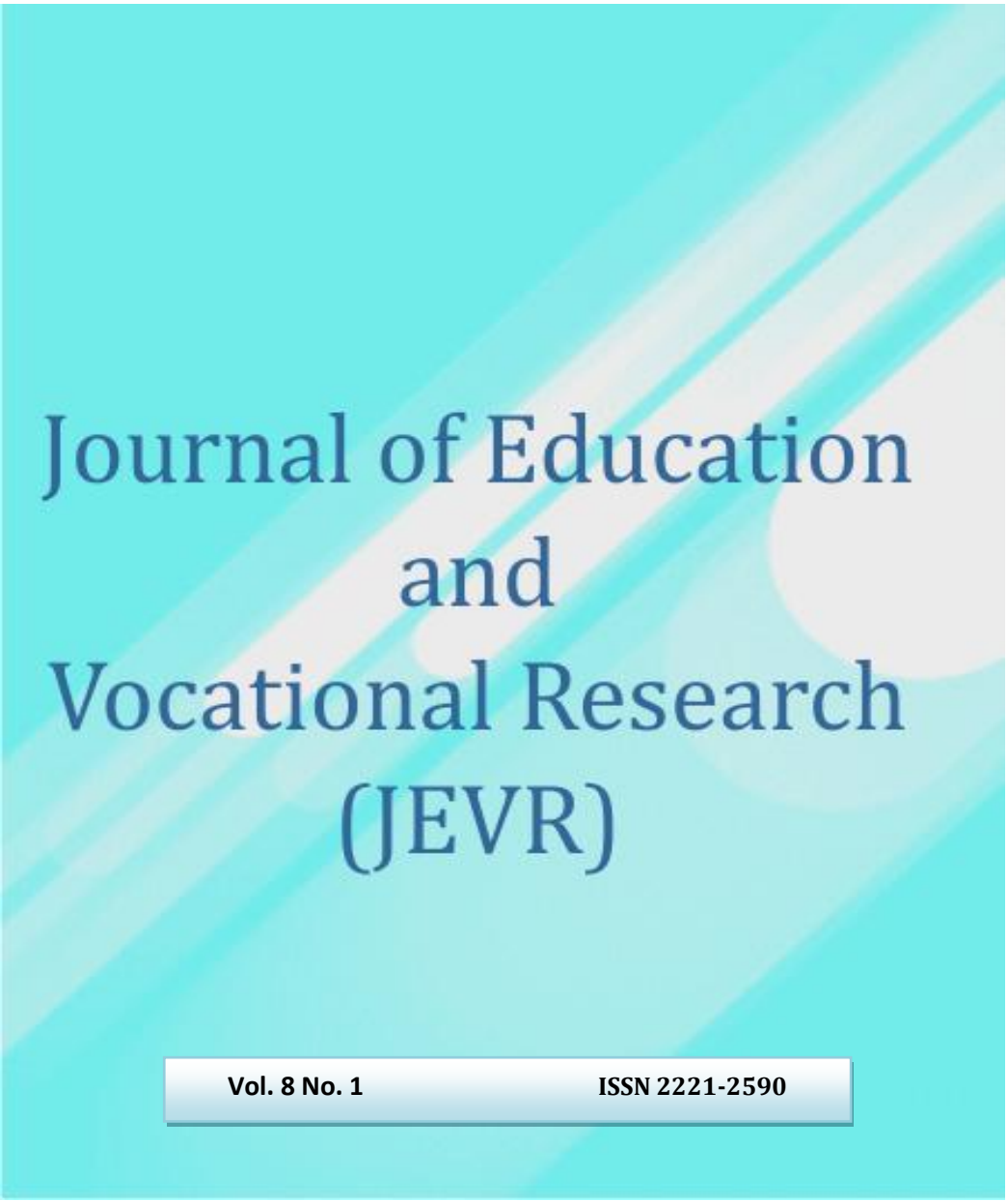

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Editorial

Journal of Education and Vocational Research (JEVR) provides avenue for quality research in the ever-changing fields of Education and Vocational Research and related disciplines. Work submitted for publication consideration should not be limited by any narrow conceptualisation of educaton and vocational research, but comprises interdisciplinary and multi-facet approaches to education and vocational theories and practices as well as general transformations in the fileds. Scope of the JEVR includes: subjects of educational technology, educational administration, educational planning, measurement and evaluation in education, developmental psychology, special education, distance learning, vocational education, technology-based learning, environmental education, business education, educational psychology, physical education, innovation, vocational training, knowledge management. Author(s) should declare that work submitted to the journal is original, not under consideration for publication by another journal, and that all listed authors approve its submission to JEVR. It is JEVR policy to welcome submissions for consideration, which are original, and not under consideration for publication by another journal at the same time. Author (s) can submit: Research Paper, Conceptual Paper, Case Studies and Book Review. The current issue of JEVR comprises of papers of scholars from Indonesia, Turkey and Malaysia. Effect of media synchronization module on learning achievement, contextual secondary education, adaptation of nature of technology scale, influence of cultural organization & leadership on the performance of employees, human security threat in international relations perspective and hidden structure in the study of Papuanistiecs & Melanesianology are some of the major practices and concepts examined in these studies. Journal received research submission related to all aspects of major themes and tracks. All the submitted papers were first assessed by the editorial team for relevance and originality of the work and blindly peer reviewed by the external reviewers depending on the subject matter of the paper. After the rigorous peer-review process, the submitted papers were selected based on originality, significance, and clarity for the purpose. Current issue will therefore be a unique offer, where scholars will be able to appreciate the latest results in their field of expertise, and to acquire additional knowledge in other relevant fields.

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PAPERS

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Effect of Media Synchronization Module on Learning Achievement of the Software Engineering Students of Vocational High School

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Abstract: This research aims at examining the effect of media synchronization module, mechanical aptitude, and prior knowledge on learning achievement of eleven grade students of the Software Engineering *(RekayasaPerangkatLunak/RPL)* Programin Vocational High School 5 at Malang, East Java, Indonesia. This quasi-experimental research used factorial design of 2x2x2 pattern and applied the *non-equivalent control group design*. It involved 74 students who were divided into two groups; 37 students were in the experimental group and 37 students were in the control group. Tests were used to investigate the students' mechanical aptitude, prior knowledge and learning achievement. Data were analyzed by using three-way ANOVA. The results of the research showed that: 1) There was a significant difference in the learning achievement of the group taught by using media synchronization module and those who were taught by using the conventional method; 2) there was no significant difference in the learning achievement in the C++ Programming between students who had high and low mechanical aptitude; 3) there was a significant difference in the learning achievement in C++ Programming between students who had high and low prior knowledge; and 4) there was no significant interaction among media synchronization module, mechanical aptitude, and prior knowledge on the learning achievement with C++ Programming.

Keywords: *Media synchronization module, mechanical aptitude, prior knowledge, learning achievement*

1. Introduction

In Vocational High School (VHS) in Indonesia, the Computer Technology and Informatics (CTI) Program has undergone changes. More particularly, the competence development pillar changes into subject matter grouping (Permendikbud, 2013). For example, in the CTI program the Software Engineering *(RekayasaPerangkatLunak/RPL*) program has been established. The aim of the Software Engineering program is to provide students with knowledge, skills, and attitude so that they can be competent in software engineering. One of the expected competences in the CTI program deals with programming logic design. In general, the Software Engineering program covers skills in two compulsory subject matters: Group A and Group B subject matters. Mathematics is one of Group A subject matters which has close relation with the basic understanding of Software Engineering especially in using basic logic. According to Mulyanto (2008), "software engineering is a field of study that deals with the various aspects of production of software, starting from the first stage which is users analysis, specification of the users' needs, design, coding, testing, up to system maintenance after use." Therefore, software engineering is a form of technology to make a program by using certain codes related to logic. From the Basic Software Engineering subject matterattended by Class X students in VHS 12 at Malang, which applied analog and digital techniques, it was known that in 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012,the students' scoreswere73.92, 72.95, 73.97, and68.08, respectively(Dinihari, 2013). The scores were used as a basis to analyze the grades in Mathematics of the students from the same school.

Mathematics is one of the Group A subject matters that have to be taught in VHS. Basic competence dealing with numbers and computation in Mathematics needs to be mastered by the students. This competence is the elaboration of competence standard developed by using operational verbs such as *counting,identifying, comparing, estimating, analysis, applicating,* and *summarizing*. Uno (2007, p.129) stated that Mathematics is a field of study that can be used as a means of communication, solution of practical problems that have logic and intuition, analysis and construction, and generalization and individualism. Winarno (2012, p.590) stated that students who are good at Mathematics answer questions correctly in a short time. The scores of Mathematics of Class X students of VHS 12 at Malang for the basic competence in solving problems related to operation of real and complex numbers such as error approximation, solution of problems related to function, linear and square equations, matrics, and multiple problems in 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012 were72.52, 71.36, 72.73, and 70.66, respectively (Dinihari, 2013).

It was apparent that results of the scores of Software Engineering and Mathematics subject matters from 2009 to 2012 in VHS 12 at Malang fluctuated. It was analyzed that from the scores of the two subject matters, if the students' scores in Mathematics increased the scores of Software Engineering also increased, but if the students' scores in Mathematics decreased, the students' scores of Software Engineering also decreased. From the comparision of the scores in the two subject matters, it can be concluded that the scores of Mathematics had the same tendency as the scores of Software Engineering and therefore the two subject matters can be synchronized. To synchronize the two subject matters, a complementary activity is needed to improve the students' scores in the two subject matters. One of the ways to improve the students' scores is by applying instructional media that can cover contents relevant to the contents of Mathematics subject matter. The results of interviews conducted with Software Engineering and Mathematics teachers of VHS 5 at Malang showed that the learning achievement of VHS students were affected by a number of factors, among others: (1) student input, (2) learning method, (3) learning duration, and (4) learning media. One of the ways to improve the learning achievement of the students of VHS is developing learning materials in the various forms of media. Thus, the production of learning media entailing the learning materials are likely to improve the students' learning achievement.

It is clear then that learning media used in the class affect learning achievement. The produced learning media can be used as additional media for students' learning so that the learning process can be more effective, more interesting, and more joyful (Supiyarto & Hartono, 2013). Ikasari and Puspitasari (2013, p.111) mentioned that teachers will be helped by the availability of learning media as students can be more active, enthusiastic, and joyful in the learning activities. The teaching media selected should be relevant with the characteristics of the subject matters because the application can attract students' attention. Consequently, teachers are required to be able to use new learning media that can be used to improve the students' learning so that it can attract the students and improve their learning achievement. Based on the condition of the learning process, it was known that students did not show their interest and enthusiasm in the learning activities. Aditionally, the instructional media used were in the form of printed modules. This condition demands the improvement in the learning media so that the use of the new media can lead to the improvement of the learning achievement. One of the learning media is encyclopedia that can be used as a reference by the teachers and the students. Encyclopedia is a universal book that has explanations on thematic entries arranged in alphabetical order(KamusBesarBahasaIndonesia,2002, p.232). At the first glance, encyclopedia looks like a dictionary, but the two publications are different. The difference lies in the explanaton of the contents of the two publications. One example of encyclopedia is Encarta which was released by Microsoft, a producer of software products. However, encyclopedia discusses materials too broad, so that the materials cannot be focused on a more specified topics.

In the learning process, the Group A and Group B subject matters (which are compulsory) should allow the provision of Group C subject matters (which are elective). One way to enable the sudents to learn is to synchronize Group A and B subject maters with Group C suject matters so that the students will map their minds more easily to understand the subject matters with the help of instructional media. The effort in the synchronization should also consider the characteristics of the two subject matters. The Software Engineering subject matter can be synchronized with Mathematics subject matter because the twe two subject matters need mathematical logic. The Software Engineering is a subject matter that deals with all aspects of software production, starting from system specification to maintenance after the products are used. On the other hand, the learning of Software Engineering subject matter requires logic at the product creation stage. The Software Engineering and Mathematics subject matters are relevant because the two subject matters need computation in the process of the material completion. As a matter of fact, the Software Engineering subject matter can be synchronized with Mathematics subject matters.Synchronization at the basic competence solves the problem in using multiple control structuresin the basic programming in the Software Engineering subject matter with basic competence in prediction of arithmatic sequences and geometric configuration through observation and the reasons in Mathematic subject matter. The materials for the synchronization of Software Engineering with Mathematics subject matters are covered in the instructional media. The process in developing instructional media needs validation from experts in the materials, instructional media, and users in terms of the materials and the format of presentation. The instructional media need to be used so that the transfer of learning to the students can run welland result in better achievement.

Apart from considering the characteristics of the instructional media and the materials, it is necessary to examine the students' mechanical aptitude. This is because logic can function as predecisors of efforts and achievement. In light of the scope of the research which is conducted in the VHS which requires students to master a particular field, it is then important to pay attention to the students' mechanical aptitude so that the effect of aptitude can be understood. Djamarah (2008, p.138) states that aptitude is potensial competence owned by individuals to attain their achivement at a particular level as indicated by the individuals' capacity. With high mechanical aptitude the process of theoretical and practical learning can be made better; In contrast, low mechanical aptitude will lead to the low achievement of theoretical and practical learning. Beside instructional media and mechanical aptitude, it is necessary to pay attention to prior knowledge. For children, prior knowledge affects the mastery of the materials taught. If students have enough prior knowledge about the materials to be taught, it will be easier for them to understand the materials taught. This is because if students' master the materials, it will be easier for them to understand the materials given in the higher level. In addition, by knowing that the students have certain prior knowledge, it will be easier for the teachers to determine the part of lesson that should be taught.

In light of the issues discussed above, this research aims at examining (1) the effect of teaching by using media synchronization module and conventional learning model completed with modules on the learning achievement of C++ Programming; (2) the effect of students with high and low mechanical aptitude on the learning achievement of C++ Programming; (3) the effect of students with high and low prior knowledge on the learning achievement of C++ Programming, and (4) interaction among instructional media, mechanical aptitude, and prior knowledge on learning achievement of C++ Programming of Grade XI students of the Software Engineering Program in VHS 5 at Malang.

2. Literature Review

In this section, the definition of keywords is presented as follows:

Synchronization is a process that sets the way a number of processes happen simultaneously to prevent some errors. According to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (Tim Redaksi, 2002), to be synchronous is to happen at the same time.

Mechanical aptitude is innate capability owned to be developed to be able to choose appropriate actions, programs or majors, to choose education, friends and so on to achieve better future. Pradana (2014, p.1) stated that mechanical aptitude is a factor that affects and ensures technical success for students.

Prior knowledge is the result of learning obtained before getting the higher level of knowledge. According to Rebber (cited in Syah, 2006, p.121), prior knowledge is a prerequisite to know any changes.

Learning achievement is the results of learning achieved by the students in the cognitive, affective and psychomotor domains obtained as a result of learning activities which are measured in a particular period. Sudjana (2010, pp.22-31) divides the results of learning into three areas: the cognitive, affective and psychomotor domains.

3. Methodology

This research used quasi-experimental design with factorial pattern of 2x2x2, applying the non-equivalent control group design seen from the use of synchronization media module (A), mechanical aptitude (B), and prior knowledge (C) on the students' learning achievement.

Figure 1: The Factorial Pattern

Aptitude **Learning Method**	**Low (B_1)**		**High (B_2)**	
	Low (C_1)	High (C_2)	Low (C_1)	High (C_2)
Synchronization MediaModule (A_1)	A_1, B_1, C_1	A_1, B_1, C_2	A_1, B_2, C_1	A_1, B_1, C_2
Convensional Module (A_2)	A_2, B_1, C_1	A_2, B_1, C_2	A_2, B_2, C_1	A_2, B_2, C_2

The subjects of the research were 74 Grade XI students of the Software Engeneering Program in the academic year of 2013/2014. The students were divided into two groups: 37 students in the experimental group and 37 students in the control group.

The measurement of mechanical apitude was conducted by a team of lecturers from State University of Malang, one of the leading universities in Indonesia.Data on the students' prior knowledge were gathered from the classroom teacher and the learning achievement data were gained from a test which had been validated by material and media experts who were also lecturers of the university. The datawere analyzedby using three-way ANOVA to know the contribution among A, B, and C variables.

4. Results and Discussion

The results of the research analyzed by using SPSS 18 program showed the following:

a) *Ho* is accepted if the level of confidence is more than 0.05.
b) *Ho*is rejected if the level of confidence is less than 0.05.

If*Ho*is accepted, it means that there is no effect or no interaction, while if*Ho*is rejected itmeans that there is effect or interaction. The summary of the ANOVA tests is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of the Results of Analysis of Variants (Source: Treatment, Mechanical Aptitude, and Prior Knowledge))

NO	Source	Df	F	Sig.
	Group	1	19.518	.000
	Mechanical_apt	1	.887	.351
	Prior_knowl	1	77.899	.000
	Group * Mechanical_apt	1	2.118	.152
	Group * Prior_knowl	1	.067	.797
	Mechanical_apt * prior_knowl	1	.134	.716
	Group * mechanical_apt * prior_knowl	1	.420	.520

Effect of Media Synchronization Module on Learning Achievement of C++ Programming

The results of the research showed that: First, there is a significant diffence between the learning achievement of the students taught by using module synchronization media (70.63) and those taught by using conventional learning model (60.39) completed with modules on the learning achievement of C++ Programming in VHS 5 at Malang. The result of the study supports the finding of previous research. For example, Nugrahini (2012, p.201) reported that the application of instructional media in the form of moduleentitled "Application of Basic Data for Grade X of Software Engineering Program in VHS" improved the students' understanding of theories and practices in applying data and optimize their learning achievement. This research is confirming the results of the research conducted by Kusmiyati (2014), Primavera andSuwarna (2014), andSupiyartoand Hartono (2013) who have reported that there is significant and positive correlation between the use of instructional media and learning achievement.

Effect of Mechanical Aptitude on Learning Achievement of C++ Programming

The result of the analysis showed that there is no significant difference in the students' learning achievement between those who had high (71.21 by using media synchronization module and 57.62by using conventional learning model) and low (70.18 by using media synchronization module and 63.17by using conventional learning model) mechanical aptitude on the learning achievement of C++ Programming in VHS 5 at Malang. This was in line with the research of Maryani (2012, p.174) which explained that mechanical aptitude manifests in the characteristics of people who have the ability to develop their knowledge and skills which can be improved through practices. Aptitude contains inherited ability which needs to be developed and trained. The result of this study was supported by earlier research results which were reported byHaryati et al. (2013) andMaryani (2012) which showed that there were no significant relations between mechanical aptitude and learning achievement.

Effect of Prior Knowledge on Learning Achievement of C++ Programming

There is a significant difference between the students with high prior knowledge (80.52 by using media synchronization module and 70.90 by using conventional learning model) and those with low prior knowledge (60.71 by using media synchronization module and 49.89 by using conventional learning model)on the learning achievement of C++ Programming in VHS 5 at Malang. This is relevant to what is stated by Nendi et al. (2013, p.11) that prior knowledge contributes positively to the high or low learning achievement. The result of this research is supported by research studies conducted by Praptiwi and Handika (2012)as well as Dinihari (2013) which showed that there is a significant and positive relation betwen prior knowledge and learning achievement.

Interaction among Media Synchronization Module, Mechanical Aptitude, and Prior Knowledge and Learning Achievement of C++ Programming

From the result of testing the fourth hypothesis it was known that there was no significant interaction between the treatment, mechanical aptitude, prior knowledge, on the learning achievement of C++ Programmingat 0.520 significance level in VHS 5 at Malang. The effect of the independent variables on the learning achievement can be known through the variants by interpreting the results of the computation by using ANOVA. The variant of learning achievement resulted from the effect of media sychronization module was 0.000 showing that there was a significant effect. This finding conforms to Fatah (2005, p.123) who stated that teaching and learning process will be effective if professional tachers are able to synchronize instructional media and teaching methods. This also conforms to research conducted by Anggraini (2013) which found that there is a positive and significant relation between learning achievement and prior knowledge.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

Basedon the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded as follows: First, there is a significant difference between the learning achievement of the students taught by using mediasynchronization module (70.63) and those taught by using conventional learning model completed with modules (60.39). Second, there is no significant difference between students who had high(71.21 by using mediasynchronization module and 57,62by using conventional learning model) and low(70.18 by using mediasynchronization module and 63.17by using conventional learning model) mechanical aptitude on the learning achievement of C++ Programming. Third, there is a significant difference between the students with high prior knowledge (80.52 by using mediasynchronization module and 70.90 by using conventional learning model) and those with low prior knowledge (60.71 by using mediasynchronization module and 49,89 by using conventional learning model)on the learning achievement of C++ Programming. Fourth, there is no significant interaction among instructional media, mechanical aptitude, and prior knowledge on learning achievement of C++ Programming. Thus, the group which improved the learning achievement optimally was the one which used media synchronization module with high mechanical aptitude and high prior knowledge with the mean 80.79.

In light of the results of research and discussion, some recommendation for State VHS 5 at Malang are put forward as follows. The VHS needs development of media synchronization module in another basic competence of C++ Programming and guidance for students who have difficulty in learning.

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Study on the Development of Education: Contextual Secondary Education in Papua

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Abstract: Utilizing knowledge of education to manage technology as modern human lifestyles and meet the demands of work and life is the subject of this study. While those living in the suburbs to meet the demands of education, utilizing information technology as a way of life will come to their rescue. They also still use the natural wealth of forests, mountains and oceans as a source of learning and life. In remote areas, technology and the demands of rapid change, are sluggish and does not make the technology as a necessity of life. They depend on nature to meet their educational knowledge as well as the necessities of life. How technology can be implemented and enjoyed on this earth without distinguishing its diversity. They utilize contextual nature as education and then institutionalized it in teaching. Every human being has the same rights and if in fact there is a gap it means that there is injustice. So there are things that need to be repaired. The knowledge and skills of human resources in the context of this study are defined as an entity of teachers. Human and organizational resources, which indeed underlies the base of organizational performance. There is a substantive difference between knowledge and skill. The concept of knowledge is more oriented to intelligence, intellect, and extensive mastery of knowledge and the narrowness of insight that one. This is a qualitative descriptive study based on the paradigm *of post positivism.* Qualitative research is still using the theories and concepts that are not tested as in *positivism* paradigm. The results of the study of literature are (1) The need for establishing educational institutions in each region are categorized as remote and isolated areas. (2) Closer direct services to remote and isolated areas then form the institution can be either natural school. (3) Adequate education that is modified and performed should remain principled and lead to economic value, efficiently utilize the environment without leaving the quality of education. Efforts to render these services is in line with Government Regulation No. 19 Year 2005 on National Education Standards, at the school level, which can be used as a referral to the rule above are: (1) education as a process of acculturation and empowerment. (2) Education in order to increase the nation's competitiveness. (3) Education for development. (4) Education for affirmative action / serving disadvantaged communities. (5) The commitment to the policy of providing certain types of education.

Keywords: *Education, contextual, strategy, service*

1. Introduction

Education creates life changing opportunity, breaks the chain of poverty and ignorance and disease, provides a foundation for sustainable development. Quality education to equip children with the knowledge and skills needed to adopt the lifestyle, to protection, play an active role in every activity. This became the lofty ideals of education itself, including education in Papua. Papua who a new civilization since 5 February 1855, has transformed itself as what was quoted and written by Rainer "I have written all this in love and in their openness. With joy I can say that Dawn has been split in Papua "(Rainer, 2004: 11). Education in Papua continues to develop forward since the entry of a new civilization. Dawn has been split in Papua is a beacon in the work in Papua, but in general cannot be equated with other regions in Indonesia. Papua is region which culture share position in indigenous areas that affect cultural diversity education into seven great cultures.

Progress is marked by the presence of the new culture and the "force" of local culture to immediately eroded, it begins with the arrival education took place in three learning environment, namely education units, families and communities. The education process at every learning environment in which ongoing process of cultural transformation, the process of personality formation, the development of knowledge and skills training Today the Indonesian government through educational and cultural ministry attempts to achieve educational equity. Efforts ministry for educational equity go hand in hand with efforts to improve the quality, relevance and competitiveness. It is the government doing to increase and improvement of human resources, have sufficient knowledge and strong character, cultured and civilized. To achieve a quality of education that is able to compete nationally and globally, the institutional structure of education in Papua in

order to adjust the conditions geographical and socio-cultural conditions of the Papuan people scattered in the city, suburban and remote (Felix Minggus Degei, 2014).

The same problems are also experienced in improving the quality of secondary education. Facts show that the quality of secondary education in various counties and cities in Indonesia is still worrying, for example, the lack of competitiveness of alumni and distribution of their work. Another with regard to the phenomenon has not quality education that occurred previously. For example, in the province of Papua, that the secondary education program that is not synergistic with the local cultural context, the readiness of resources and opportunities existing policies, so it is still difficult implementation of education based on community or contextual component-oriented education rather than mere knowledge. Contextual Education itself is a learning process approach that prioritizes aspects of the context and the role of environment in shaping the thought pattern and learners. This view is supported by the analysis of Johnson (2002) which states that constructivism *(constructivism)* is the foundation of thought (philosophy) contextual learning.

2. Literature Review

Education Theory: According, Sukmadinata (2009) in his book Widiastono (2009) there are four educational theories underlying institutional models, namely the classical education, private education, education and education technology interactional. The development of the theory contained therein curriculum, teachers, students, and other supporting facilities in promoting and running the institutions.

- **Classical Education:** The concept of classical education *(classical education)* proceed from the assumption that the entire cultural heritage, covering knowledge, ideas, or values have been found by experts earlier. "Education serves to maintain, preserve and pass on the cultural heritage to the next generation.
- **Private Education:** The concept of private education *(personalized education)* proceed from the assumption that since at birth, the child has been equipped with the grace of God as the potential to think, do, solve problems, learn, and grow their own. "Education is like a nursery function creates a supportive environment and protected from pests and diseases."
- **Education technology:** In educational technology is more oriented to the present and future needs, different from the Mecca of classical education in the past. According Rickey (2008) were written back in his Widiastono "educational technology is the study and practice to help the learning process and improve performance by creating, using, and managing processes and resources adequate technology"
- **Interactional education:** This educational concept from the assumption that humans as social beings in life always need another human being. Humans are essentially social beings, and in its development, he needs someone else. Since human beings are born it requires association with others to meet their needs. The need for the purposes and activities of day-to-day depend on others.
- **Theory Reconstruction:** Reconstructive see the existence of society can benefit by performing tasks according to the development over time. The state of society at large to see and experience the change of life farther and advanced from being in the natural as well as in live it. The development of science, technology, and industrialization has contributed positively to humanity, such as increased welfare, but on the other hand is also a member of negative impacts.

Contextual Education: Contextual approach is the brain's system (forming) a pattern to express meaning. *CTL* is a teaching system that matches the brain that produce linking academic content to the context of students' everyday lives. Contextual approach to learning is a concept on the philosophy of constructivism. According to the philosophy of constructivism, temporary and always changing. Everything is temporary, changing and uncertain. We are the ones who give meaning to reality (Trianto, 2008).

Decentralization Implementation of the Education Sector

- **The concept of decentralization**: Definition of decentralization differentiated into two of terminology. First, decentralization meaningful as "Devolution" which shows his understanding of

political authority sense legally and selected locally. Second, the notion of decentralization in the concept of "deconstructive" which refers to the understanding of the administrative authority *(administrative authority)* given to the representatives of central government agencies and local a country.

- **Implementation of Government Affairs Education**: The amount of authority given to the government of local / regional in a relatively short time is a strength of the region is remarkable for its existence and build self-reliance with which boundaries clear. Therefore then, according to Henry (1995: 79) the authority and supervision of the lots owned by the investigator, and thus the investigator must truly professional and independent in performing its duties and functions. If it is compared with Indonesia seems very different, which is based on regional autonomy laws submitted to the central government in the form of local government authorities, regional approaches and budgets to be managed optimally with the involvement and empowerment. These conditions are expected that service to the community closer and know the shortcomings that exist in the community, the local government as an autonomous regional authorities know exactly what is needed by the people in the acceleration of development.

3. Methodology

Types of research: This is a qualitative descriptive based on the paradigm *of post positivism,* that qualitative research is still using the theories and concepts that are not tested as in *positivism* paradigm. This study uses a case study approach, which explores a process of observation of the implementation process of institutional improvement in the process of contextual education in the province of Papua. Cases observed are covering various related to the institutional development process of contextual the education, it can support and hinder institutional elements and readiness in anticipation of contextual education problems in Papua.

Sources and Data Analysis Techniques: Source of research data are derived from two main data sources, namely primary data and secondary data analysis is qualitative descriptive analysis techniques, with reference to the previous literature.

4. Results

Contextual Approach or Contextual Teaching and Learning (CTL): Contextual Approach or Contextual Teaching and Learning (CTL) are very significant responses on a situation like this in the world are literally. Definition This learning approach is the concept of learning that help teachers link between what is taught with real world situations students and encourage students make the connection between knowledge possessed by the application in their lives as members of the family and society. The underlying philosophy in Implementation Contextual Approach or Contextual Teaching Learning (CTL) is learning based on what is around the students. So the main focus in this learning method is that the students, instead of focusing on a teacher (teacher centered) .a teacher only acts as a facilitator and mediator in learning. So it is understood that in the application of this approach it is possible for the occurrence of some forms of indirect learning experienced by students. Ideally a minimum of five forms of learning that occurs in the teaching and learning activities (KBM), among others:

a. **Associating (Relating):** Hooking is the most powerful strategy and is the core of constructivism. A teacher uses this strategy linking the new concept with something that is already known to the students. So thus, linking what students already known the information context in Papua, every teacher who educates he should be able and willing to associate a new concept in theory with what things are there in the Nature Papua. The hope is that the students can be active and creative in understanding without having to fantasize something that is not really on their minds.
b. **Experiencing (Experiencing):** Experiencing the core contextual learning where hooking means connecting new information with experience equipment and materials as well as carry out research that forms, that after the students associate with whatever is around they are, so it is sure they will experience in understanding the application of a particular theory. In the context of Papua, that the examples given in the material should be about the things that most cannot be experienced by the

students because there are around with students experiencing something will certainly be more difficult to forget, rather than just studying theory alone ,

c. **Apply (Applying):** In this study students apply the concept when they teach with problem-solving activities. A master of duties only motivate students to practice realistic give and context in Papua understood that teachers who teach only in charge of giving impetus to the practices concerned with the real and whatever, that is also in Papua. It is considered very important because it deals with the relevance of the possibility of employment for men / I Papuan after completion of studies.
d. **Cooperating (Cooperating):** In this course students learn to form their own groups that will solve a problem thanks to the cooperation of a group of the students themselves. Because in this case the teacher only as a motivator and facilitator in the learning process of students. In the context of Papua, the experience of this cooperation will not only help students learn the material so that the students could also consistent with the real world of nature around students.
e. **Transferring (Transferring):** In a contextual approach one of the things will automatically happen to students is that they are directly understand because the object in question is around with other approaches is their students are only required to be able to understand how by rote. Thus, in the context of Papua understood that when a teacher gives examples should be in accordance with what is in Papua, then of course it will happen in students is to understand not just memorize.

In addition, according to the Ministry of National Education for its application, contextual approach (CTL) has seven major components, namely:

a. **Constructivism (Constructivism)**: Constructivism is a cornerstone think CTL which emphasizes that learning is not just memorize, recall of knowledge but it is a learning process in which students themselves mentally active build knowledge based on the structure of its.
b. **Finding (Inquiry):** Finding the core of what this part of contextual based learning and skills acquired students are expected not result given set of facts, but the result of finding find (inquiry) is a cycle of observation (observation), ask (questioning), filed allegations, data collecting, inference (conclusion).
c. **Ask (Questioning):** The knowledge that one has always started from the main strategy contextually based. Activity ask useful to: 1) gather information, 2) explore the understanding of students, 3) generate a response to the student, 4) determine the extent to which the curiosity of students, 5) know the things that are already known to the students, 6) focuses attention on something desired teachers, 7) raised more questions from the students, 8) to refresh students' knowledge.
d. **Learning Community (Learning Community):** The concept of learning communities learning outcomes obtained from the cooperation of others. The results obtained from the study 'sharing' between friends, between groups, and between the know who have learning occurs when there are two-way communication, two or more groups involved in learning communication learn from each other.
e. **Modeling (Modeling):** Modeling basically paraphrases think, demonstrate how teachers want their students to learn and do what teachers want the students do. Contextual learning, the teacher not only design to engage students and also bring in from outside.
f. **Reflection (Reflection):** Reflection is a way of thinking or a response about what had learned or backward to think about what has been done in the past. Realization in learning, teachers leaving a moment that the students reflect on the form of a direct statement of what you earned that day.
g. **The actual assessment (Authentic Assessment):** Assessment is the process of collecting a variety of data that can give an overview on the development of students' learning. In the CTL based learning, on the development of students' teachers need to know in order to ensure that students have a true learning. The focus is on the completion of assessment tasks that are relevant and contextual and assessment is carried out on the process and results.

Business Strategy Providing adequate services are:

- The need for establishing educational institutions in each region has categorized as remote and isolated areas.
- Closer direct services to remote and isolated areas then form the institution can be either natural school
- Adequate education that is modified and performed should remain principled and lead to economic value, efficiently utilize the environment without leaving the quality of education.

Efforts to render these services is in line with Government Regulation No. 19 Year 2005 on National Education Standards, at the school level, which can be used as a referral to the rule above is:

- Education as a process of acculturation and empowerment.
- Education in order to increase the nation's competitiveness.
- Education for development.
- Education for affirmative action / serving disadvantaged communities.
- The commitment to the policy of providing certain types of education.

5. Conclusion

Contextual Approach or Contextual Teaching and Learning (CTL) is a very significant response on a situation like this in the world are literally and definition This learning approach is the concept of learning that help teachers link between what is taught with real-world situations students and encourage students make the connection between knowledge possessed by the application in their lives as family members and (CTL) has seven major components, namely: Constructivism, Finding, inquiry, Community Learning, modeling, Reflection, the actual assessment. Business Strategy Service Delivery adequate is: (1) the need for establishing educational institutions in each region are categorized as remote and isolated areas. (2) Closer direct services to remote and isolated areas then form the institution can be either natural school. (3) Adequate education that is modified and performed should remain principled and lead to economic value, efficiently utilize the environment without leaving the quality of education.

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Turkish Adaptation of Nature of Technology Scale

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Abstract: Technology has always existed not for recently. For ages, its effect has occurred on society, economy and politics and evolution of technology is closely related to human development. Accordingly, human needs and desires are satisfied with technological knowledge and problem solving which is seemed as innovative change (International Technology Education Association [ITEA], 2005). However, nature and scope of technology which is a very important place in our lives is not fully understood (Aydın & Karacam, 2015; Bybee, 2010; DiGironimo, 2011; ITEA, 2006). Researches about nature of technology showed that technology in people's minds remains just as electric products, such as phones or computers (DeVries, 2003; Lewis, 1999; Volk & Dugger, 2005). Technology should be considered as a whole not one thing that separates the parts (Williams, 2000; Yıldız & Baltacı, 2016). Understanding nature of technology is possible with only education completely. Since there are limited studies about nature of technology in science education (e.g., Liou, 2015) and is no required number of scales especially in Turkish language, this study is needed. For all of these needs to be resolved, the purpose of this study is to adapt 'Nature of Technology Scale' into Turkish. The sample consisted of 255 pre-service science teachers who enrolled in the faculty of education of a university in Turkey. In the study, as an instrument, 'The Student Concepts of the Nature of Technology Questionnaire' developed by Liou (2015) was used. The data in this study were collected in the 2015-2016 spring semester. Data were analyzed with Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) method. According to findings, our data results showed that this study is suitable for Turkish adaptation of scale (CMın/Df, 1.52, GFI, .94, NFI, .92, RMSEA, .04, CFI, .95). Turkish form of the scale has 29 items that fall under 6 factors.

Keywords: *Nature of Technology, Preservice Science teachers, Turkish Adaptation*

1. Introduction

In the 21st century, people all over the world have attached the importance to technology in all areas of life and it has become important necessity (e.g., Baltaci & Yildiz, 2015; Özçakır, Aytekin, Altunkaya, & Doruk, 2015). Technology has always existed not only for recently. For ages, its effect has occurred on society, economy and politics and evolution of it is closely related to human development. Accordingly, human needs and desires are satisfied with technological knowledge and problem solving seemed as innovative change (Baltacı, Yıldız, Kıymaz & Aytekin, 2016; International Technology Education Association [ITEA], 2005). However, nature and scope of technology which is a very important place in our lives is not fully understood (Aydın & Karacam, 2015; Bybee, 2010; DiGironimo, 2011; ITEA, 2006). Researches about nature of technology showed that technology in people's minds remains just as electric products, such as phones or computers (DeVries, 2003; Lewis, 1999; Volk &Dugger, 2005). Technology should be considered as a whole not one thing that separates the parts (Williams, 2000). Understanding nature of technology is possible with only education completely. Additionally, understanding concept of nature of technology with formal education become effective to provide students' adaptation to modern society and productive citizenship in an information-driven economy because becoming technologically literate is easier for students than adult (DiGironimo, 2011; Liou, 2015).

In addition to being of great importance of education to provide understanding concept of the nature of technology, the level of education is also important. Because students all level have difficulty to understand nature of technology. Among them, students who study in the faculty of education become teacher after graduation and were called pre-service teachers who are going to educate next generations who study at elementary, primary and high school. In the first stage, pre-service teachers should be educated rather younger students. The reason why importance is given to pre-service teachers is that they learn and transfer what they have learned. Misconceptions teachers taught are not easily corrected. There are many studies about topics in nature of a concept. For example, studies in nature of science (e.g., Akindehin, 1988; Kang,

Scharman, & Noh, 2004; Lederman, 1986; Zeidler, Walker, Ackett, & Simmons, 2002 etc.) showed that problems were occurred in terms of students and teachers' conceptions and teaching and learning nature of science, though limited studies are conducted in nature of technology (DiGironimo, 2011; Liou, 2015; Raat & de Vries, 1987). Studies indicated that pre-service science teachers also have difficulty to understand concept of the nature of technology (e.g., Liou, 2015). In Turkey, understanding importance of technology is one of the purposes of science education courses according to science education curriculum published in 2013 and this topic is involved among four learning areas. Since there are limited studies about nature of technology in science education (e.g., Liou, 2015) and no required number of questionnaire especially in Turkish language (e.g., Aydın, 2009; Zorlu, 2011), scale in Turkish language is needed in order that researchers use. For all of these needs to be resolved, the purpose of this study is to adapt 'Nature of Technology Scale' into Turkish.

2. Method

The sample consisted of 255 pre-service science teachers who enrolled in the faculty of education of a university in Turkey. This university was selected since they are convenient for the researchers. Namely, convenience sampling which is the most appropriate sample for researchers was used (Fraenkel, Wallen & Hyun, 2012). The study was conducted on 51 males (20 %) and 204 females (80 %) whose mean age was 20.53 (range: 18 27). The four groups comprised 86 freshmen 98 sophomores, 37 juniors and 34 seniors.

Instrument: In the study, as an instrument, 'The Student Concepts of the Nature of Technology Questionnaire' developed by Liou (2015) was used. Original language of scale is English. However, researchers in our study conducted this study for adaptation of this scale to Turkish. Before adaptation of this scale to Turkish, necessary permissions were got from authors who developed English version of this scale. Scale consists of 29 items from strongly agree (5) to strongly disagree (1) with five-point Likert-type.

Data Collection: The data in this study were collected in the 2015-2016 spring semester. Ethical permission from the ethical committees at the university was obtained prior to conducting the study. A signed consent form was returned by the participating pre-service science teachers in order to confirm that they voluntarily agreed to participate in this study. To ensure consistency in data collection, only one author administered the scale. The scale took approximately 20 minutes to complete.

Data Analysis and Translation Process: Before the translation process started, some criterions about translators stated by Savaşır (1994) were determined: Translators should know source and target language at good level, should know issues related to scale and should have experience of both cultures. The scale which is English was carried out a series of operations to be adapted to Turkish determined by Dursun and Aydın (2011) and Hambleton and Bollwark (1991).

- Items in the scale were translated to Turkish and items in Turkish were translated to English with back-translation methods to elaborate semantic shift because of translation.
- Translation and back-translation were carried out by three translator and Turkish items were obtained as a result of the evaluation of two language education experts.
- Linguistic equivalence study was conducted to ensure consistency between the original form and translation to Turkish version.
- To ensure the consistency of scores the between the two languages, firstly English version of scale and then Turkish version of scale were conducted with 50 pre-service English teachers.
- Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient was calculated. This coefficient showed that positive and significant relationship were found between English and Turkish scales [$r(50)=0.93$, $p<.05$].

For data analysis, confirmatory and explanatory factor analyses were performed. In addition, data were analyzed with Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) method. We identified relationship between variables in the model with SEM method. The factors included in the model were determined by the SPSS Amos program to prepare Structural Equation Modeling.

3. Findings

Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyzes were used together for adaptation of scale into Turkish. The analysis of the data took place in three stages. In the first step, before factor analysis, reliability analysis was performed and this analysis showed that the reliability coefficient, cronbach alpha (α), was determined as 0.93. In the second step, factors belonged to the nature of the technology involved in the original test were determined with exploratory factor analysis. In order to understand if scale is appropriate for factor analysis, Barlett and Kaiser-Meyer-Oklin (KMO) test results were analyzed. Since KMO (.85) is .6 or upper and Barlett value (.000) is 0.5 or below, it can be stated that test is suitable for factor analysis (Pallant, 2005). Similar to the results of the Liou (2015), after the exploratory factor analysis, scale includes six dimensions including (ı) "Technology as artifacts", (ıı) "Technology as an innovative change", (ııı) "The current role of technology in society", (ıv) "Technology as a double-edged sword", (v) "History of technology" and (vı) "Technology as a science-based form" (Liou, 2015). The first dimension contains four items, while others do five items. These factors in the original test were then determined by confirmatory factor analysis. Structural equation modeling which is an analysis that evaluates the suitability of the model has been used to perform confirmatory factor analysis. Obtained factors are indicated in Table 1.

Table 1: Principal axis factor analysis of the scale with varimax rotation

Factors						
Items	1 (α = .84)	2 (α = .87)	3(α = .86)	4 (α = .89)	5 (α = .86)	6 (α = .88)
1	.81					
2	.80					
3	.69					
4	.75					
5		.58				
6		.56				
7		.68				
8		.66				
9		.56				
10			.52			
11			.48			
12			.59			
13			.58			
14			.66			
15				.67		
16				.75		
17				.80		

18	.72		
19	.69		
20		.53	
21		.56	
22		.65	
23		.65	
24		.58	
25			.73
26			.72
27			.70
28			.80
29			.68

Note: The overall Cronbach's alpha value = .93.

Model fit indices are named χ2, χ2 / sd, GFI, AGFI, RMSEA, RMR, SRMR. Compliance indices are very diverse, but it is reported that there is not a full consensus on which of these compliance indices will be accepted as the standard (Munro, 2005).

For model conformity, following calculations have been made: CMIN/DF (chi^2/ degrees of freedom)= 1,52, GFI (goodness-of-fit index)= 0.94, CFI (comparative fit ındex)= 0.95, NFI (normed fit ındex)= 0.92 and RMSEA (root mean square error of approximation) =0,04. CMIN/DF should become lower than 3 (Kline, 2005; Mcdonald & Ho, 2002). The GFI value takes between 0 and 1 and this value determine suitability of the model. The more value close to 1, the more model is convenient and the more value become distant from 1, the less model is appropriate. GFI, CFI, and NFI values should be above 0.90 and RMSEA value should be below 0.08 (Hu & Bentler, 1999; Schreiber, Stage, King, Nora, & Barlow, 2006). Findings toward Model fit indices are indicated in Table 2.

Table 2: Model fit indices

Compliance Measure	Good Compliance	Acceptable Compliance	Values of Model
χ^2 /df (CMIN/df)	≤ 3	≤4-5	1,52
GFI	≥0,90	0,85- 0,89	,94
CFI	≥0,97	≥0,95	,95
RMSEA	≤0,05	0,06-0,08	,04
NFI	≥0,95	0,90-0,94	,92

At the end of the confirmatory factor analysis, the factor structure belonging to the Nature of Technology Scale provides the values of CMIN / DF, NFI, GFI, CFI and RMSEA. The structural equation modeling of the Nature of Technology Scale is an indication of compliance with the predetermined model.

4. Discussion

Among the aims of the science education curriculum, the students are aware of the fact that science affects the technology and the technology affects the knowledge. The updated science education program consists of four learning areas. These are knowledge, skills, emotion, and science-technology-society-environment (FTTÇ). The nature of technology is directly related to both emotion such as value (ITTC, 2006) and science-technology-society-environment learning. All findings performed for the Turkish-adapted test showed that the test can also be used in the Turkish sample.

Taking into consideration the technological equipment of the school, the teachers and the students, the integration of the technology into the inquiry process can be achieved. Another highlight of understanding the nature of technology is the projects that are conducted for technology-supported education such as the Fatih project (Movement to Increase Opportunities and Technology) in Turkey. For all these reasons, it is important to use a scale adapted into Turkish toward the nature of technology. Even though there are some efforts toward adaptation of nature of technology scale into Turkish (e.g., Aydın, 2009; Zorlu, 2011), this study focused on the topic from a different point of view.

Recommendations: Teachers can use this scale to determine students' attitude and beliefs toward nature of technology in terms of various variables. In addition, researchers can use multiple methods and measures to by expanding this nature of technology scale. Using this scale, significant changes in students' beliefs about the nature of technology can be observed with longitudinal researches. A qualitative scale can be conducted by considering the dimensions of the scale and the materials.

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Influence of Cultural Organization and Leadership on the Performance of Employees Mediated Job Satisfaction on District Health Department Mimika Papua

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Abstract: Cultural organizations have become the talk very interesting and very important in today's era. Not just in depth but in order to make changes continuously, making the competitive advantage and the ability to survive in an era of constantly changing. If an organization is not treated culture then the organization can certainly run into problems which ultimately affect the sustainability of the organization. Organizational culture becomes a key element of the changes that will be a huge impact for the working system of the organization. The purpose of this study is; (1) To examine and analyze organization with cultural influence, directly or indirectly through job satisfaction on the performance of employees at the Department of Health Government of Mimika District of Papua Province (2) To examine and analyze the effect leadership directly or indirectly through job satisfaction on the performance of employees at the Department of Health Government of Mimika District of Papua Province. (3) To examine and analyze the effect job satisfaction on the performance of employees at the Department of Health Government of Mimika District of Papua Province. Unit sample in this study were clerks in Mimika District Health Office. Respondents amounted to 259 employees, were taken using the *convenient sampling method.* Data were analyzed using *Structural Equation Modeling* (SEM) with the help of the program *Analysis of Moment Structure* (AMOS). The results showed that. The results showed that organizational culture and positive significant influence on employee performance both directly and indirectly through job satisfaction. It shows that when organizations are paying attention and make improvements to the organization's culture will directly be able to increase job satisfaction and indirectly affect employee performance. Leadership and positive significant effect on employee performance, both directly and indirectly through job satisfaction. It shows that the improvement of leadership in the organization will directly improve the performance of employees or indirectly through job satisfaction. Job satisfaction had positive significant influence on employee performance. This means that increasing employee satisfaction will be able to improve employee performance.

Keywords: *Organizational Culture, Leadership, Job Satisfaction, Employee Performance*

1. Introduction

Just like people following things may happen in an organization. *First,* membership of an organization generally derived from individuals with different backgrounds, values and culture. *Second,* each member of the organization can be said to be free from values for before joining the organization. They have values and culture adopted from the values and culture of the people outside the organization. *Third,* as a society then within organizations takes social interaction between members. As a result, the relationship between them is not just a formal relationship, but more than that could be more informal and emotional and cultural. The results of research show that the strength of the organizational culture has an impact on job satisfaction which leads to individual performance and overall organizational performance. Organizational culture is the values, attitudes, and beliefs that control the actions and behavior of individuals within the organization (Stonehouse & Pemberton, 1999). Organizational culture shaping employee orientation towards work and determine the extent to which employee behavior directed at achieving the goals that the set is organizational rather than on their personal interests (Grindle, 1997). Theoretically, organizations are performing well and performing to have a different culture (Grindle, 1997). Organizations that have performed well *(good performers organization)* has the dimensions of a positive culture that embraced strongly by most members. Cultural criteria strong or dominant culture of the organization is the organization's core values embraced by the powerful, well organized, and implemented jointly by members of the organization are widely (Robbins, 1994). An organization's culture is said to be strong when many members of the organization that receives the core values of the approved range of its importance, and feel very attached to him (Robbins, 1994). Strong organizational culture provides direction and strength the standards of conduct to control the perpetrators of the organization to carry out the duties and responsibilities they effectively and efficiently to achieve the goals and objectives of the organization that has been agreed (Luthans, 2006).

The success of an organization in achieving its objectives depends on the leadership, namely whether the leadership is capable of moving all the human and natural resources, facilities, funds, and time effectively and efficiently in a management system is to make employees as partners than as subordinates (partnership management) , This is in line with the opinion of Thoha (2001) suggested that, in order to maintain the life and dynamism of the organization *(Organizational survival),* every organization would not want to be adaptive to change. Organizations that are able to compete in the future are those that have the human resources based on knowledge by having a range of skills and expertise *(multi-skilling workers).* As a government organization, Mimika District Government has its own distinct culture of the organization with government organizations in other areas outside the province, in particular to the influence of local culture. Character and style lead still very in touch with the tradition of tribal leaders originated. Organizational culture and leadership style is a reflection of the local culture that is still very dominant. It is also assumed to have an influence on employee satisfaction, because the organizational culture is a basic conviction underlying vision and mission, purpose and values espoused by the organization's members from the leadership to employees at the lowest level that will provide direction or guidance behave. In addition to the leadership style of the leaders who generally also have a kinship with tribal leaders in Papua so that the leadership style and culture is still very strong, especially associated with employees coming from the same tribe as the leader. goals areas of research: (1) To test and analyze the cultural influence organization directly or indirectly through job satisfaction on the performance of employees at the Department of Health Government of Mimika District of Papua Province (2) To examine and analyze the effect leadership directly or indirectly through job satisfaction to employee performance at the Government Health Service District Mimika Papua Province. (3) To test and analyze the effects of job satisfaction on the performance of employees at the Department of Health Government of Mimika District of Papua Province.

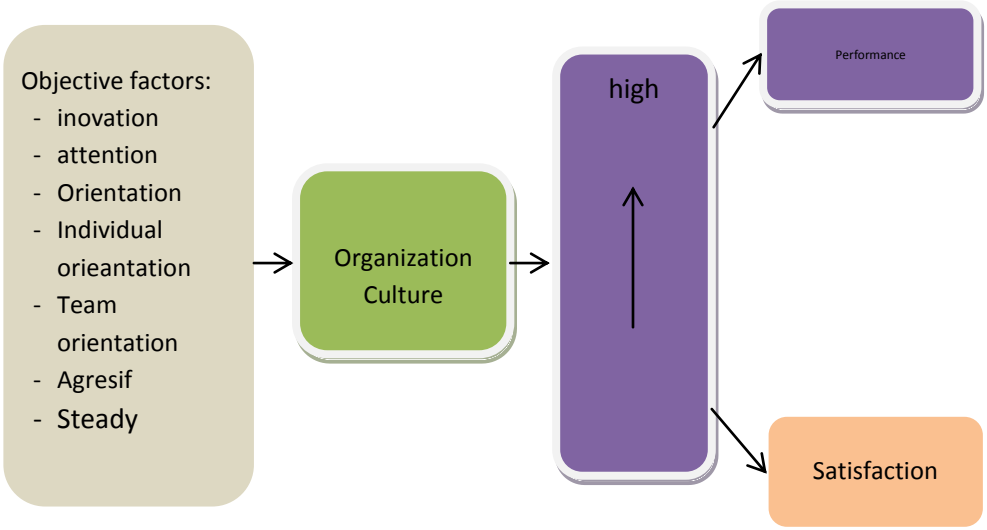
2. Literature Review

Organizational culture: Linkages and organizational culture can be analyzed at three points of view: (1) culture is a product of a market context where the organization operates, regulatory pressing and so on; (2) culture is a product of the structure and functions within the organization, such as centralized organization differs from a decentralized organization; (3) culture is a product of the attitudes of people in their work, it means the product of psychological agreement between individuals and organizations (Graves and Desmond, 1986: 45). The concept of organizational culture is still relatively new, about the beginning of the 1980s the term organizational culture gaining popularity, two scientific journals, namely *administrative science Quarterly* (ASQ) and *Organizational Dynamics* (OD) in 1983 published a special edition to make the writings of the organizational culture to popularize the term organizational culture with use the term organizational culture with the use of the term *organizational symbols/Symbolism, manager symbols / Symbolism, organizational culture, corporate culture.* Anthropology is the discipline that has long been concerned with the general idea of the culture. Some people argue that organizational culture is very still studied in anthropology tradition by using qualitative methods Schein, Edgar (1992). However Thus, this adult rides organizational culture literature has been developed in various used in the study of organizational culture (Jaskyte & Dressler, 2005). Organizational culture is often understood as a construct that is profound because he respect to the meaning, assumptions, beliefs and values that are commonly understood by members of the organization (Glisson, 2002; Glisson & James, 2002). Organizational culture is often seen as an organizational constructs and variables in organizational studies (Glisson, 2002).

Leadership: Broadly speaking, leadership is seen from its approach and perspective, according to Yuki (1998) consists of; (1) Approach trait *(Trait Approaches);* (2) Approach Behavior *(Behavior Approaches):* (3) Situational Approach *(Situational Approaches);* and (4) Approach Effect of Power *(Power-influence Approaches).* Trait theory approach *(Trail Approaches)* basically emphasizes the aspects of the personality of a leader, among others, intellectual, physical, emotional and other personal properties of nature. According to this theory, some individuals are born with certain properties that will keep them on the situation or particular historical period emerged as a leader (Luthans, 1998). Approach behavior *(Behavior Approaches)* is a theory which states that specific behaviors differentiate a leader who is not a leader (Robbins, 2001), "*.... Specific behaviors differentiate leaders from non-leaders".* Some of the leading theorists in the group approaches include: (1) *Haw tome Studies* by Douglas McGregor's famous theory X and Y, (2) *The Iowa Leadership Studies,* at the end of the 1930s, led by Ronald Lippil and Ralph K. White that analyzing leadership

styles autocratic, democratic and *laissez-faire,* (3) *the Ohio State leadership Studies* (1945), led by Edwin Fleishman that identifies two major functions of leadership that consideration and the initiator of structure *(consideration and structure),* (4) *the Early Michigan Leadership studies* (1947), which ultimately resulted in "System 4" based on research conducted by Rensis Likert, and (5) *Blake and Mauton's Managerial / Leadership Grip* (Kreitner and Kinicki, 1998). Situational approach *(Situational Approaches)* according Ivanceich and Matterson (1999) gave a statement that leadership effectiveness is a function of various aspects of the leadership situation, "..., *leadership effectiveness is a function of various aspects of the leadership situation"* in which the leader's style should suit the current situation is situational approach will be also known as Contingency theory *(Contingency theories).* Theories are also included in this group include the cognitive approach, cross-cultural approaches and theories of leadership substitution (Luthans, 1998; Robbins, 2001; Kreitner, 1998).

Figure 1: Cultural organizations have an impact on performance and satisfaction



Source: Stephen P. Robbins, Organizational Behavior

The concept of Employee Job Satisfaction: Talking about job satisfaction, actually has a lot of research done by experts, for example, Handoko (2000), which says personnel and human resources, "job satisfaction *(job satisfaction)* is an emotional state that is pleasant or unpleasant in which employees view their job as a liability. Job satisfaction reflects a person's feelings toward his work, is seen in the positive attitude of employees towards work and everything encountered in the work environment ". Actually the term satisfaction is an image abstract and difficult to define. Job satisfaction is one aspect that affects performance. Is something natural that every company expected employees have always tried to keep morale high, because then the expected enthusiasm and excitement to work may increase. In an effort to improve employee satisfaction, it is proper if the leadership is able to create opportunities for subordinates to improve performance, provide a reasonable award, giving broader responsibilities again or the opportunity to developing themselves. Job satisfaction is an emotional state that is pleasant or unpleasant in which employees view their job. Job satisfaction reflects one's feelings toward his work. Job satisfaction is evident in the positive attitude of employees towards work and everything encountered in the work environment (Handoko, 2000).

Robbins (1995), the expression of that job satisfaction is a general attitude towards work, the difference of numbers of rewards earned by an employee with the amount they believe they should receive. Employees who are satisfied will be more productive than employees who are not satisfied a basic teaching among leaders over the years. Besides job satisfaction can also be interpreted as an effective or emotional response to various aspects of the work (Kreitner, 2005). Emotional state of pleasant or unpleasant workers views their job (Handoko, 2000). Job satisfaction is a way to actuating themselves, so that it will achieve a psychological maturity on the employee. If satisfaction is not achieved, then it can happen possibility would be frustrated employees (Handoko, 2000). Malay Hasibuan (1995) defined job satisfaction as an emotional

attitude of fun and love the work of employees who did not receive job satisfaction will never achieve psychological maturity, and in turn will become frustrated. Davis, K & John, W. Newstrom, (1996) suggested that job satisfaction is a great feeling, or not perceived by employees in looking at the work," *Job Satisfaction is the favorableness or unfavorable with employees view Reviews their work".* E. A Locke as quoted by Luthans (1998) provides a definition of satisfaction as *"a pleasurable or positive emotional state the resulting from the appraisal of one's job or job experience",* job satisfaction is a feeling pleasant or positive, the result of an assessment of a person's job or work experience.

Based on the opinions of the above, it can be said that job satisfaction is a result of employee perceptions either pleasant or not, as to how well they produce something that is considered to be important for the company. While New Davis & John, Newstrom (1996) states that several studies to separate the factors that influence job satisfaction into two parts, namely the factors directly relate with *Job Content* (type of work) and those associated with the *Job Context* (supervision, co-workers and organizations). Factors that influence job satisfaction an employee found in two factors, namely: (1) concerning the feelings of employees on the job, namely the nature and type of work, supervision, payroll system, opportunities for career development, staffing, relationships with colleagues, structure organization of the company, and (2) that concern employees such as age, health condition, sex, education, work experience, think, work attitude and so on. Smith, Kendall and Hulin as quoted by Luthans (1998) made a statement that there are five dimensions that can affect satisfaction Keria, namely: (1) the work itself; whether the work provides an interesting task for employees, (2) the payment system / payroll; namely a number of financial payment received at a level perceived to be fair in the company, (3) the opportunity to be promoted, (4) monitoring; the ability of providers to provide technical assistance and support, and (5) co-workers; co-workers were friendly and cooperative will affect an employee job satisfaction.

3. Methodology

Research sites: The location of this research will be conducted in Mimika Regency of Papua Province with a focus on the SKPD that the Department of Health. Mimika regency has different characteristics with other districts in the province.

Types and Sources of Data: The types and sources of data in this study are: primary data and secondary data. Making procedures and collection of both types of data is done as follows: Primary data obtained from the distribution of questionnaires to each respondent in the survey locations respective secondary data on the number and types of organizations at each study site and employee profile data, obtained at each study site.

Operational Definition of Variables: This study uses four variables Cultural Organization (BO) and Leadership (KP) as exogenous, Job Satisfaction (KK) and Employee Performance (KN) as an endogenous variable. Here is the operational definition and measurement of each variable selected:

Population and Sample: The population in this study was all employees of the Department of Health Government of Mimika District, where the number of population on education amounted 735. Based on the formula obtained a sample as follows: Population (N) as much as 735 people assuming error rate (e) = 5%, then the number of samples (n) is:

$$n = \frac{735}{1 + 735\,(0{,}05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{735}{2{,}8375} = 259{,}03$$

n = 259

In the sampling questionnaires were returned and worth taking as many as 259. Some respondents were then conducted sampling technique: *Sampling* where taken Mimika Health Department unit that can be reached by considering the distribution of samples are: 1) Employees who are civil servants in the

Department of Health SKPD Mimika regency government. 2) An employee who is a Labor Contract, PTT and Voluntary Workers in the sectors of Education and Health sectors Mimika regency government.

Table 1: Summary of variables, operational definitions and indicators

No.	Variable	Operational definition	indicators Research	Source
1	**Organizational culture**	Organizational culture is a common perception shared by members of the organization about the values that are acceptable and which are not received within the organization.	a) Innovation and risk-taking b) Attention in detail c) orientation results d) The orientation of the individual e) Group Orientation f) Aggressiveness h) Stability	Robbins (1994)
2	**Leadership**	Leadership is an art as well as the ability to influence other people's backs, without coercion, to do what is expected or desired leadership in achieving a goal. Ethnic cultural background influence the style	a. Take effect b. Having great soul c. Concerned Crowd d. Example e. Unite f. Sportsmanlike g. Courageous and Resolute h. Generous i. Courteous	Kambu Arius (2011) Tedjo (2013) *he value of positive cultures need
3	**Job satisfaction**	Job satisfaction is a feeling that there is satisfaction right and there were no unpleasant perceived in the employee sees its job.	a) The work itself b) payroll system sale opportunities d) Monitoring e) Co-Workers	Smith, Kendal & Hullin in Luthans (1998)
4	**Employee performance**	Performance is the willingness of a person or group of people to carry out activities or improve it in accordance with its responsibilities with results.	a. Quality b. Quantity c. Punctuality	Andraeni, Ni Nyoman Novitasari. (2003) A.A. Anwar Prabu Mangkunegara. (2001)

Method of collecting data: Methods of collecting data are done by using a survey method through questionnaires distributed to the study sample which contains questions about the study variables. The data collection technique used was a questionnaire enclosed is a list of questions which alternative answers are provided so that the respondent can just choose. The questionnaire was made using a scale of the manner in which emphasis on measuring the attitudes, the Likert scale.

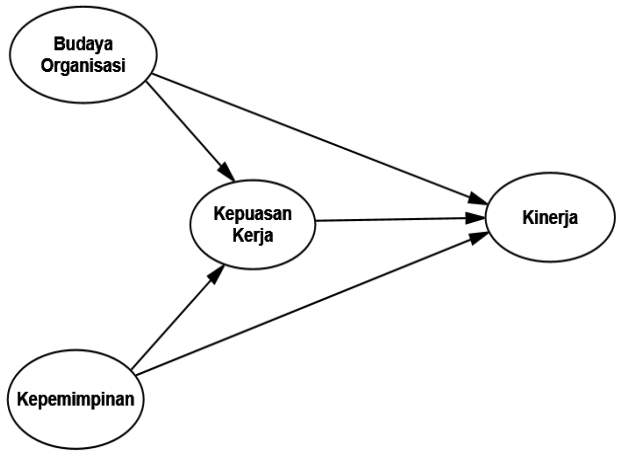
Data Analysis Methods: The quantitative analysis used in this research is the analysis of descriptive and inferential statistical analysis in the form of structural equation modeling (*Structural Equation Modeling-),* in which the model is based on causal relationships (Hair et al., 2006). The use of descriptive analysis is intended to obtain information about the respondents' perception to construct various indicators of organizational culture, leadership, job satisfaction, and employee performance. Information on employee perceptions then used as a basis to clarify the contribution of each item to the variable constructs (latent). Meanwhile, the use of SEM as an analytical tool based on reasons other than the hassle of the model

used, also based on the limitations of the multidimensional analysis tools that are often used in quantitative research such as multiple regression analysis, factor analysis.

Analysis of Structural Equation Model: The construct was built in the path diagram can be divided into two types as follows;

- Constructs exogenous *(exogenous constructs),* known also as the *source variable* or variables that are not predicted by other variables in the model.
- Constructs endogenous *(endogenous constructs),* are all factors that predicted by a single or multiple constructs. Constructs endogenous can predict one at a u some other endogenous constructs, but endogenous constructs can only be associated causally with endogenous constructs. Model track relationships between constructs can be described as follows in the path diagram.

Figure 1: path diagram



4. Results and Discussion

Organization Cultural Influence Direct **and Indirect through Performance against** to **Employee Job Satisfaction**: The results showed that organizational culture is a significant and positive effect on employee performance, both directly and indirectly through job satisfaction. This means that the improvement in the organizational culture can directly improve employee performance. Similarly, the improvement of organizational culture may indirectly improve employee performance through improved employee satisfaction. The results of the study indicated that organizational culture significant and positive impact on employee performance is in line with research findings Eddy (2010) which states that the organizational culture significant and positive impact on employee performance.

Leadership influence **Indirect through Performance Against** to **Employee Job Satisfaction**: The results of this study indicated that organizational culture significant and positive impact on employee performance, both directly and indirectly through job satisfaction. This means that the improvement in the organizational culture can directly improve employee performance. Similarly, the improvement of organizational culture may indirectly improve employee performance through improved employee satisfaction. The results mentioned above support the research findings Soedjono (2005) with the title "The Influence of Organizational Culture on Performance and Job Satisfaction in the Passenger Terminal General Surabaya ", where the result is that organizational culture significant and positive impact on performance, as well as organizational culture significant and positive impact on employee job satisfaction. The study's findings are also in line with the results of research Sitti Haerani, Nurjannah Hamid and Agus Yulianto (2012) with the title: Application Distribution Method Forced in the Assessment of Performance and Cultural Organization and the Implications Job Satisfaction and Employee Performance, which found organization culture significant and positive impact both directly or indirectly (through job satisfaction) against , performance, job satisfaction significant and positive impact on employee performance. The results of this

study are also consistent with the findings of the study Eddy (2010) which states that the organizational culture significant and positive impact on employee performance.

Effect of Job Satisfaction on Performance: The results showed that significant influence job satisfaction and employee performance positive. That is, increasing employee satisfaction is measured through: the work itself; teaching system; opportunity promoted; supervision; and colleagues can improve employee performance is measured through indicators of time; quality; and quantity. Results were above reject research findings S Alf Crossman, Bassem Abou-Zaki, (2003) titled *"Job Satisfaction and employee performance of the Lebanese banking staff",* where the study found that job satisfaction is not significant effect on performance.

5. Conclusion

The results showed that improve employee satisfaction, it is proper if the leadership is able to create opportunities for subordinates to improve performance, provide a reasonable award, giving broader responsibilities again or the opportunity to develop themselves. Job satisfaction is an emotional state that is pleasant or unpleasant in which employees view their job. Job satisfaction reflects one's feelings toward his work. Job satisfaction is evident in the positive attitude of employees towards work and everything encountered in the work environment.

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Tuberculosis in Jayapura: Human Security Threat in International Relations Perspective

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Abstract: The concept of human security defines the purpose of human to be free from poverty, free from terror and free from disease. This paper aims to provide an overview of the infectious disease, tuberculosis (TB), as one of the threats to human security in the city of Jayapura. The method used to assess this study is qualitative research method that describes and illustrates findings in the form of data and figures about the disease both by elaborating primary data collection through interviews with staffs and patients in government-funded health care as well as through secondary data libraries, books, journals and the Internet. The results from this study depict that from 2013 to 2015 the number of tuberculosis patients who reported themselves and get treatment and medication in Jayapura city through public health centres had both increased and decreased significantly. This is due to several reasons i.e. the presence of doctors in the health centres that handled the cases, the rise of patients' awareness on the treatments, the availability of drugs for TB patients in clinics and assistance facilitating by USAID in Papua under the auspice of WHO. In the perspective of international relations, the increasing spread of tuberculosis in Jayapura has become the serious threat to human security and this requires crucial intervention of multi-stakeholders including local government through its health department covering the issue of the availability of accessible health centres, doctors and drugs for tuberculosis treatment. This also includes the promotion and raising awareness for local community relating to TB testing and maintaining one's healthy environment.

Keywords: *Tuberculosis, Human Security, the city of Jayapura*

1. Introduction

The concept of security has evolved since it has been influenced by the emergence of a variety of issues and actors that affects the definition of threat, levels and sectors security. Security has been classified into two main parts; traditional security and non-traditional security which both serve as the main concept of security concept. According to the traditional view, the security of the state and its efforts in maintaining the integrity of its territory is the *core values* of security itself. This approach simply defines a threat to the state is in the form of military threats and this should only be maintained through military means (Mutimer, 1999). However, the development of international issues such as global warming, the human rights standards, globalization and the trend of shifting conflict of *inter-state* into *intra-state* , which occurred after the end of the Cold War transformed the threat coverage to be complex and this eventually affect the concept of security itself.

In terms of non-traditional security, Buzan states that there are five important components in security, namely: (1) *the military security,* where the state in addressing threats to its citizens and its sovereignty through managing state's weapon capability used both offensively and defensively that might affect various interests in society and/or individual levels; (2) *the political security,* refers to the stability of the state as a political entity, the system ideology and the ideology that give legitimacy to the government; the use of military force when the political security of a country is undeniable threatened; (3) the *economic security,* the security component is related to the access to resources, finance and markets to sustain the level of prosperity and power of the state; although it is difficult to define the threat, yet the security level of a country can be measured by economic sector; (4) *societal security,* relates to any threats to one's identity in the form of traditions, language, culture, religion, national identity and customs. It can be said that a weak state is the state that is unable to protect its own identity; as a result, it leads to insecurity in-state as well as in the regional and international level; (5) *Environmental security,* this important component puts its concern on the preservation of the environment both locally and globally, so that its handling will be highly dependent on the security and political sectors (Buzan, Weaver and De Wilde, 1998).

The focus of non-traditional security view is not only to states but also to non-state actors, such as citizens, non-governmental organizations, independent groups, communities and so forth. Perception of non-

traditional security and the presence of non-state actors are also supported by experts' opinions that are known as *'the Copenhagen School'.* These experts expanded the *referent object* of security is not merely focused on the state itself, but also by incorporating the importance of human security *(human security).*In addition, Keizo Obuchi states that human security *(human security)* has two forms, namely: first, the non-state threats such as trans-national crime, environmental issues, the flow of refugees, *human trafficking,* and others; second, the increasing pressure on vulnerable social groups , for example, the poor, displaced people and so on (Luhulima,2011). In addition, according to Shinoda, *the Human Security* deals with two major aspects of freedom or security against the threat of chronic such as famine and repression as well as it also concerns to the protection of the suffering that arises in everyday life. So, there are at least seven (7) categories, i.e. Economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community and *political security*. The concept of human security in this stage exposes the country's sovereignty on the sovereignty of the individuals.

One of the seven categories mentioned previously that becomes the focus of this study of this paper is health as this relates to a threat to human security. This relies on the data released by the WHO (World Health Organization) regarding to global emergency status in 1993 about the need for increasing vigilance among countries against lethal viruses attacking the nation/state as a result of globalization, including: HIV, AIDS, Zika, Ebola, Avian influenza, Mers, Tuberculosis (TB), and Malaria. It is fully recognized that viruses can be transmitted along with the migration of people from one place to another globally. One of the contagious diseases that become the focus of this study is Tuberculosis (TB); it was found on March 24, 1882 by a German, Roberth Koch, after finding pathogenic tuberculosis that attacks human's lungs. The disease is air-borne spread and therefore it spreads rapidly throughout the world. Asia and Africa are two most vulnerable continents where most patients with TB bacteria TBC found. WHO estimates that TB has killed more than 2 million lives annually? Its estimation states that between 2002 and 2020, approximately 1 billion people will have been being infected developed into the disease and led to death. So, this is a serious threat to human security in the health sector. This has been a serious threat to a region including Indonesia for Indonesia is among the world's highest TB patients after India, China, South Africa and Nigeria as its TB-reported cases reached 1.569 cases/100.000 people in 2015.

The purpose of this research is to get an overview of TB as a threat to Human Security in the city of Jayapura as well as its prevention efforts that have been made by relevant parties in order to minimize and protect people against tuberculosis in this area. Papua, the most eastern region of Indonesia, has several endemic diseases including Tuberculosis, malaria, AIDS, Leprosy and other contagious diseases. TB, eventually, plays its role as it is estimated that every year its cases nor have not decreased in numbers neither diminished, however, in the strategy if TB control globally, it assures that by 2050, the world will have been being free of TB. Based on the data and information published by Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia relating to Case Detection Rate, in 2011, there were 302 cases / 100,000 people. In other words, there were 9,511 TB cases reported among 29 cities and/or districts in Papua province. Jayapura City is one of 29 cities that shows the low cure rate (recovery rate) for it only ranged on 24% in 2010(Ministry of Health,the Republic of Indonesia,2015).For the year of 2013, it was suspected that there were 685 TB cases, as well as it increased to reach 1,569 cases. Meanwhile, in 2015 as the final year of MDGs, TB cases hit a peak to 1,601 cases (TB Report 2013-2015, Health Office in Jayapura). This can be so due Papua's endemic state in health.

2. Discussion

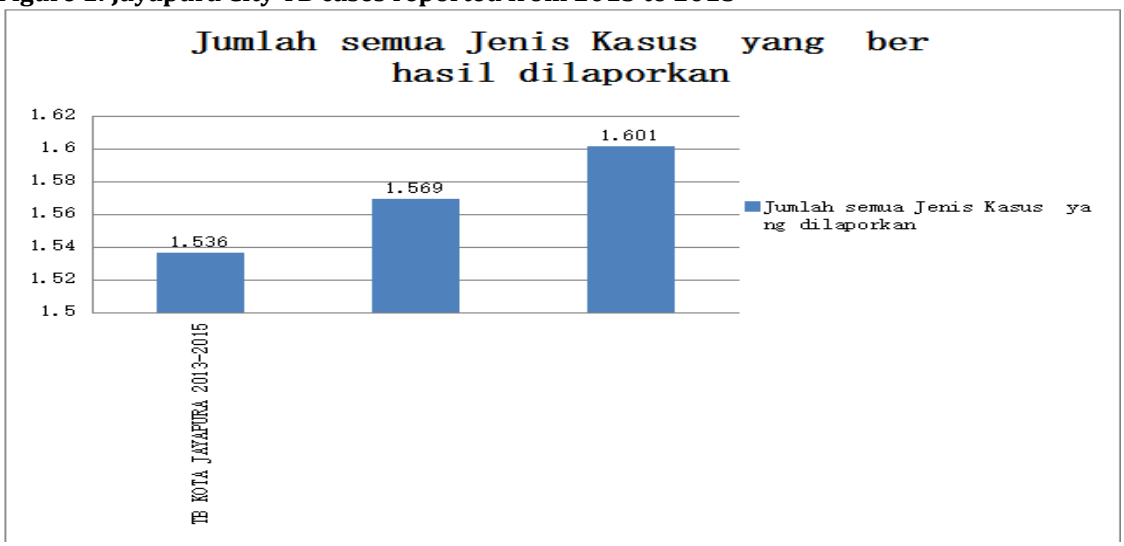
Jayapura City is thecapital city that serves as the densest populous settlement in Papua province. It covers an area of 940 km^2, and has an estimated population of 273,928 in 2013 (USAID report on Health Services in Papua). Thiscity consists of five sub-districts including North Jayapura, South Jayapura, Abepura, Heram and Muara Tami , with a distinct population density varies from one sub-district (districts) to others. As the centre of the provincial capital, this city has its endemic characteristics for contagious diseases. Regardless its noticeable maintained man-built environments, yet the maintenance for health problems caused by human-to-human transmitted disease in urban communities is enevitable disappeared. It is because the phenomenon of TB cases found in Jayapura is an iceberg-like, for it only shows the surface peak yet it has affected other aspects which are mostly unreported. In Indonesia, public health services run by the government consists of five levels: Central, Provincial, District/municipality, sub-district and village. In each level, there are several types of health service facilities which elaborate the concept of primary health service. This has been done

through primary public health centre (Puskesmas; for further reference, it is stated as PHC) as the basic main health service. This health service is supported by a bottom-up referral system to the upper facilities i.e. hospital in district level, or any other centres that provide secondary healthcare services. In Jayapura, there are several primary health care units and some of them are mentioned as follow:

- Public Health Centre/PHC North Jayapura
- PHC IMBI
- PHC Tanjung ria
- PHC Hamadi
- PHC Elli Uyo
- PHC Kotaraja
- PHC Abepura
- PHC Waena
- PHC Koya Barat
- PHC Abepantai
- PHC Skouw
- PHC Yoka
- Abepura Hospital
- Dian Harapan Hospital
- Muhammadiyah Health Center (MHC)
- Martin Indey Hospital
- Navy Hospital
- Provincial Hospital - Jayapura
- Wali Holle

Through its health services, the local government of Jayapura city is considered rather successful in collecting data about TB cases for each sub-district in its territory as well as in conducting regular case reporting. However, the results for TB treatments have not been achieved satisfactory as this can be seen in the bar chart below.

Figure 1: Jayapura City TB cases reported from 2013 to 2015

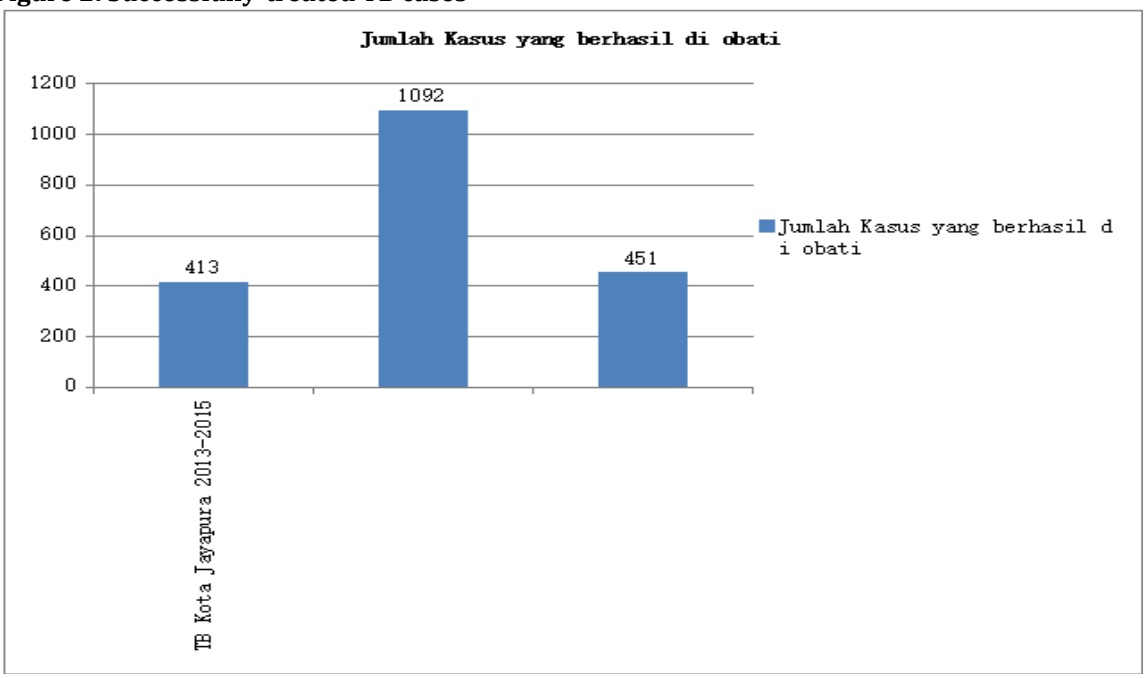


(Source: Primary Data published by Health Department of Jayapura city, TB-case Report 2013-2015)

We can see that Figure 1 depicts the number of all TB-reported cases in 2013-2015 in Jayapura which in its first year (2013), the patients contracted TB were 1,536 people. One year later, this increased insignificantly to 1,569 with the increase of 33 new cases reported. Surprisingly, in 2015, there was a similar increase in number (32 new cases) as the previous year, for the cases reached 1, 601. All these numbers in three years

consecutively were taken from the patients who reported themselves and undergo medical examinations and have treatment in several PHCs/puskesmas in Jayapura city. This can also be resulted from the rising awareness of TB patients due to the accessible service facilities, for instance, assistance for patients and doctors as well as the availability of TB drugs. Apart from the finding TB cases, in terms of strategy of Global prevention for Tuberculosis, one of indicators used is the improvement on DOTS Implementation and strenghthening its qualified expansion. In addition, there is an urgent need to improve case detection and cure rates through focused-patient approach. As a result, this might increase the rate of access for all patients especially the poor and vulnerable ones. On the other hand, Figure 2 shows a reverse finding of the indicator mentioned previously as we can see that the local government in Jayapura has not handled TB cases significantly (poor handling) on its treatment . It can be seen from the data shows as for three years mentioned in the chart, the numbers of treatment cases for TB patients remained low.

Figure 2: Successfully-treated TB cases



(Source: Primary Data published by Health Department of Jayapura city, TB-case Report 2013-2015)

Based on figure 2, we can see that the numbers of TB cases that were successfully treated in Jayapura in three years (2013 – 2015). In 2013, there were 413 TB patients treated. Then one year later, the successful TB treatment rocketed to 1,092 which means that there were 679 new fully treated cases within two years. Nevertheless, this rate did not remain longer as in 2015, surprisingly, the number of successful treatment cases fell to 451 cases. The treatment success rate here refers to the number that indicates the percentage of new pulmonary TB patients having bacteriological-confirmed who completed the treatments either cured or complete whilst this was measured by comparing to those recorded new patients with similar cases. So, it can be stated that this figure is the sum of the fully-treated and cured cases. There are several factors that influence the success of TB treatment in Jayapura. They are discussed as follow:

A. Patient factors: There are three main causes that present in these factors: first, non-adherent patients in taking anti-TB drugs (OAT); second, patients who transferred to another PHC without reporting themselves to either the previous PHC or later (non-referral); third, resistant TB cases to OAT/drugs. These causes usually happen in Jayapura. Another finding also shows the worst scenario of potential transmission caused by half-treated TB patients. This is the reason for the first cause. The frequent cases show that some patients when they realized of TB symptoms accessed the nearest health centres. However, when the treatment has run well and their medical state gradually increased, they tend to stop the treatment. So, the non-adherent cases occured. This may lead to the worst scenario of drugs resistance where patients are not longer can be

treated with the previous drugs but they can pose threats to other people. So, the risk of transmission will increase greatly.

B. Swallowing-Drugs watchdog factor (PMO): This is the case where the role of supervisor or watchdog is limited. This can be classified into two types: first, the absence of PMO at all; second, PMOs exist but they monitor the treatment less than expected. In this case, members of family and/or patients' inner circle play a crucial role in controlling TB patients in taking drugs regularly. If the role of supervising has not been done effectively until the complete healing, this may lead to the treatment failure and this may pose a threat to others in a greater rate.

C. Drugs factors: There are several causes in these factors; first, the supply of OAT (Anti TB) is disturbed so that TB patients delay their drugs intake and/or discontinue taking the medication; second, due to the poor storage, the quality of OAT declines.

In general, TB drugs are provided for free and can be accessed in public health centres nationwide. Yet, there are several reasons defining patients' discontinuity of undergoing TB treatments. One of them is that public awareness in general in accessing TB drugs remains low. This can be caused by either patients' lifestyle and/or mindset, or less supportive environment which somehow all of these lead to high prevalences of this disease. This may eventually lead to greater rate of TB cases and somehow this may pose a threat to human existence. Based on several interviews in Health Office of Jayapura, there is a fact found that TB cases information can be collected through government-funded outreach activities and these cases can be treated. In fact, local government has annually funded TB control programs. Government has adopted WHO's international standard known as DOTS strategy; DOTS refers to Directly Observed Treatment Shortcourse. This strategy emphasises on direct observation and short-term treatment in detecting and treating TB. Apart from the most-advanced drug treatments, there are several obstacles found. First, patients' limited knowledge on TB issues.Some patients do not have the awareness of the ongoing dangers of TB pandemic. The frequent cases found are most patients initially postpone their medical visit to any nearest public health centres. Yet, when their TBs are rather severe, patients start to access medical services. This patients' behaviour may lead to less-effective treatment in taking TB drugs.

Second, lack of commitment from TB patients during treatment. For TB patients, it is compulsory for them to undergo the treatment between six months to two years depending on the disease severity. However, in reality, there is a tendency of non-adherence for patients in following this treatment. So, there are several cases show the less-frequent drug taking among TB patients as well as the negligence. This may potentially affect to TB spread to others as these patients are still contracting the active TB. Another obstacle revealed is unhealthy lifestyle, poor nutrition and unhealthy environment. These may act as the contributing factors in TB proliferation. So, for health promotion, government has conducted frequent direct promotions nationwide. This can be in various forms including TB campaigns through mass media and posters on display in public places. Eradicating TB disease may also encounter another delicate obstacle; new TB strain that is resistant for TB drugs in some patients. This can cause rapid growth spread especially when it is airborne transmitted. On the other hand, another hindrance is undetected TB spread due to iceberg phenomenon which one patient may transmit TB bacteria to 10 -15 people per annum. This might help to explain TB has not been eradicated yet. So, it needs the engagement and collaboration of multi-parties stakeholders in controlling this disease comprehensively.

3. Conclusion

Tuberculosis (TB) has become one of life-threatening human disease, and it is believed that this has killed more than thousands and even millions of people per annum. TB poses a threat to human security because it is a disease that is transmitted through the air. Its characteristics for havingeasily- grown bacteria is in unhealthy environment. In handling TB cases, it needs the awareness of TB patients as well as supports from Health Office – Jayapura in order to decrease the numbers of people contracting TB. The numbers of all types of tuberculosis cases were reported between 2013-2015 where in 2013 showed that patients in the city of Jayapura were to 1,536 people. In 2014, this increased to 1,569 types of cases. By 2015 the numbers of reported cases were 1601. We can see the increase numbers of TB patients who visited health centres in Jayapura for undergoing examinations and treatments. This may also caused by the improvement on health service facilities including assistance on patients and doctors as well as the drugs availability.

There were several TB cases treated successfully in Jayapura in 2013- 2015. In 2013, there were 413 cases, whilst in 2014 there were 1, 092 cases. Yet, this rate declined in 2015 as there were 451 cases treated only. TBtreatment success rate is the number that indicates the percentage of new patients having bacteriological confirmed pulmonary TB who completed treatment (either cured or complete treatment) among new TB patients. Thus, this figure is the sum of the numbers and figures of medicine complete cure. In the perspective of international relations, the increasing spread of tuberculosis in the city of Jayapura canpose a serious threat to human security that required serious treatment by stakeholders. This includes local government initiatives through the health department; by providing the available health centres, doctors and TB drugs. For public, it needs more promotion and raising awareness on the importance of TB testing and maintaining healthy environment.

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Hidden Structure in the Study of Papuanistiecs and Melanesianology

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Abstract: Development until the late 1980s and early 1990s on embodied the initiative of a typical science as the study of Papua titled Papuanistiecs as a course of study at the Department of Southeast Asia and Oceania, Faculty of Arts, University of Leiden-The Netherlands, while Melanesianology lead anthropology has been developed since 1896 when Boas carry out research works in the region of South Pacific and the Southwest Pacific. When Papuanistiecs sounds as a specific branch of the broader Melanesianology include anthropology, the course is not closed for any other specific subject areas, especially on the natural environment as physical nature (tangible) as well as the philosophy as the inner nature (intangible). A concept of intangible or philosophy of Papua-Melanesian on Socio-Cultural structure is what being proposed in this writing work as a "hidden-structure" or 'covered structures'. The term or this formula was by the author uses to accommodate referrals various scholars who call the social structure of Papua-Melanesian as "loosely structure" or a missing structure and also as "confusing diversity" or as confuse or chaos diverse. That, "hidden structure" is said to be so because it is hidden to those outside the system which understanding as ethics while looking for people in the system who view of understanding the relationship of emics accused loose or off and confuse or confusing is very well lightly acknowledge. Melanesianology and Papuanistiecs very well coordinated by the Sydney University and the Australian National University in Canberra by enabling the University of Papua New Guinea/UPNG in Port Moresby PNG and the University of the South Pacific/USP, in Suva-Fiji. In addition to its general purpose by making Papuanistiecs and Melanesianology as a discipline of area regional study, the special purpose of the author also is about to raise these matters in connection with the State University of Cenderawasih who have declared itself as Anthropological Study Base, then the function of Papuanistiec and Melanesianology may be of the major studies take precedence in all disciplines.

Keywords: *Papua-Melanesia, the hallmark mosaic of all non-uniformities*

1. Introduction

Making of thought process in this case is a distinguishing feature of man kind as homosapiens or thinking beings with other creatures. Thus thinking is a process that led to knowledge. This process is a series of thought in motion following the path of a specific meaning which finally came to a conclusion in the form of knowledge. Human thinking to find comprehension or understanding, forming opinions, and conclusions or decisions of something desired. Studies with an alternative approach from the viewpoint of Ontology, Epistemology and Axiology are in Philosophy of Science and Scientific Thinking. With the scientific basis of the theory of the topic Making of "Hidden Structure"[1] in the Social-Cultural of Papua Melanesia approached as a framework regard the Studies of Papuanistiec and Melanesianology. Melanesianology and Papuanistiec are very well coordinated by Sydney University and the Australian National University in Canberra by moving the University of Papua New Guinea/UPNG in Port Moresby PNG and University of South Pacific/USP in Suva-Fiji. If the Cendrawasih University has nuanced itself Based Science on Anthropology, then the function of Melanesianology and Papuanistiec can become major studies take precedence in all disciplines as the inevitability of meaning.In this regard to philosophy as a science in this meaning of its trademark shades that is speculation, doubt, curiosity and interest to reveal the essence referred to here as "hidden-structures". This

[1]The term "Hidden Structure" the author first appear with in the article entitled Toror, a name beyond the Language and Culture Fusion, PhD Dissertation draft, Leiden, State University-The Netherlands 1991 in the meaning of the Social-Cultural of Papua-Melanesia as a basic theory of specific and unique. So on the basis that the author have come up in various writings over the years; therefore, there may be aspects that are not covered or are there gaps that need to be improved and supplemented.

is because philosophy can also mean a trip to the deepest thing that is usually not touched by other disciplines, namely with skepticism to question everything, in this specific "Hidden Structure" within the meaning of the Social-Cultural of Papua Melanesia.

2. Theoritical Review

To understand the details of academic and scientific Hidden Structure of the Socio-Cultural meanings of Papua Melanesia as Study of Papuanistiec and Melanesianology let desired in this study is given basic and theoretical summary of each feature linkages as follows:

A. FoS: Guided by School of Leiden Anthropology, the Structuralism Anthropology to the concept of regionalism called FoS (Field of Anthropological Studies) until now very many scientists, researchers and scholars have claimed archipelagoes of Oceania consists of Melanesia, Polynesia and Micronesia as a regional and global subject areas namely an ethnographic study region: Taal-Land-en-Volkenkunde (linguistic, cultural, and tribal studies).

Figure 1: Oceania (Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia) flanked by Australia and Insulander

Proof has been given specific basic discipline as well Indologie studying Indonesia, Chineologie about China, Arabiren of Arab, also Africa, Caribbean, Latin. America, Slavish and so on. The presence of clumps Malayo-Polynesian (Austronesian), then there is the distribution of target areas of FoS to Oceania and Southeast . Asia into a single Department found place in Faculteit der Letteren, Rijks Universiteit te Leiden called Vakgroep Zuid-Oost Azië en Oceanie (Department of South- East Asia and Oceania). Then here and here Papua-Melanesian specific in defining “hidden structure” or “covered structure”.

B. Structure: The said structure is the fundamental idea, tangible or intangible refers to the recognition, observation, nature, and immortality patterns and also relationships of entities. This idea may itself be an object, such as the structure is built, or attributes, such as the structure of society. From verbal description e.g. placemat snowflakes, for scientific analysis of the detailed properties of the magnetic field, the concept of the structure of the present is often an important foundation of nearly every mode of inquiry and discovery in scientific knowledge, philosophy, and art (Pullan, 2000, Structure, Cambridge: University Press.), In the 20th century's and forethought, the form often plays a role comparable to the structure of contemporary thinking. Cassirer (cf. Philosophy on Symbolic Form, completed in 1929 and published in English translation in the 1950s) is sometimes considered a precursor of the shift then structuralism and post-structuralism (Rowe, 1995). Description of implicit structure offers an explanation of what the system is made of: a configuration item, a collection of interrelated components or services. One structure can enable a hierarchy (a cascade of one-to-many relationship), network-featuring many to many links, or grilles which shows the relationship between the components e.g. solar system in space.

C. Social Structure: Social structure is the relationship patterns of social organization of individuals in various life situations. Structure applies to people in the way society as a system organized by a characteristic pattern of relationships. This is known as the social organization of the group. Sociologists have studied changes in the structure of these groups. Structures and institutions are faced with two theories of human behavior. The debate about the influence of structure and agency on human thought is one of the central issues in sociology. In this context, the institution refers to the human ability of individuals to act independently and make a free choice. Structure here refers to factors such as social class, religion, gender, ethnicity, customs, etc. which seem to limit or affect the chances of an individual (Scott, 2012).

D. Hidden Structure: About hidden structure mentioned here may or may not be equated with the shape of the Sweden hologram on the light sun that appeared in this country in every 3rd of April [http://holocenter.org/what-is-holography/?gclid=CMPZs8fg7McCFRYW jgod4hcPIw] and also of shimita namely Jewish abundance Sabbath of Sept. 13, 2015, 2008, 2001, 1994 with intervals every seven years is also affecting the world economy slumped, especially of the United States [This cycle effect on the world economy, especially that of the US (www.lazerbrody.typad.com)]. Besides the idea of complexity states that matters most tend to organize themselves into repeating patterns, even when these patterns are not immediately visible by external observer. The common name for the scientific fields concerned with the behavior over time of dynamic systems 'theory of complexity' says: system is dynamic, the system is able to change from time to time - is the focus of this approach, and attention is the predictability of the behavior of the system attractive for complexity theory, under certain conditions, appear regularly, such as how to predict; in other conditions showed regular behavior but also lost predictability. The concept is of the behavior of the stable and unstable part of the repertoire of traditional physics. What is meant is the concept of a chaotic behavior. For the chaos here is seen as a system that presenting behavior, although it has a certain regularity however, against predictions order emerging from chaos. And indeed how could, predictable behavior of a chaotic system. Nevertheless, the complexity of the idea that every, everything is most likely to organize themselves into repeating patterns, even when these patterns are not immediately visible by external observer. But really, what to be reason of the author (1992) uses the term "hidden-structure" is with a view refuted the opinion of experts on culture for example Alex v / d Leeden on mating systems of the inland communities of Sarmi said loose (apart) or loosely structured (not organized) as well as in Africa. Or also the word used is confusing diversity. That is there for, will the author to states that the existing structures for people outside the system (ethics) is indeed seem so, but for the people in the system (emic) the relationship between the structures are clearly visible.

E. Structure Linkage: According to Wikipedia, in the science of natural herbs, the future advances in plant genomics will allow it to scan the genome for polymorphisms associated with the properties of both qualitative and quantitative. Before this potential can be realized, we must understand the nature of the linkage disequilibrium/LD (non- equilibrium linkages in the genome. LD, nonrandom association of alleles at different loci, plays an integral role in the association mapping and association studies determine resolution. Recently, the association mapping has been used to dissect quantitative trait loci/QTL. With the exception of maize and Arabidopsis, little research has been done on LD in plants. Species mating system (selfing vs. cross), and phenomena such as population structure and recombination hot spots, can greatly affect the pattern of LD backs. The basic pattern of LD in plants will be better understood as a species analyzed. In this respect the social sciences are led to deep structure (inner structure) to the surface and also by the historical relationship.

F. Structuralism: In that regard structuralism (structuralist flow) in cultural anthropology is a school of thought (thought of learning) developed by the French anthropologist Claude Levi-Strauss, that the culture, viewed as a system, which analised in terms of structural relationships between elements. According to the theory of Levi- Strauss, universal pattern in the culture system is the product of the invariant structure of the human mind. For Levi-Strauss, the structure mentioned exclusively covering mental structure, although he found evidence in the analysis of such structures far-covering kinship, patterns in mythology, art, religion, ritual, and culinary traditions (food system). The basic framework of Levi-Strauss's theory comes from the work of structuralist linguistics NS Trubetzkoy, underlying the study of 100 of the 361 words (vocabs). Furthermore Leiden structuralism is based on the understanding that the Sausserean (Ferdinand de Saussure) of la langue (the element or inner structure) and la parale (element of surface or conversation).

Structural Anthropology which is based on the idea of Claude Lévi-Strauss is 'the idea of people thinking about the world is in terms of binary opposites (opposition) - such as high and low, inside and outside, people and animals, life and death - and that each culture can be understood in the case of such inconsistency. "From the beginning," he wrote, "the process of visual perception that use binary opposition." Structuralism and Ecology (1972), approach of Levi-Strauss' appears, in essence, of Hegel's philosophy which explains that in every situation there can be found two opposites and resolution available to him, he called: "thesis, antithesis, and synthesis". Levi-Strauss argued that, in fact, culture has this structure. He shows, for example, how the conflict of ideas will collide and will also be resolved in the rules of marriage, in mythology and ritual. This approach, according to him, made for new and fresh ideas. He stated: "Only those who practice structural analysis resuscitated by their daily work what they are really trying to do: namely, to reunite the perspective of the scientific view that is narrower than the last century has been too long believed to be mutually exclusive: the sensitivity and intelligence, quality and quantity, real and geometric, or as we say these days, "ethics" and "emic." (Pike, 1967; 1972).

3. Discussion

Development until the late 1980s and early 1990s realized an initiative of the sciences of the typical study of Papua as Papuanistiec[2] as a course of study at the Department of Southeast Asia and Oceania intended (Stokhof, 1988, IRIS-ISIR Project) while the Melanesianology leads anthropology had been developed by Boas since 1896 carrying out research work in this area[3] (South Pacific and Southwestern Pacific). Melanesianology and Papuanistiec very well coordinated by Sydney University and the Australian National University in Canberra by moving the University of Papua New Guinea/UPNG in Port Moresby PNG and University of South Pacific/USP in Suva-Fiji. Throughout the other adrift, has been pegged to Tanah Papua[4] covers the island and surrounding islands are among others by Wurm (1982) referred to as the land of 1000 languages or where spreading of 13 to 15% of the number of languages in the world which is approximately 260s languages or more in West Papua (Indonesian Territory of Tanah Papua) and approximately 750s languages in the Sovereign State of Papua New Guinea. Besides pegged in 3 bio-geographic boundaries so that a specific characteristics.[5]

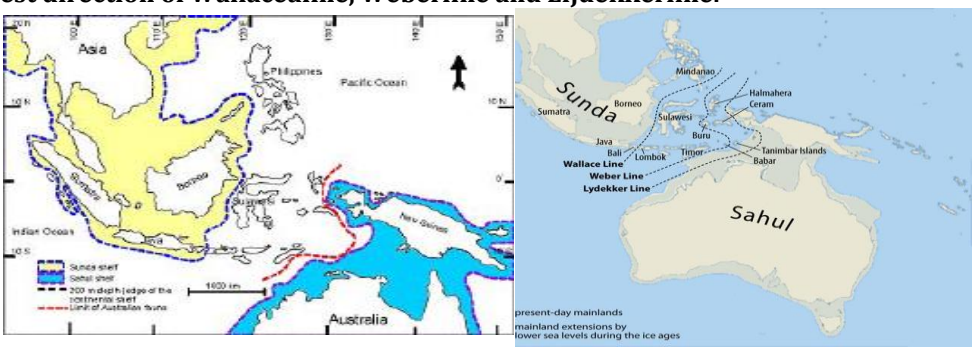
[2] Flassy in Mansoben, et.al, Proceedings of International Conference on Papuan Culture Diversity in The Mosaic of Indonesian Culture, Jayapura, 2010: 21-79.

[3] Also do Borislav Malinowsky and Margareth Mead in decade of 1950s and then keep developed in the Pacific mainly by Sydney University and Autralian National University (ANU) Canberra.

[4] The existence of RI Law No. 21 of 2001 on Special Autonomy for the Province of Papua is so that the issue here is not the reality of the division of the provinces. While the Natural Bio-Geographical of Papua (New Guinea), Aru, Australia and Tasmania in the limit three natural barriers marked as Wallace Line, Weber Line and Lijdekker Line. Papua is thus not a single and easy drawn to digest but is a very diverse and very complex.

[5] In this regards, the author appreciates the Melanesian and Papua writers among others Ben Narakobi for his work 1980 Melanesian Way and J.R Mansoben for 1994 Sistem politik tradisional di Irian Jaya, Indonesia (Traditional political system in Irian Jaya, Indonesia) is Melanesian Papuans who writes about themselves and also Bernada Meterai who appeared in 2012 with Nasionalisme Ganda Orang Papua (Dualistic Nationalism of the Papuans).

Figure 2: The nature of Bio-Geographic separating Tanah Papua, Aru, Australia and Tasmania from west direction of Wallacealine, Weberline and Lijdekkerline.



Languages that exist, classified into two major groups, based on the characteristics of each language group. As for the group or family of languages in question is a group of Austronesian language family traits and characteristics of a group or family of languages of Non-Austronesian language family or trait Papua. To West New Guinea, some examples of languages which are characterized as Autronesian languages are Wondama, Waropen, Numfor-Biak, Namatota, Onin, Mor, Ansus, Ambai, Liki, Ormu, Kayopulo and Tabati which is a distant relative of languages with the language groups of Melayu, Batak, Jawa, Gorontalo, Kei-Evav, and a variety of other languages. Meanwhile for those characterized as languages of Non-Austronesian or Papuan languages further classified into several groups for this purpose only mentioned three areas or phyla (phylum)[6] which are Phylum of Geelvinkbay, Phylum of Trans New Guinea and Phylum of West Papuan. If the Phylum of Geelvinkbay only covers about Gulf of Cenderawasih mainly languages of Yawa inland of Island Yapen and Tarunggare along the coast between Waropen and Nabire, where the Phylum of West Papuan covering languages in the inland, west and northern Bird;s Head of Tanah Papua and of North Halmahera North Maluku, further the Phylum of Trans New Guinea covering nearly the whole Tanah Papua also including South of Bird;s Head and also of the island of NTT specifically Pantar, Alor and Timor.

Of the two linguistic patterns that are marked as Trans New Guinea Language Phylum that is actually a feature of the center while West Papua Language Phylum and the other is more of peripheral as an intermediary with the elements of Austronesian Languages. This fact, among others, strengthens the mosaic of Papua- Melanesian designation as part of the Melanesian culture. Cultural traits, among others even though there is an element of Austronesian but still distinguished with that of Malayo-Austronesian and Indo-Melanesian (Maluku, NTT, NTB, Moro) which in order of kinship adheres to the pattern of bilateral patriarchal-matriarchal distinguished by Papua-Melanesia which has kinship order of unilateral patriarchal.[7]

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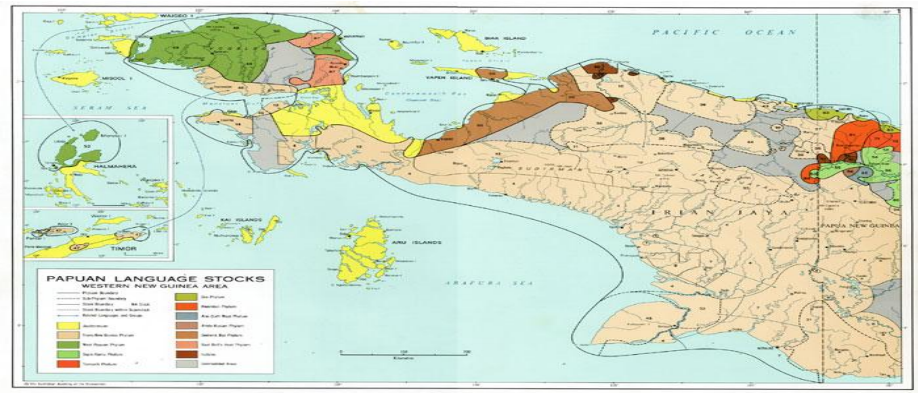
[6] If the Austronesian and non-Austronesian was obvious is the difference in vocabulary as well as various aspects of grammatical, while Phyla or Phylum determined based on the kinship between languages characterized by the similarity of vocabulary, sentence structure and futures of language such as flexion, gender differences of 3rd person (he and she), difference due to the influence of verb in grammar of singular and plural-and tenses. Take wording SPO on Austonesian language "(S) I (P) eat (O) taro" will be the same as in Tehit language which is a Papuan language of West Papua Phylum also known to the characteristics worthy of SPO "(S) Tet (P) tat (O) qam" will be changed the order of the language which is the language Bahaam of family Phylum Trans New Guinea, became, SOP "(S) Andu (O) kadi (P) nowa". Another difference with Austonesia is in Tehit word "at" eating on the plural would be "eit" while in Bahaam "nowa" in the adjustment of tenses will be "nowa nde - nowayet - nawi yende" (not enough space to explain here), see Flassy et al, 1984, Struktur Bahasa Bahaam (Language Structure of Bahaam).

[7] Trench of kinship in Papua is in the lineage of the father (patriarchate) is different from the people who embrace Minangkabow uncle or mother's lineage (matriarchate) and the rest of the entire Malay/Indonesian practice of both sides of the trough kinship (patriarchate-matriarchate or bipartite).

Figure 3: Map of Language Phylum in West Papua and surounding islands west



About the kinship patterns in Tanah Papua, Mansoben (2009) by pointing Pouwer (1966) stating, there are 4 types of kinship classifying, which are: (1) Iroquois Type, with characteristic groupings, members of relatives cousin parallel using the same term with siblings, is different from the term used for a cousin of the cross that is marked on the Biak, Waropen, Gulf of Humbold (Numbay) which is of the Austronesian language characteristics, but also on the Iha, Senggi, Marind-Anim, and Me, which is of languages of Trans New Guinea Phylum; (2) Hawaiian Type, with characteristic groupings, members of relatives use the same term to refer siblings and all the cousins cross and parallel, at the Mairasi which is the language user of Bomberai Stock Isolate, the Hattam-Manikion which is the user language of Papua Stock Isolate Bird's Head, the Mimika, the Asmat, the Kimam, who are the language users of the Trans New Guinea Phylum and the East Coast Sarmi the user of Austronesian languages;(3) Type of Omaha, with the characteristics of a system that clarifies cousins cross matrilateral and patrilateral with different terms then terms for cross cousins was influenced by the levels of generation and are not symmetrical, so the term for son of mothers brother (mother's brother's son/MBS) is same as the brother of the mother (mother's brother/MB) and the term for the son of father's sister (father's sister's son/FZS), is the same for son of the sister (sister's son/ZS), recorded on the people of Meybrat who is the user of Papuan language of West Papuan Phylum and the Auwyu, Dani, Mek and Muyu who are languages user of Trans New Guinea Phylum languages; (4) Type of Hawaiian-Iroquois, recorded in the Bintuni, the Tor as the user of Papua language of Trans New Guinea Phylum, but also the West Coast of Sarmi who are the users of Austronesian languages.

Nonetheless a child is the father's and of course can not be separated from responsibilities of its uncle and the parallel family. In the sense of entrainment is also in the system of descent inheritance.[8] Accordingly, except for the classification of the population of Papua by the system referred to kinship terms, this view is corroborated also by the principles of inheritance of descent that adhere to the principle of descent inheritance through the paternal or patriarchal. In shades of this discussion, both kinship relations, idealism, or else action and the production does not appear transparent so hard to follow then of course there is the terms of confusing diversity, asymmetry (not symetrics), savage or vulgar (wild), and also loosely structured (or unstructured) which is in this written work refers to as hidden structure (covered structure). Accordingly, the mentioned here, understanding of "hidden structure" in this exposure, is a continuation of the familiar Field of Study (FoS) were interpreted in Structural Anthropology Leiden, by which A. v/d Leeden, 1956, in his thesis at the Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden with the title: *Hoofdtrekken der sosiale struktuur in Binnenland van het westelijke Sarmi* (Drawing head of the social structure in the western interior of Sarmi) claimed, culture in Papua-Melanesia, especially concerning marriage patterns (marriage alliances) as a "loosely structured". The opinion had invited debate the pros and cons it is a direct comparison with the cultural patterns (marriage) in Africa are so clearly structured. View or understanding is challenged by various colleagues in the Bureau of Nieuw Guinea Studien (NGS), especially in this case J. Power, 1959 in the title Loosely Structured Societies in

[8] The real story: Dr. Musa'ad an Arab descent but of biological mother was Siblings of King Fatagar (from Fakfak-Bomberai Culture Area) his candidanct proposal for deputy governor was rejected by Majelis Rakyat Papua (Papua House of Representative)/MRP because although the biological mother is Papuan women but he is not a descendant of Papua as he is the son of the father who is an Arabic.

Netherlands New Guinea, Hollandia, NG Studien (See also Barnes, 1948 African models in the New Guinea Highlands', in Man 2: 5-9). Many things in people's lives can serve as an example of the existence of hidden structure in this case to the attention of the author and try to explain how social structures that do exist even though no visible or covered (hidden and latent).

This understanding will be explored by the method of connecting structure (structure linkage) to find and will build up to the surface in terms of links between the visible and the under secrete alias invisible or have been and still escape at the sight and the understanding of outsiders (researchers, scholars and scientists) and may even be completely hidden for the layman and common understanding and implementing government policy. This fact shows that the concept of the person or the so- called emic view is mostly hidden or escaped from the view of outsiders because most just underlies the view outside or called an ethics mere (Pike, 1967). Many examples of how the hidden structure of relationships within a culture, for example, the culture of the majority residents of the Bird's Head with the power of sacred cloth or eastern cloth which is a medium of exchange and a means to pay with the concept of a party, initiation, war, death, barter, marriage and another various aspects.[9] In other cases the Amungme refer to the earth as mother[10], then, for example, will constitute an environmental dimension which can therefore be expressed by connecting the structure to reveal "hidden structure" is real to the surface. Similarly, in the group of Marind Anim which each finished splitting *oka* 'coconut' and *mess* 'desiccated coconut' all the rest of the skin or shell and wastes buried or covered with sand or soil.[11] The outsiders who see this behavior so impressed that how these simple people understated preserve the environment so that the garbage and even bits of coconut only have buried neatly, but in fact is not so, because coconut is a family's totem should trimmed in order to avoid clashes with the owners of the totems as well as with the realm spirit (dema) supporting totem meant. Universally, indeed, may be "hidden structure" or "hidden structure" exists, though appeared diverse. To that end, in uncovering the structure of these hidden there must be a lot of methods is needed, as has been mentioned before, oneof them is the method of connecting structures (structural linkage) to know and understand and support the understanding "hidden structure" as a theory.

Entering the nuance of "hidden structure" many dots are exceeded among other emotional ties, sympathy and antipathy even any variety of processing methods of conflicts. As the "hidden structure" has indeed been marked and clear to researchers, is to support the theories that have been developed by various researchers, among others by Feil (1979) is about the close relationship between pigs and sweet potato (Ipomeas batatas) are reciprocity with polygamy in the mating system in the Central Highland PNG. In a sense against the background of the school of British, Functional Anthropology (British Strand of Functionalism Anthropology) that emphasizes on productivity, indicated by Feil, can be interpreted functions which are highlighted so that it appears to the surface what is hidden, or meant by "structure hidden ". In addition, there are also other

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[9] Elmberg, 1966, The Popot Feast Cycle in Ethos, Stockholm: Statens Ethnografiska. Musset; 1968, Balance and Circulation: Tradition and Change Among the Meybrat of Irian Barat, Stokholm-Etnografisika Musset Monograph Series No.12.

[10] Personal consultation with Tom Beanal, a chief figure of Amungme tribe, 1999 in Jakarta. Accordingly, Muffet an Americans owners of Gold Mine Freeport has been accused of desecrating the initial meeting described with words winged (pleonasms and euphemism) as: "You have been received in the "noken" (emblem of feminine, vagina, thighs or lap of mama) but you have besmirch the treatment of an indecent nature and we abandoned the wealth of our earth, our mama ..... and so on." Data was also obtained empirically in meeting the initial launch for negotiations of 1% and 2% Profit Sharing from Freeport Mine returned to the people of 7 tribes, in Timika, 1997. The author was present in the capacity of Secretary of Irian Jaya Planning Board also together with Mr. Michael Menufandu accompanying the Governor Fredy Numberi.

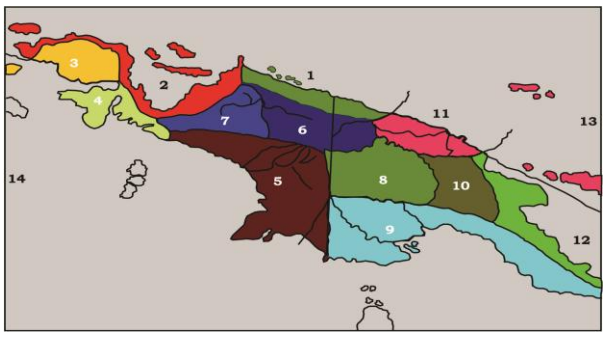
[11] In addition to empirical experience in Merauke when study at SPG of 3 years period, can also be obtained knowledge of Baal, 1966, DEMA Description and Analysis of Marind Anim Culture (South New Guinea), with the collaboration of Father J. Verschuren, MSC, The Hague, Nartinus Nijhof, special on three religious streams in Marind rate: Azam, Zozom, and Mayo.

people with different topics can be demonstrated or explained so that no impression of "loose structure" or even "hidden structure". Gerbrand (1970), for example, will bring up an interesting concept with the title "Taal der Dingen" (Languages of things) or language objects emphasis on cultural material (material culture), especially in the art, it has been predicted offs with the main points of Anthropology structuralism Leiden as told above about FoS to "loosely-structure" in the socio-cultural relationship of Papua-Melanesia.

Aware of "hidden structure" helps mutual understanding between people outside the system and the people in the system in an attempt of adhesives to counteract the tendency of cohesivisme growing increasingly strained time tends to nullify the deal and the followings on. On understanding the purpose of the above and with underlying 7 to 9 system of universal ethnography that there are 7 to 9 system ethnography which is a system of environment, livelihood, kinship, political (power and alliances), confidence (initiation and worship), technology, language , arts and utilization of spare time as well as physical build of the human body and makeup, (Koentaraningrat in Pengantar Antropologi (Introduction to Anthropology) 1986), has been useful leads this author since 1983 through 2013 (produce books Aspek dan Prospek Seni Budaya Irian Jaya (Aspects and Prospects of Arts Irian Jaya), 1983, Jayapura, local government of Irian Jaya, and then Aspek dan Prospek Seni Budaya Papua (Aspects and Prospects of Cultural Art of Papua), 2013, Jakarta, Balai Pustaka) basing on the Dutch scholar's working of Held (1951) and Gerbrands (1975) peged the Territory of Papua and Melanesian culture as following map:

Reality of diversification has encouraged the author (1983) initiated the classification of the Culture Regionalism in Tanah Papua into 5 areas of culture then beyond the Papuan Customary Council Conference 2001 was held to 7 Cultural Autonomy Regional's which are 5 majors and 2 developed, respectively: (1)Tabi, (2) Saireri, (3) Bomberai, (4) Do(m)berai, (5)Ha-Anim, (6) Lani Paqo and (7) Me Paqo. Further studies led to the development of deep insights then there are 14 characteristics of the cultural regionalism of Melanesia. In this case in Papua New Guinea there are 5 (number 8 to 12, see Fig.: 1) included the Torres Strait Islands Group. Because it is so complex it would require the equivalent of term that encompasses so it is not just a cultural region. Thus the linguistic and likely botanic term of "stocks" been obtained so then the term super-stock then used for Culture of the Melanesian Cluster Islands of the Southwestern Pacific (Fiji, Vanuatu, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands and Bougainville) is numbered 13 while from the power of regionalism the term or word empire is obtained to Melanesia in Insulander of Indian Ocean numbered 14 (Maluku, Nusa Tenggara, and Moro), still needs to be explored further.

Figure 4: Culture Area in Papua and Melanesia



Again Culture Area in Papua and Melanesia agian skatered as: 1) Tabi also mention as Mamta (Mamberamo-Tami) around Jayapura-Capital of Province of Papua, 2) Saireri (Cenderawasih Bay which exspanced eastward to the Wogow archipel in the Pacific and to westward to Raja Ampat archipelago and some setlements in Northern Maluku. 3) Doberai (Bird;s Head: Manokwari-Sorong-Bintuni). 4) Bomberai (Fakfak-Kaimana). 5) Ha-Anim-(Mimika-Merauke). 6) Lani-Paqo (Eastern Highland). 7) Me-Paqo (Western Highland). Where in PNG : 8) Sepik. 9) Huon. 10) Orokolo. 11) Enga. 12) Chimbu. In the Southwest of the Pasicic Ocean: 13) Superstock Culture Regionalism of Melanesian Island in the Pacific (Fiji, Kanaki, Vanuatu, Solomon, Kiribat). In Southeast Asia: 14) Empire of Melanesian archipelago (Maluku, Nusa Tenggara and Moro of Southern Philippines). This meant that the knowledge of regional studies recognized as the essence of which should be realized. So with the development of society in any form should be done by culture approach (cultural approach), especially in this case the characteristics of zoning in Papua and Melanesia in general.

Culture and Philosophy of Melanesia: Is there what is meant by the Melanesian philosophy? Before answering the question, of course, there are other things that need to be straightened out in this connection that "Is there what is meant the Melanesian identity? There is opinion and assumption that the classification of the Melanesian race is to be inaccurate[12] because it ignores the larger culture, language, social, and genetic diversity in the region. Not to mention if it covers countries, especially in the context of this case in the west mostly easternmost region which are not Malay or Indonesian. Then of course there are many parties argue that there is no single way of life or a "Culture of Melanesia", but the philosophers of Papua New Guinea, Bernard Narokobi denied this debate, with fundamentally emphasized that Melanesia indeed is a unit of culture and or way of life, in his written work entitled The Melanesian Way.[13] That is meant Melanesia is a concept, a compound word, a genera that is based on the description (of experts of various disciplines) as expressed above, Melanesia Beyond Diversity is exists.

Melanesia as universals: Melanesian culture and way of living is envisioned as a place or a public forum for the contemplation of the world and domestic events and opinionated of people of Melanesian people. Melanesian people manage and maintain life in the islands of their existence was already thousands of years before Europeans came and relate to them. It is assumed for the people of Melanesia have had already civilization with their culture, the value of life, knowledge and wisdom that has guided them through the ages. Through all of the truth they believe in is revealed, accepted and enshrined in the way of life and the concept of thinking become the focal points of civilization. Civilization has lasted long time and gives greatness, freedom and space, and self-esteem in the history. Melanesians became themselves because they accept themselves as who and what they are without denying or avoiding the autonomous of self and their existence. Admittedly, the history of Melanesia is not in the world of writing documents. Melanesian civilization does not have the wheels to the distance traveled and did not have the power of ammunition tong, cannons and rifles as well as guile hegemony. But these things exist and we have because the linkage between nations, especially in this case with the European world, is no less important as we have a culture pottery of Donsong in Sentani, culture of Chinese Porcelain in the Gulf Saireri or culture of Eastern cloth in Doberai and of course Ceramics of Lapita culture in the areas of Oceanic Super stock culture (Southwest), see this description before on Culture Area which in the beginning based on 7 or 9 aspects of the culture or the specific conditions which of course implies the values of philosophy.

Because of our unique circumstances, then, we are very limited for influencing the world of civilization. In a sense, it is still an immortal human experience. But now we are blessed with the talent to write words and privilege rolling. We can reflect past Melanesia rushed through our modern life. We may have a responsibility to ourselves and the world by bringing the personality and property of our civilization. It is already so far we can only find out about ourselves through the books written by others. [14] From the intersection that we may have the opportunity to build universals that can be spoken in the language of Malay/Indonesian, English, French dyed in so-called Melayu-Papua, New Melanesian (Melanesian-English, Pidgin or Tok Pizin[15]) as well as in French, Dutch, Portuguese and even in Latin and Greek or Hebrew and also formulas of other communications given the diversity of languages that we have inherited is not able to break through the

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[12] Nicholas Thomas, Allen Abramson, Ivan Brady, RC Green, Marshall Sahlins, Rebecca A. Stephenson, Friedrich Valjavec dan Ralph Gardner White, The Force of Ethnology: Origin and Meaning of Melanesia/Polynesia, in Anthropology Event, Vol. 30, No. 1 (Feb., 1989), pp. 30, No 1 (Feb, 1989), pp. 27-41.

[13] Bernard Narakobi, The Melanesia Way, 1980, Institute of Papua Nugini Studies, pp.199, Narakobi, The Melanesian Way, 1984, p. 185. 6.

[14] Besides the mentioned pioneer Bernard Narakobi and a series of names in PNG, priced well worth to Johsz R. Mansoben (1994) who mapped the 4 shades of traditional leadership in West Papua and certainly also reflected in Papua New Guinea and Melanesian islands.

[15] The name for this Pidgin is varying by nation and the Melanesian countries, for example in Vanuatu called Baslama. As for the official texts such as text of political manifestos, declarations and laws were written in standard Malay/Indonesian, English or French including textbooks for science, common and popular.

universality due to the limitations but also the robustness of our autonomy. Will it be viewed and understood from creation, every person in the human community, whether called a village, clan, tribe or nation, inherited the image and sense of good and bad according to its sources that is contain specific meaning but is becoming nomenclature. Therefore, good or evil can not be cheers in Melanesia, in the kinds of unique tribute to ourselves; while on the other side we share with other communities through the intersection of the world. It is not intended for logic of a syllogism or immortality meant to be used as input to think in human life and in the form of experience that contains inconsistency, contradiction, emotion, reason and intellectuality. A wide range of publications begin contemplation of the case of this main subject, including matters of religion, spirituality, culture, law, education, politics, economics, administration, library, business, history, sports and technology, and more in charge of a long list of contemporary (especially in the part of Melanesia which has become an independent and sovereign state).

Melanesia as Essence: The existence of Melanesia envisioned freely as a positive, creative and constructive force. This targeting in good sense, beautiful and honest as a consequence of the existence. Melanesia is a news or oriental principle rather than bringing people directionally specific opportunity would be misleading. In this regard would not think of human weakness, except in the case referred to advance the understanding of truth or positive, healthy life as well as a healthy, comfortable and prosperous desirable. Hopefully, through that understanding, Melanesia has a view that is also essential Melanesia which allows seeing the world as it should be there. Melanesia consisting of West Papua, Papua New Guinea and the islands around it which are the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu (Ex-New Hebrides), New Caledonia (Kanaki), and Fiji as well as the Torres Strait (between Papua and Australia) but also to the west, namely on East Timor, Nusa Tenggara (East, West) and Maluku even too Moro in southern of the Philippines. Melanesia is indeed a unique style of human performing, not a clump of Asia and Europe, in addition to at the same time nor Africa, the Caucasus and Polynesia (and Micronesia). Not associated with light skin because even though here and there, there is also no Melanesian people with light skin color (not albino) were very common. Melanesia has been invaded by a large wave of immigration from the west in various form of material culture, philosophy of life, religion and the latter in particular shades of Christianity along with colonialism. Like most western civilization coming wave lashed mercilessly, with all the power and prowess, on top of our existence in the real world we are not infrequently we are not aware of our own existence. The new wave of civilization that have destroyed our property, take piece of land rich in minerals, in addition to not doubt, because, also left a lot of garbage pollution physical, mental and spiritual.

Some Assertions: There will be a primary answer is to be placed in the balance with the concept of improvement of local-domestic concept in terms of the distribution of the target group is clear. Conclusion of this understanding is: Papua, a word of plural form in Melanesian-Papua alloys; an universals of salient aspects shown autonomously which are intertwined in the combined of hidden structure forming a synergistic circular mosaic give each other mutual interests in the estuary for the principle of love, loyal, honest and sustainable in the spirit of one nation, one soul and one solidarity. Furthermore, how Papua to Indonesia is extra work for all the parties to give balance matching cohesive space being productive and beneficial to both parties Indonesia and Papua. Accordingly, we are required to understand the concept of culture in Melanesian-Papua is no strong interrelationship although not apparent due to appear mosaic but summarized in reasoning and feel (hidden structure). On the other hand the expression "wantok" in Tok Pizin is so strong binding the Melanesian communities that exist primarily in the path of political struggle and solidarity rights. In West Papua is a password struggle blaze slogan "One Nation-One Soul-One Solidarity". Over solidarity to the struggle of West Papua- Melanesia, Vanuatu in 2010 published a specific Act on West Papua called "Wantok blong Youme Bill" (Bill to the fellow Melanesia of West Papua). [16] From this exposure,

[16] The wantok Blong Yumi Bill The wantok tension Yumi Bill was the decision unanimously adopted by the Parliament of Vanuatu in June 2010, is derived from the "People's Petition", tabled in the Parliament by Independent MP Ralph Regenvanu. The purpose of the bill was to express Vanuatu recognition of the independence of West Papua from Indonesia and Vanuatu to implement actively seek observer status to West Papua in MSG and FIP. The bill is supported by both the Prime Minister and opposition leader Edward Natapei Maxime Carlot Korman, along with their respective parties. The Government stated that the bill would "allow for developed the specific policies on how to support the

Melanesia had meet three criteria of philosophy as human, thinker and as well as social beings who express emotions, provide a way out and bring together a balanced including to the other linkage.[17]

Very urgent in 2015 since June to September and then, the growing regionalism concern over the plight of Papuans in West Papua has been demonstrated in such key regional groupings as the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) and the Pacific Islands Forum. Now, regionalism leaders have brought their concerns to the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). Their remarks sparked what may be the first discussion in the UNGA on West Papua since the UN body "took note" of the Act of Free Choice in 1969 by concern over human rights and "called all parties to protect and uphold the human rights of all residents in Papua (http://etan.org/issues/wpapua/2015/1510wpap.htm). NOT ROOT OF THE PROBLEM rather ROOT OF THE CAUSE.

4. Conclusion

This closure may be given in the following conclusion: The studies of Melanesia focused Anthropology called Melanesianology and The studies of Papua focused on Linguistics called Papuanistiec. Characteristic expression of different cultures in Papua-Melanesian by people outside the system looks expressed as loosely structured (unstructured) or confusion diversity that is for those inside the system actually is hidden (hidden) because it does not seem to surface while the people in the culture of these relations is clear. With the approach of the theory of the structure linkage (structures relationship), historical study (study of history), and also functional study (study of functions) based British Anthropology the relations which said to be non-visible can be seen and explained. Based on the concept of Field of Study/ FoS (zoning Studies) then the color of cultures in Southeast Asia and Oceania (Polynesia, Micronesia and Melanesia) because of the spreading of Malayo-Polynesian languages or now known as Austronesian, then the two regions by understanding of University of Leiden (Leiden structuralism) used as an ethnographic study region: Taal-Land-en-Volkenkunde (linguistic, cultural, and tribal). With the culture material protruding from 7 to 9 aspect universal culture, the typical areas called Cultural Division (Regional Cultures) into 7 regions in Tanah Papua (West Courant of Papua), 5 territories do in PNG, Super stock Region of Melanesia Pacific Islands (Fiji, Kanaki, Vanuatu, Solomon, Kiribat) and Emporium Region of Melanesian Islands archipelago (Maluku, Nusa Tenggara and Moro-Southern of the Philippines). The tight among Melanesia and thus Papua is chain of Melanesian Spirit Brotherhood: One People, One Soul and One Solidarity and Papuan Spirit of Luster: Mercy, Honest and Justice. This is where Papua case had to be taken in seriouse concern (e.g. Vanuatu of Wantok blong Youme Bill). Melanesianology and Papuanistiec are very well coordinated by Sydney University and the Australian National University in Canberra by integrating moving of the University of Papua New Guinea/UPNG in Port Moresby PNG and University of South Pacific/USP in Suva-Fiji.

Implimentations: If the Cendrawasih University has ever launched Based Science on Anthropology, then the function of Melanesianology and Papuanistiec can make as major studies take precedence in all disciplines.

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struggle for independence of West Papua", fulfilling the dream of Fr Walter Lini first Prime Minister founder of Vanuatu, once said [sic]: "Vanuatu will not rest until it sees the brothers in Melanesia get their freedom".

[17] Even in the US HR 2410 2009, at paragraphs 1123 specifically about West Papua on the last point (11) said: the Papuans in West Papua are ethnic Melanesians and is believed to be derivative of Africa.

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