforce are relatively homogeneous across the landscape, development can only be a case of underutilization in certain areas. Third, some efficiency objectives (eg, reducing externalities by relocating industry from a region to a disadvantaged area) may be compatible with equity objectives.

Based on Williamson's (1965) statement regarding 3 things that need to be considered in planning an area, this statement is good where at the time of development of areas of injustice there must be to support core development first but over time, the development of the area will gradually be evenly distributed. Furthermore, human resources in all aspects must not be homogeneous in order to avoid cases of underutilization. Finally, we must plan development efficiently so that everything will be easy and can be quickly useful in the development area.

### **Endogenous Development Approach in the Characteristics of Customary Territories of Papua**

Endogenous area development is a regional development concept and strategy that was introduced in the 1970s. The basic idea of this development is that regional development must be driven in a bottom-up manner by the strengths and endogenous factors of the area. Endogenous factors involved include: the characteristics of the area (land), natural resources, human resources and entrepreneurship in the built area. Endogenous factors also include social and political factors. For example, the involvement of social agencies and civil society which triggers self-help processes, local initiatives, and social movements that aims to improve living conditions in certain areas. The role of local forces and such development strategy factors is often referred to as a 'bottom-up approach'. This refers to the idea that regional development is initiated and carried out by local and regional actors and agents in lieu of central government or external agencies, and that it is oriented towards the needs and goals of regional populations (Todtling, 2009).

On the other hand, Todaro and Smith (2011) stated that the theory of endogenous growth is the dynamics of growth, namely the result of internal forces which are largely determined by the character of the main attributes of the economic system, namely the economy and development policies of the state or region, and not the forces that act outside. Many versions of

the explanation for endogenous economic growth also emphasize the importance of appropriate institutional arrangements (Cvetanović, et al., 2010).

Whereas the previous external development paradigm was also referred to as the 'top-down regional development approach, because it was often designed and implemented by the central government or external agencies (Todtling, 2009)

Endogenous regional development is often equated with bottom-up development. There is a particular view of the space underlying bottom-up development as distinct from top-down strategies. Space is not only seen as a simple distance between places that give rise to transportation and transaction costs, but is understood as 'territory', represents a grouping of social relations, and has a certain culture. In addition, other public and local institutions play a major role in regulating and directing social and economic development. In particular, the important role of local institutions and policies is to prevent the emergence of a uniform development model leading to specific regional development patterns. Thus, endogenous regional development is a highly differentiated process in geographic space (Todtling, 2009).

According to Ray (1997), a neo-endogenous approach to rural development has 3 main characteristics, namely:

- Define development activities in a territorial rather than sectoral framework, with an area scale smaller than the country.
- Economic and other development activities are restructured in such a way as to maximize and maintain benefits within the local area by enhancing and exploiting local both physical and human resources.
- Development is contextualized by focusing on the needs, capacities and perspectives of local people.

In line with this, Lowe et al. (1998) summarize the characteristics of an endogenous approach to rural development shown in the table below.

<b>Table 1</b> <b>ENDOGENOUS MODELS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (Lowe et al. 1998)</b>	
<b>Main principles</b>	Specific resources of an area (natural, human and cultural) holds the key to its sustainable development
<b>Power dynamic</b>	Initiatives and local companies
<b>Regional function rural</b>	Economy of diverse services
<b>The main problem rural areas</b>	Limited capacity of regions and social groups to participate in economic and development activities
<b>Focus rural development</b>	- capacity building (skills, institutions and infrastructure) - Overcoming social exclusion

The old debate among academics is how clusters emerge and develop exogenously or endogenously. One side emphasizes external conditions as the main determinant of cluster development, while the other side argues that internal conditions, such as institutional structure and capacity, are the main determinants. Both parties may be criticized for their singular focus and their failure to recognize the dialectical nature of external and internal forces (Lee et al. 2009).

### **Characteristics of the Papua Region**

Regional development planning is based on the concept of a spatial planing system, which is centralized and prioritizes central economic growth, but has not succeeded in overcoming inter-regional disparities. The exploitative nature of this regional planning has weakened the condition of the back area, if it occurs in time, besides increasing the inequality between regions, it also causes the decline in local quality, widening social inequality, further damaging the capacity to think ahead and further destroying personal and family life ( Malizia and Feser, 1999; Blakely, 1989; Friedmann, 1992; Rogerson, 1995; Bellah, 1991).

Regional planning with the concept of a failed spatial planing system has led to various development ideas for local empowerment (Coffey, 1984). This concept seeks local empowerment through potential that relies on regional characteristics. These characteristics are related to the ease of physical interaction within the entire scope of the area as well as a strong local economy controlled by local residents (Sawitri, 2006).

Previously Christaller (1933) and Losch (1954) provided an approach to defining the characteristics of a region. Each region has a number of smaller cities that have a higher order size and sometimes a number of smaller order cities. The order of cities is determined by the variety of goods offered in the city, which in turn is determined by the relative size of the market area for different goods. The city is assumed to import goods from a higher order, the export goods to reduce the city order, so as not to interact with other cities that have the same order. The limitation of this definition is that it is only useful as a way of defining the spatial structure of a home market-oriented area (as opposed to labor-oriented or input-oriented firms). The progress of regional development is also influenced by local human characteristics, by placing humans as the main key to development, it is hoped that they will actively manage and develop local potential optimally, so that they can achieve local development goals (Blakely, 1989; Campfens, 1999; Cook, 1994, Roseland, 1998; Friedmann, 1992).

Papua Province is divided into 5 (five) development areas, consisting of the La Pago area, the Mee Pago area, the Anim Ha area, the Saireri area and the Mamta area, which can be explained as follows:

#### **a. Mamta (Mamberamo/Tabi)**

The customary area of Mamta includes the capital city of Jayapura, Jayapura Regency, Keerom Regency, Sarmi Regency and Mamberamo Raya Regency. According to Andrew et al., (2005), the Manta region is one of the remote areas in Papua which is located in the coastal area of Papua. In this remote area, there are several isolated tribes that are very homogeneous, with tended life patterns nomadic. The social interactions that occur are social interactions between these homogeneous communities or also interacting with the natural surroundings. Knowledge about social interactions with others is seen as a new threat that disturbs the existence of these isolated tribes.

One of the characteristics that distinguish the Mamta customary area from other customary areas is in their traditional political system such as the traditional Ondoafi leadership system (tribal chief). One of the main features of the ondoafi system is the inheritance of leadership to the eldest son.

#### **b. Saireri**

The indigenous territories of Saireri are in the northern, coastal areas and islands to the north of Papua. The districts included in this region are Biak Numfor, Supiori, Yapen and Waropen Islands. According to Andrew et al., (2005), the Saireri region is one of the remote areas in Papua located in the coastal area of Papua. In this remote area, there are several isolated tribes that are very homogeneous, with a predominantly nomadic life pattern. The social interactions that occur are social interactions between these homogeneous communities or also interacting with the natural surroundings. Knowledge about social interactions with others is seen as a new threat that disturbs the existence of these isolated tribes. In general, the tribe that lives in this area is the Biak Numfor Tribe. The Biak people used to worship the god of unity and their idol 'Manseren Koreri' which is called 'Manarmakeri'.

#### **c. Mee Pago**

The Mee Pago Customary Territory includes the Districts of Dogiyai, Deiyai, Nabire, Intan Jaya, Paniai and Mimika. Almost all of the people living in the Mee Pago tribe come from the same tribe, namely the Mee Tribe, who live in the western central mountainous region. In

pre-Christian customary rights, the Mee believe their world was created by Ugatame. The world that Ugatame creates consists of 5 elements, namely spirits, humans, animals, plants, and inanimate objects.

According to Andrew et al., (2005), the Mee Pago region is included in the interior of Papua that does not have or does not have adequate access to sustainable development. Access as mentioned is access by land, sea / river, and air.

#### **d. La Pago**

The customary area of La Pago consists of districts in the eastern central mountainous region, namely Jayawijaya Regency, Bintang Mountains, Lanny Jaya, Tolikara, Nduga, Puncak Jaya, Yalimo, Yahukimo, Membramo Tengah and Puncak Regency. The peak of the Cartensz Pyramid is in this customary area.

According to Andrew et al., (2005), the La Pago region is included in the interior of Papua which does not yet have or does not have adequate access to sustainable development. Access as mentioned is access by land, sea / river, and air. As a result, the regions in these areas have their own problems with development.

The tribes that live here are Dani, Dem, Ndugwa, Ngalik, Ngalum, Nimbora, Pesekhem, Pyu, Una, Uria, Himanggon, Karfasia, Korapan, Kupel, Timorini, Wanam, Biksi, Momuna, Murop, Sela Sarmi. In this area there are still many people who wear "koteka" made of yellow kunden and women wear "wah" clothes derived from grass / fiber and live in "honai-honai" (huts with thatched roofs).

#### **e. Anim Ha**

The Anim Ha area consists of: Merauke Regency, Boven Digul Regency, Asmat Regency, Mappi Regency. According to Andrew et al., (2005), the Anim Ha area is one of the remote areas in Papua which is in the interior of Papua. In this remote area, there are several isolated tribes that are very homogeneous, with a predominantly nomadic life pattern. The social interactions that occur are social interactions between these homogeneous communities or also interacting with the natural surroundings. Knowledge about social interactions with others is seen as a new threat that disturbs the existence of these isolated tribes. The Anim Ha area does not have or does not have sufficient access to sustainable development. As a result, the regions in these areas have their own problems with development.

## **CONSLUSION**

From the explanation above, we can conclude that endogenous development is still very difficult to implement in indigenous Papuan territories (Mamta, Saireri, Me Pago, La Pago and Ha Anim). This is because; in endogenous theory there are several aspects that must be present in an area in order to be implemented. In addition, the Papuan customary areas which include Mamta, Saireri, Me Pago, La Pago and Ha Anim also have several obstacles such as there are some tribes that are homogeneous in the sense that they will not accept descendants or other tribes into their tribe. This is because, according to the beliefs held by them, they can be a threat to the tribe and their existence, so they will not accept social interactions from outside. In this explanation, it is in conflict with one of the endogenous theories put forward by Todtling (2009), which states that regional development is initiated and brought by local and regional actors and agents as a substitute for central government or external institutions, and is oriented towards the needs and goals of regional populations. and done bottom up by involving stakeholders.

However, in practice it has not been implemented properly because of the characteristics of some customary areas which still adhere to a very strong ethnic and cultural system by trusting in their traditional leaders or (tribal chiefs, ondoafi / ondofofo, sera, mambri) as determinants in decision making without their involvement direct, and still very closed to the



forms of influence and innovation externally originating from their environment, so there is also debate / rejection of the concept related to exogenous development which is oriented towards capital investment and foreign trade.

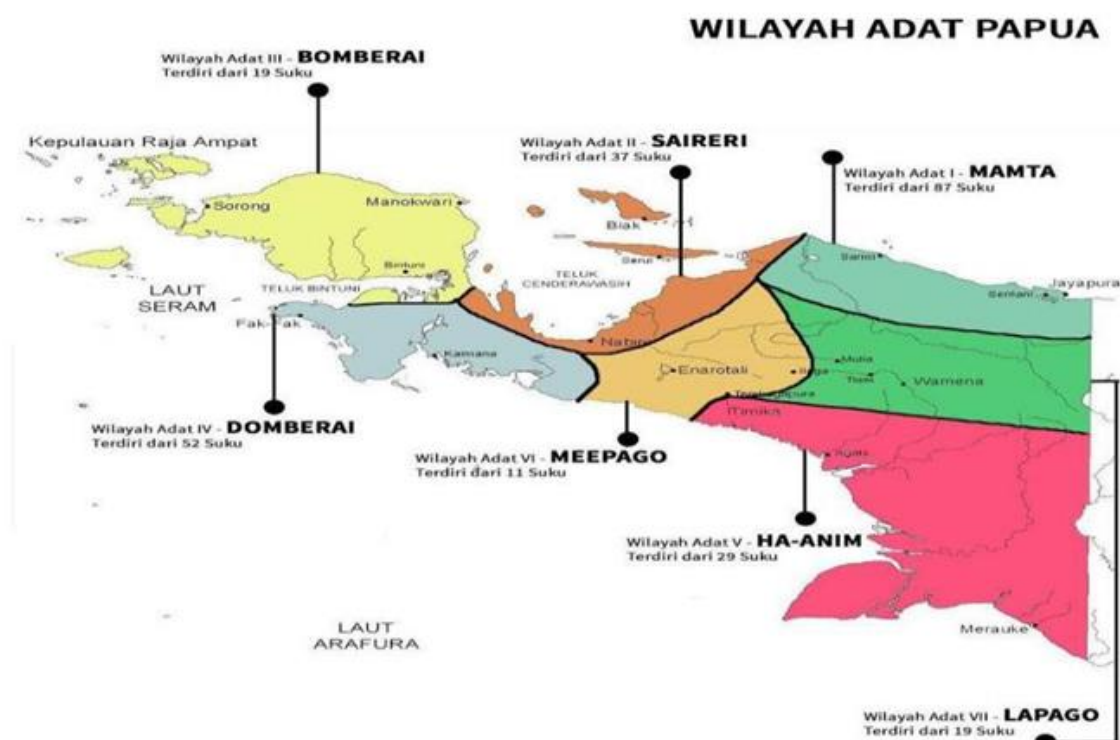
If it is related to exogenous development, it is very different from the conditions of the Nungun tribe who inhabit the Sarudi region in Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea, who have accepted the cultural changes of this ethnic group through the exogenous development approach which has resulted in them being able to accept changes and development of generations and disparities quickly since their first contact with the German missionary Karl Saueracker (Wegman, 1990 in Soukup and Bláha, (2019).

Not only that, according to Dragičević (2012) states that a new approach (neo endogenous development), which points to the fact that certain industries and industrial locations can form clusters can be an important element for regional development, and a synergistic location effect is important for technology and impact. Another from an abundance of effects and innovation, Judging from this theory, it has been found that neo endogenous development is still very difficult to implement because indeed the political system and the difficulty of access to these areas are very difficult to reach, as for one of the political systems related to tribal heads in some of these customary areas.

In accordance with the current development plan for the Papua region as stated in the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) for the 2020-2024 period which was stipulated by Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2020. The development plan for the Papua region is directed at encouraging economic transformation from relying on natural resources to an economy that relies on local advantages. This new development direction is carried out by developing various local commodities in the agricultural, forestry, forestry and maritime sectors through the development of the fisheries industry and marine tourism. However, in implementing RPMJMN there are several obstacles, namely the imbalance between Indigenous Papuans (OAP) and Non-OAPs, as well as the impact of environmental damage due to large-scale infrastructure development. These constraints can occur due to the lack of attention to specific characteristics in the customs of the Papuan people that are owned by tribes in some Papuan customary areas which are still closed to outside influences.

The pattern of community development in rural and inland areas of Papua also requires a situational approach in accordance with the cultural arrangements and customs of local communities. The concept of trickle-down effect, spread effect, and security approach is no longer used effectively, but instead puts forward the concept of a populist economy that is truly pro-society by providing high access for the community to be actively involved in the entire series of development processes. Its starting point is the principle of development from and by the community. Therefore, the bottom-up mechanism continues to be encouraged with the prerequisite of efforts to gradually and continuously increase the capacity of the community and village / city and district government apparatus as well as to reallocate adequate budget for development of rural and urban areas according to the level of need.

### **Customary Territories of Papua**



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