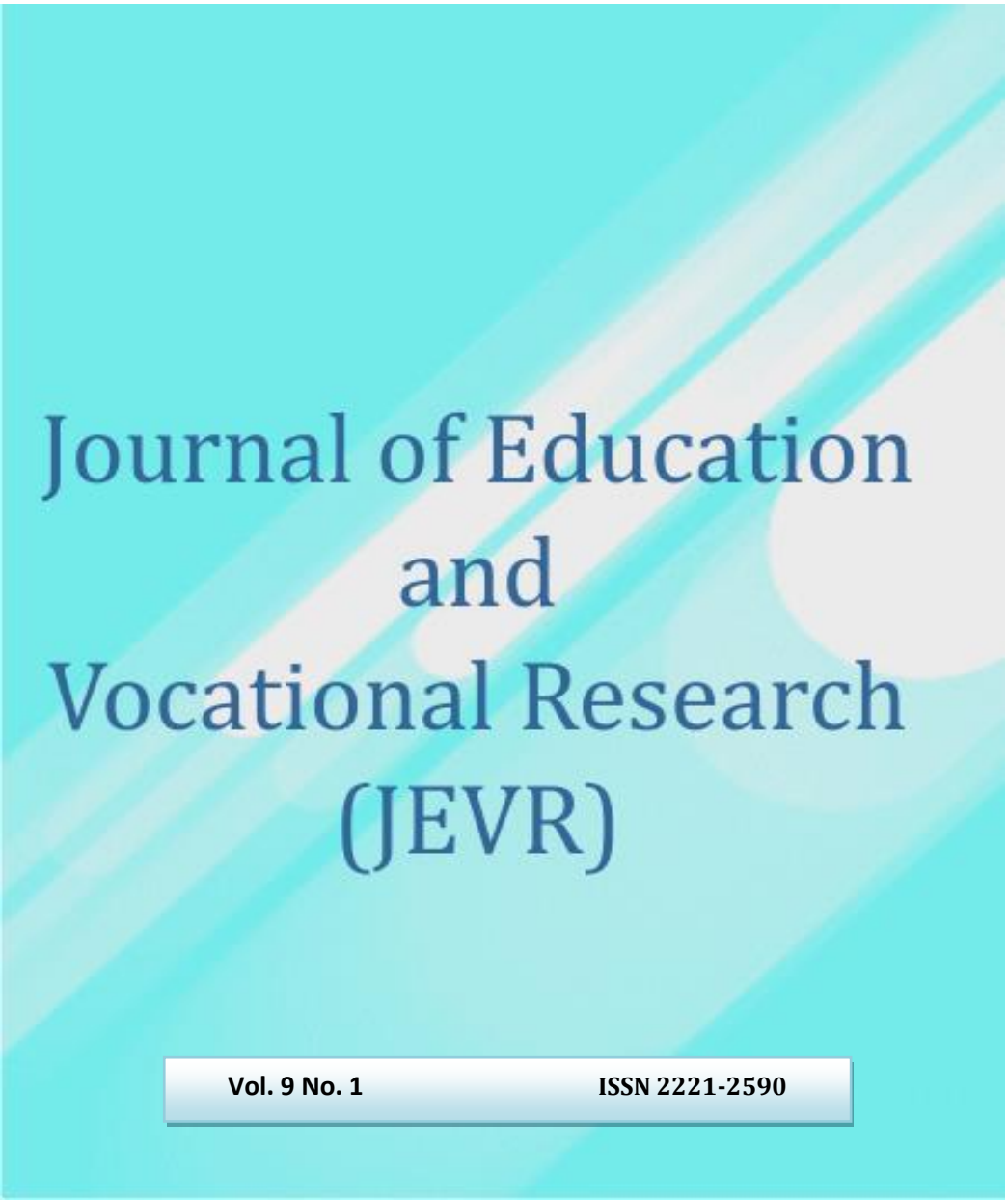

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Editorial

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 Nigeria, Indonesia and Pakistan. Evaluating the perception of ventilation for thermal comfort, implementation interactive media and characterized meme media, transfer of kowledge local wisdom, prestige and powers and casual relationship between performance appraisal and employee's performance 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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Evaluating the Perception of Ventilation for Thermal Comfort in Senate Buildings: A Case of Nigeria Universities

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Abstract: Window condition is one of the major factors of ventilation in office buildings. The study aimed at evaluating the natural ventilation in Senate buildings of selected Universities in South-West Nigeria. The study employed the use of questionnaires survey to solicit information on subjective feelings of the occupants on the effects of thermal opening and thermal comfort in Senate buildings offices. Direct observation was carried out to obtain information on the physical characteristics of the selected buildings. Limited research has been recorded on the study of occupants' feelings in buildings in relation to openings in buildings. Based on the survey results, it was found that 34.0% of the windows were casement type, 30.0 % were projected 25.5% were sliding; while 9.5% were the louvred type. The study showed that 73.8% of the respondents preferred the casement window type because of its easiness in operation to other window types and improved thermal comfort on occupants. The study concluded that with adequate sizes, casement window type is the best in ameliorating the effect of thermal discomfort in Senate Buildings.

Keywords: *Senate Buildings, Casement, Louvered, South-West Nigeria, Thermal Comfort, Openings /Ventilation*

1. Introduction

Senate Building is categorized as an Administrative building and administration are connected with organizing the work of business of an establishment. Thus, every establishment requires an administrative building to organize, run and conduct properly the overall affairs of their objectives to achieve the desired set goal. Therefore, administrative building is a place where activities are carried out to plan, organize and run a business, school or other institutions. It is also a place where the progress and success of a business, school and other institutions are controlled and determined (Fajobi, 2004). The administrative building houses the facilities that enhance the coordination of activities of the Academic Administration. Each University requires an administrative building (Senate Building) in order to achieve the goal for which the University is established, for this reason Senate building is the nerve centre of administrative and Academic Coordination of any University. Provisionally a feasible building or green building is a result of a plan which centres on expanding the effectiveness on human well-being and the environment with the life cycle of building, this could be way better accomplished through way better plan, development, operation and maintenances (Frej, 2005). This can also be achieved through the provision of appropriate openings (doors and windows). Many researchers have recommended natural ventilation as the most effective passive techniques that can aid comfort in a warm humid climate. However, there has not been much research work on natural ventilation in this climatic region.

Air movement is one of the major factors in ventilation efficiency in Office Building. Various studies of Bluyssen, 1996; Iannone, 1999, Adebamowo, 2004; Adunola, 2006; Ayinla, 2011; Ayinla, 2013 have indicated that natural air movement is generally low and the majority of the occupants felt dissatisfied with the ventilation rate within the indoor spaces. Many of the office building from observation therefore, resulted in the use of active energy system (Fans, Air Conditioner, etc) to provide indoor comfort for the occupants. The use of active energy system has been established by scholars like Bluyssen, 1996; Iannone, 1999, Adebamowo, 2004; Adunola, 2006; Ayinla, 2011; Ayinla, 2013 to be expensive and not Sustainable especially in developing Country in a warm humid climate like Nigeria. Effective Ventilation comfort in indoor space of warm humid climate, window conditions have been established to be a major factor; scholars like Bluyssen, 1996; Iannone, 1999, Adebamowo, 2004; Adunola, 2006; Ayinla, 2011; Ayinla, 2013 have recommended the use of casement windows especially in residential building to provide adequate and effective ventilation comfort. However, in Nigeria, limited research has been done on the perception of occupants for thermal comfort in buildings. This Study therefore looks at the subjective feelings of the occupants of the Senate Buildings in selected Universities in order ameliorate the effect of thermal discomfort for the occupants.

The Following Research Questions Address the Window Conditions:

- What are the types of windows in use in Senate Buildings of south-west Nigeria University?
- What are the present conditions of opening for ventilation comfort in the study Area?
- What are the user's perceptions of the present window condition in the Study Area?

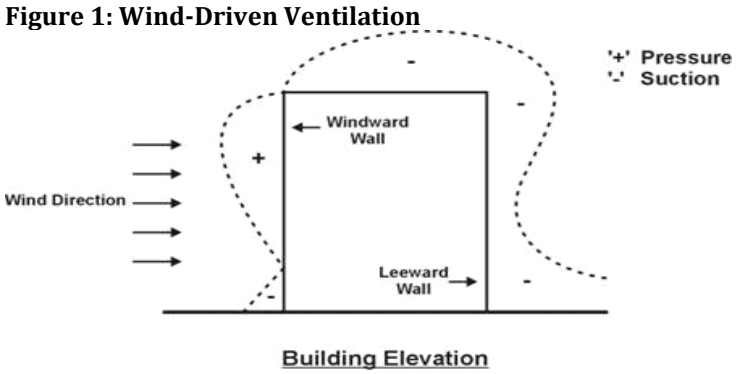
2. Literature Review

The literature relevant to this study can be broadly divided into four which are ventilation and its efficiency in buildings, factors affecting ventilation window and window types and case studies of existing similar buildings. This forms the theoretical framework for which the study is based. In this way, most verifiable buildings were ventilated normally, yet numerous of these have been bias or destroy by the expansion of partition dividers and mechanical frameworks. In neighbourly climates and buildings sorts normal ventilation can be utilized as a substitution to air-conditioning plants, sparing 10%-30% of add up to vitality utilization.

Normal ventilation frameworks depend on weight contrasts to move and incite blossoming, cool and clean discuss through buildings. Weight contrasts can be caused by wind or the buoyancy impact made by temperature contrasts or contrasts in mugginess. In each case, the amount of ventilation will depend strongly on the measure and position of openings within the building. Natural ventilation, opposite fan-forced ventilation, employs the natural powers of wind and buoyancy to provide new air into buildings. Clean air is required in buildings to all relieve and reduce odors, to supply oxygen for breathing, and to extend thermal comfort. In any case, opposite genuine air-conditioning, natural ventilation is ineffectual at decreasing the mugginess of approaching air. This lays a boundary or confinement on the application of natural ventilation in sticky climates. In addressing the ventilation condition in the study area,

Types of Natural Ventilation Effects: Thus, when the wind blows air through openings within the divider on the windward side of the building, and suck the air out of openings on the leeward side and the roof. Temperature contrasts between warm air inside and cool air outside can cause the air within the room to rise and exit at the ceiling or edge, and enter through lower openings within the divider. Moreover, buoyancy caused by contrasts in mugginess can allow a pressurized column of thick, evaporative cooled air to supply space, and lighter, hotter, muggy discuss to deplete close the best. These types of natural ventilation effects are further described below.

Figure 1: Wind-Driven Ventilation



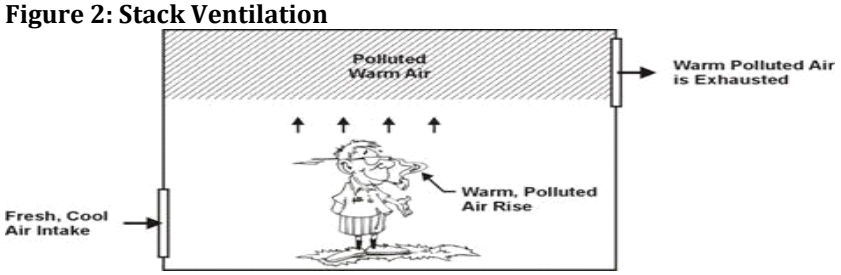
(Source: Etheridge & Sandberg, 1996; Awbi, 2003)

Wind-Driven Ventilation: As the actually happening wind blows over a building; the wind hits the windward divider causing a coordinate positive weight. The wind moves around the building and clears out the leeward divider with a negative weight, too known as a sucking impact. In the event that there are any openings on the windward and leeward dividers of the building, new air will surge within the windward divider opening and exit the leeward divider opening to adjust and palliate the weights on the windward and leeward dividers (Figure 1).

Proposals from design rules from different building directions too propose the following:

Stack Ventilation: Buoyancy ventilation can be actuated by temperature (known as stack ventilation) or by mugginess (known as a cool tower). Typically, once you need to maximize the ventilation); Building form and measurements. (Normally ventilated buildings ought to not be as well profound since it'll be more troublesome to convey new air to all parts of the building); Window typologies and operations; characteristics of openings; Construction methods and detailing; Outside components; Urban arranging thought for stack ventilation to work appropriately when there's a temperature difference. As the warm air (as a rule given off by the inhabitants and their computers), which is less thick, within the building rises, the cooler air is sucked from the openings underneath (figure 2)

Figure 2: Stack Ventilation



(Source: Etheridge & Sandberg, 1996; Awbi, 2003)

Design Considerations for Stack Ventilation: Inlets ought to supply low air within the room. Exhausts ought to be found over the room and at tall level. The vertical separation between the inlet and exhaust openings ought to take advantage of the stack impact. Utilized as bay windows or edge vents. The work as fire exits of encased staircases ought to not be compromised in the event that stack ventilation is consolidated into the plan. With stack ventilation, it does not depend on the wind. On hot summer days with no wind, the normally happening stack impact can take put with the moderately steady air stream. In addition, since it does not depend on the weight and direction of the wind, there's a more noteworthy control on finding the air admissions. In any case, stack driven ventilation is constrained to a lower magnitude than wind driven ventilation. It is additionally exceptionally subordinate on the interior and exterior temperature differences Building orientation and position. (Choosing a position with a parcel of wind, building ought to be arranged so that the windward divider is opposite to the summer wind.

Elements of Building Ventilation: Ventilation moves open air into a building or a room, and disperses the air inside the building or room. The common reason of ventilation in buildings is to supply sound air for breathing by both diluting the poisons beginning within the building and expelling the toxins from it (Etheridge & Sandberg, 1996; Awbi, 2003).

Building ventilation has three basic elements: Ventilation rate-the sum of open-air air that's given into the space, and the quality of the open air air; air stream direction-the generally wind current heading in a building, which ought to be from clean zones to grimy zones; and air conveyance or wind current design — the outside air ought to be conveyed to each portion of the space in an effective way and the airborne toxins created in each portion of the space ought to too be expelled in a proficient way. There are three strategies that may be utilized to ventilate a building: natural, mechanical and hybrid (mixed-mode) ventilation, (Atkinson, 2009).

Natural ventilation: Natural powers, like: thermal buoyancy and winds constrain due to indoor and outdoor thickness contrasts, drive outdoor through purpose-built, building envelope openings. Purpose-built openings incorporate windows, entryways, sun-powered chimneys, wind towers and stream ventilators. This natural ventilation of buildings depends on climate, building design and human conduct, (Atkinson, 2009).

Mechanical Ventilation: Mechanical fans drive mechanical ventilation. Fans can either be introduced specifically in windows or dividers, or introduced in air channels for providing air into,

or depleting air from, a room. The sort of mechanical ventilation utilized depends on climate. For case, in warm and sticky climates, invasion ought to be minimized or anticipated to diminish interstitial condensation (which happens when warm, sodden air from the interior of a building enters a divider or partition, roof or floor and meets a cold surface). In these cases, a positive weight mechanical ventilation framework is often utilized. Alternately, in cold climates, ex-filtration has to be anticipated to diminish interstitial condensation, and negative weight ventilation is utilized. For a room with locally created poisons, such as a washroom, toilet or kitchen, the negative weight framework is regularly used. An adjusted mechanical ventilation framework alludes to the framework where air supplies and depletes have been tried and balanced to meet design details. The room weight may be kept up at either marginally positive or negative weight, which is accomplished by utilizing marginally unequal supply or debilitate ventilation rates. For illustration, a slight negative room weight is accomplished by depleting 10% more discuss than the supply in a cold climate to play down the plausibility of interstitial condensation.

Hybrid or Mixed-Mode Ventilation in Buildings: Hybrid (mixed-mode) ventilation depends on normal driving powers to supply the specified (design) stream rate. It employs mechanical ventilation when the natural ventilation flow rate is as well as low. When natural ventilation alone is not suitable, deplete fans (with satisfactory pre-testing and arranging) can be introduced to extend ventilation rates in rooms lodging patients with the airborne disease. In any case, this straightforward type of hybrid (mixed-mode) ventilation has to be utilized with care. The fans ought to be introduced where room air can be depleted specifically to the open air environment through either a divider or the roof. The size and number of deplete fans depends on the focused on ventilation rate, and must be measured and tried sometime recently utilize. Issues related with the utilize of exhaust fans incorporate establishment troubles (particularly for huge fans), clamor (especially from high-power fans), expanded or diminished temperature within the room and the prerequisite for continuous power supply. If the environment within the room causes warm inconvenience spot cooling or warming frameworks and ceiling fans may be included. Plausibility is the installation of whirlybirds (whirligigs or wind turbines) that do not require power and give a roof-exhaust framework expanding wind current in a building.

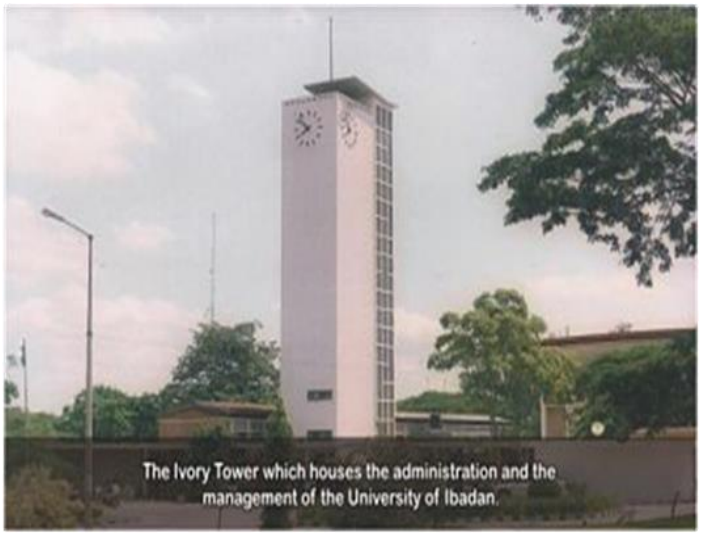
3. Research Methodology

The research embraced four rule strategies to be specific: literature audit, questionnaire survey, Interview and case study for this study. An intensive writing hunt for either primary sources or secondary sources was conducted through scholastic research Journals, proceedings, dissertations, occasional papers, publications, textbooks, daily papers and online information. Data from the Primary source were collected with the help of research instruments such as reconnaissance survey, personal interviews and administration of questionnaires among others. Referring to previous work also enables the author to grasp the problems and issues related to the topic of the study. Preliminary investigation of the existing Senate Building in the study area was considered. This enables the researcher to get familiarize with the study area. This however helped to examine the situation in the study area. Users from the study area were interviewed in the area of natural ventilation in the built Senate Building from the Study area and their Subjective feeling to the Senate Building in general. The questionnaire was designed to obtain information on social-economic, characteristics of the respondent and building characteristic adequacy of natural ventilation in the Selected Senate Buildings and as well as the user's perception with regards to preferred window types. It will also assist to solicit information on subjective feelings of the occupants of the selected Senate buildings on the effects of openings on their body comfort. These data also include the capacity spaces and offices of the four Senate Buildings. Direct observation was also carried out to obtain information on the physical Characteristics of the Selected Senate Building. Twenty-Five users were sampled in each of the Selected Senate Buildings. There are twenty-one (21) Senate Buildings in the Universities in South-West Nigeria. This represents the sampling frame. The study randomly selected twenty percent (20%) of the sample frame given a sample size of four (4). In each of the Selected Senate building, twenty-five users were randomly selected for questionnaire administration. A total of 100 questionnaires were therefore distributed in the study area.

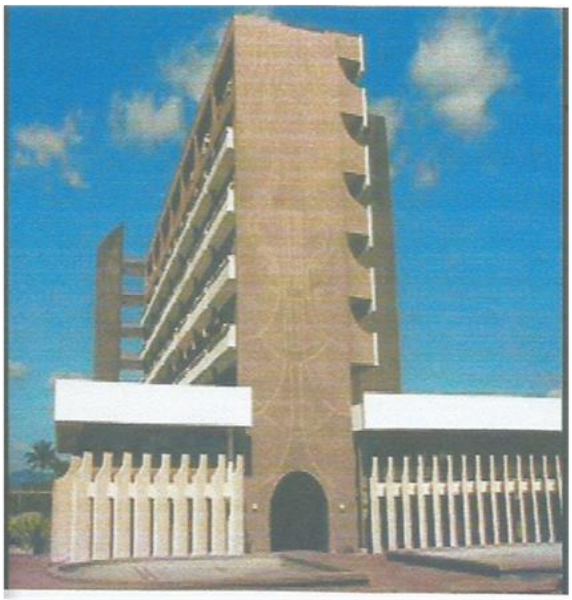
4. Data Analysis

Information collected was analyzed utilizing the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 26). This analysis includes descriptive and inferential analysis to explain the information that suits the objectives. Descriptive analysis adopted in the study include, the use of cross-tabulation, frequency count and percentage tables as well as graph presentation. All these were used to analyze the socio-economic characteristics of respondents such as gender, age marital status, and educational status among others. The wind current heading may be visualized by smoke. Computational liquid flow and molecule picture velocimetry strategies permit the air dispersion execution in a room to be modelled (Nielsen, 1974; Chen, 1996; Etheridge & Sandberg, 1996).

Observed Senate Buildings



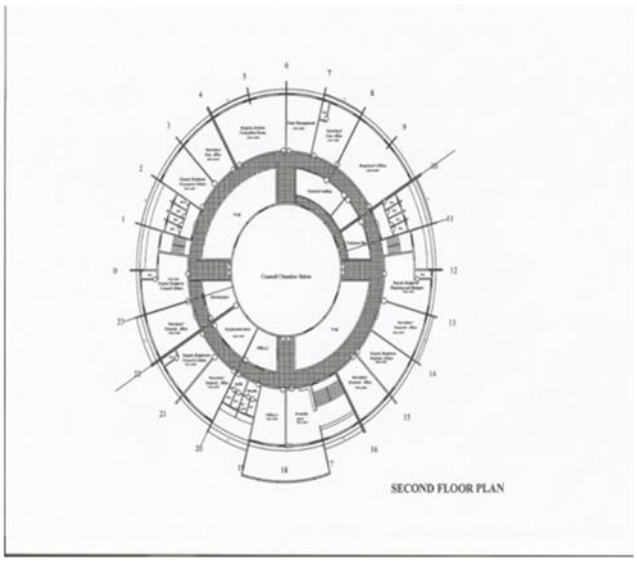
Picture showing the UNILAG Senate Building
Source: Author's Field Survey, 2017



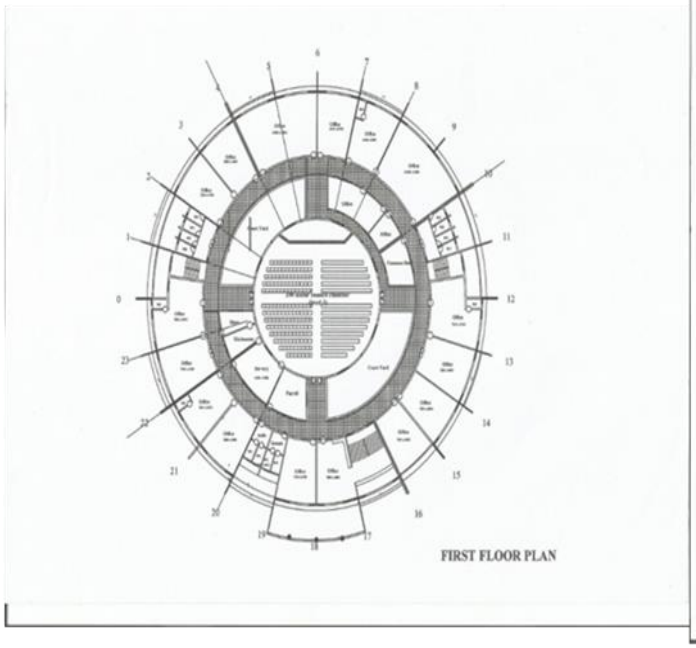
Approach Elevation of the OAU Senate Building.
Source: Author's Field Survey, 2017

Approach view of LAUTECH Senate Building
Source: Author's Field Survey, 2017

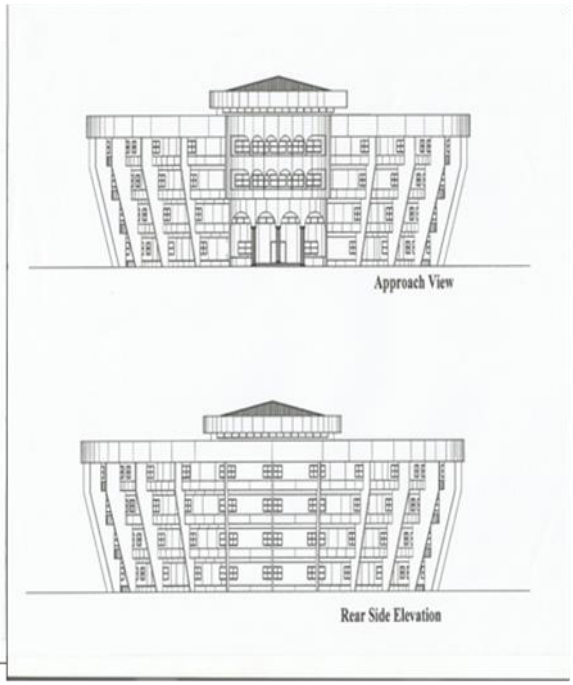
Showing the Ground floorplan of LAUTECH Senate Building
Source: Author's Field Survey, 2017



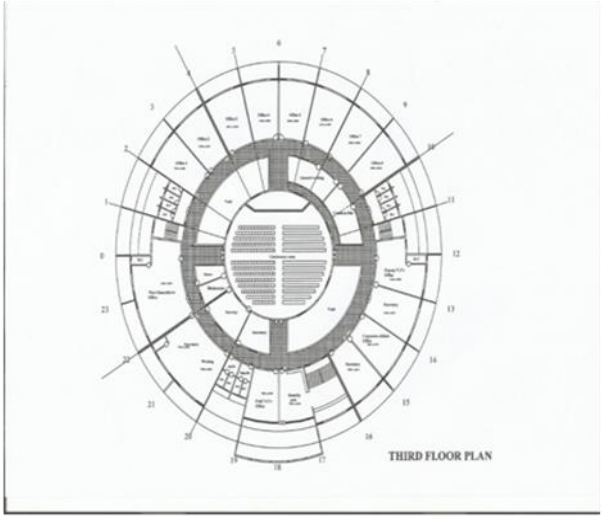
First Floor Plan of LAUTECH Senate Building
Source: Author's Field Survey, 2017



Second Floor Plan of LAUTECH Senate Building
Source: Author's Field Survey, 2017



Approach and Rear Elevation of LAUTECH Senate Building
Source: Author's Field Survey, 2017



Third Floor Plan of LAUTECH Senate Building
Source: Author's Field Survey, 2017

Right and Left side Elevation of LAUTECH Senate Building
Source: Author's Field Survey, 2017

Objective: To analyse the user's perception of the ventilation condition in the study area.

Table 1: Easiness in Operation of Window Type

	Projected (%)	Sliding (%)	Casement (%)	Total (%)
OAU SENATE BUILDING	0	0	100	100
LAUTECH SENATE BUILDING	0	100	0	100
UI SENATE BUILDING	96.7	0	3.3	100
UNILAG SENATE BUILDING	0	0	100	100
TOTAL (%)	96.7	100	203.3	300
TOTAL AVERAGE %	24.17	25.0	50.82	100

SOURCE: Author's fieldwork April, 2017.

It is important to know the perception of respondents regarding the easiness of operation of the window and preferred window type in their offices. From the result in table 4 above, it can be deduced that casement window type was most preferred with 50.82% followed by Sliding window with 25.0% while projected window has 24.17%. Subsequently, the finest of all window types is casement window since it offers a number of operable alternatives such as push-out, top-down grille, flat, top and no grill. It can be customized for exact size and wanted size and colour, and they look appealing in a number of materials. Ordinary casement window materials incorporate wood, steel, clad, fibreglass, aluminium, and vinyl. Casement windows will subsequently be proposed since it opens apparently not at all like others it is broadly open from top to bottom and side-to-side, giving great natural ventilation and openness to strong blast of wind.

Table 2: Window Type Preferred

	Projected (%)	Sliding (%)	Casement (%)	Total (%)
OAU SENATE BUILDING	0	0	100	100
LAUTECH SENATE BUILDING	0	100	100	100
UI SENATE BUILDING	96.7	0	3.3	100
UNILAG SENATE BUILDING	0	0	100	100
TOTAL (%)	96.7	0	103.3	300
TOTAL AVERAGE %	24.17	25	75.82	100

SOURCE: Author's fieldwork April, 2017.

The choice of respondents regarding the preferred window type that should be considered in specifying window types for an office building. From the result in table 5 above, it is revealed that casement window type was most preferred with 75.82% followed by Sliding window with 25.0% while projected window has 24.17%. The study further showed that the majority of the users (75.82%) preferred the casement window type because of its easiness in operation to other window types. Casement windows will therefore be any proposed Senate Building or Office Building in the Study area.

Table 3: Types of Window Used

	Windows types											
	Louvre Window			**Projected Window**			**Sliding Window**			**Casement**		
Selected Senate Building	Typ. Off.	Reg. Off.	V.C's Off.	Typ. Off.	Reg. Off.	V.C's Off.	Typ. Off.	Reg. Off.	V.C's Off.	Typ. Off.	Reg. Off.	V.C's Off.
OAU				96	2	2						
LAUTECH							101	2	2			
UI				23	2	2				36	2	2
UNILAG	35	2	2							96	2	2
TOTAL	35	2	2	119	4	4	101	2		132	4	4
GROUND TOTAL	39 (9.5%)			127 (30.0%)			105 (25.5%)			140 (34.0%)		

SOURCE: Author's fieldwork, April 2017

Table 6 reveals the distribution of window types in the study area. Most of the windows in the study area are projected window. The table revealed that One hundred and Forty (34.0%) of the windows were casement type, one hundred and twenty-seven (30.0 %) were projected, one hundred and five (25.5%) were sliding; while thirty-nine (9.5%) were the louvred type. Each university has their peculiar usage of window type. The result shows that when proposing for window type, projected and casement should be considered in constructing senate building. Thus, the result analysis shows that casement is highly acceptable because it is open to a strong blast of wind (Table 6). However, this result supported the outcome of the research done by Iannone and Adebamowo in 1999 and 2004 respectively.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

Physical observation of the window types and location in the selected Senate buildings revealed that 140 (34.0%) of the windows were casement type; 127 (30.0 %) were Projected; 105 (25.5%) were sliding; while 39 (9.5%) were the louvred type. However, window heights with respect to the floor (sill height) of all the selected buildings were at the normal (0.9m). The study further showed that the majority of the users (73.8%) preferred the casement window type because of its easiness in operation to other window types. However, this design has gone ahead in solving more than the persisting problem of ventilation and space in the Senate building. Circulation and orientation of building for the avoidance of glare and many more were also solved. The study hereby recommends that with adequate sizes, casement window type is the best for office design and for ventilation comfort. The designer must be aware that the occupants' views must be put into consideration so as to allow for thermal comfort in Senate buildings. This study also informs the policies makers about the orientation and shape of the office buildings to enhance the natural ventilation.

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Implementation Interactive Media and Characterized Meme Media: A Comparation Study

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Abstract: This study aimed to determine the effectiveness of the implementation of interactive media and characterized meme media on the student learning. This study applied experimental research method which used simple random sampling technique. The participants of the study consisted of two group as group A amount twenty-nine students and group B amount twenty-eight students. Each group had a different treatment, for the group a was treated by implementing interactive media, while group B was treated by implementing characterized memes media. Data analysis applied hypothesis testing of paired sample t-test and obtained that both of implementing of interactive media, and implementing characterized memes media, probability value .00 was less than alpha value, .05, which means the media provide impact to the student learning. Data analysis applied hypothesis testing of independent sample t-test and obtained p, .972 was greater than alpha value, .05. Thus, there was no difference between student learning achievement taught by using interactive media and characterized memes media. However, in accordance with effective criteria, it was presented that interactive learning media is more effective than characterized memes media. The percentage of classical completeness of students who were taught by using interactive learning media enhanced to 89.12 percent, while using characterize memes learning media reach 60.41 that not reached the classical completeness. In addition, in terms of appropriate student learning activity in the classroom using interactive media reached 90.12 percent, while in memes characterized media class character merely 66.65 percent.

Keywords: *Effectiveness, interactive media, characterized memes media.*

1. Introduction

As a subject related to physical activity, the physical subject is not merely concern to what student activity is performing. However, the behavior of physical activity in the past is a precursor of the behavior of physical activity in the future. The participation of physical activity in the youth forms a prerequisite for future physical activity in the future (Smith et al., 2015). By using the opened book, confirmed that problem comprehensive skill student was getting lower (Roux et al., 2018). Thus, it should be taught in various techniques. Teachers should improve their instructional designs (Sumarsono, 2017) and consider the students' needs, characteristic (Sianturi & Lin, 2017) and physical growth (Sumarsono, 2018). Particularly in the elementary level, the monotone learning stirred to decline the student motivation and involvement student in the learning process (Sun, 2013). A decade or more of experimentation resulted in the understanding that each style of teaching was not inherently better or more effective than the others, but rather that each style met a specific set of unique objectives or goals (Sianturi, Chiang & Hurit, 2018). For example, in the reciprocal style immediate feedback and cooperative behavior are the essences of the style and learners are given an opportunity to practice a given task under the direct observation of a peer. Takabayashi (2017) stated it is necessary how to encourage self-directed media use.

The more we know about effective uses of technologies for teaching and learning, the faster we can adopt these new practices, facilitate their proliferation across higher education, and increase student success (Seaman, 2013). The success of students has traditionally been influenced by assignments, activities and assessments in class, but one of the supporters of success that is often overlooked is the role of the media (Conrad, 2017). Current curriculum in Indonesia considered to extend the allocation of teaching hour of the physical subject. For elementary, it becomes four hours per week, meanwhile for junior high it becomes three per hour. Although, previously it was only two hour. With this extension, means it needs to keep the student's concentration while the students are learning. Instead of the teacher teaches students by giving the material in conventional ways, it is necessary to apply meaningful ways. Therefore, this study considered to apply

interactive media and characterized memes media in the classroom to investigate whether student learning could be improved. This research was important because the characteristics of the two media are similar which is both used visual media with computer assistance.

2. Literature Review

To bridge the process of learning a teacher must be able to create and select the media as a tool in delivering the material. Kariman (2014) stated instructional media as channelling or messenger tools to deliver unlimited instructional issues or other types of teaching and learning activities. Even a simple tool as long as its functions as a messenger and information from one person to another could be considered as media. Daryanto (2010) defined learning media as tools and materials used in learning activities. Instructional media provide benefit to the teacher as well as a student in teaching and learning process. Instructional media present lessons to be more concrete in order to facilitate students to comprehend them. According to Arsyad (2011: 36), the instructional media is divided into five groups such as: human-based media (teachers, instructors, tutors, role play, group activities), printed, visual-based media (books, work aids, charts, graphics, maps, slide transparency images), audio-visual based media (video, film, tape slide programs, television and computer-based media (computer, interactive, video and hypertext).

The selection of the instructional media is adjusted to learning objectives. Interactive media is a medium created in order to build interaction between two or more objects so that has an effect on each other. Meme characterized media is still not popular among teachers and educators. This media actually already exist in the middle of society with spreading the use of social media. This media included as one of ICT (Information Communication Technology). The meaning of the word meme was introduced by a biologist named Richard Dawkins in 1976 which is famous in his book entitled "the selfish gene" in his book Dawkins mentioned: ”we need a name for the new replicator, a noun that conveys the idea of a unit of imitation: mimeme” comes from a suitable Greek root, nut i want a monosyllable that sound a bit like “gene”. I hope my classicist friends will forgive me if I abbreviate mimeme to the meme”. The meaning of characterized memes media is a picture along with words in order to support the expression of the image. The words could be funny or inspiration words. Eventually, the words are adjusted to the level of the students and learning topics.

3. Research Methods

This study applied a quasi-experiment research method. The experimental research design used in this research is the pretest experimental posttest control group design. In this research there were two classes studied with different treatment. Research design in this research as follows:

Table 1: Research Design

Group	Pretest	Treatment	Posttest
I	O1	M_1	O2
II	O1	M_2	O2

M_1 = Interactive Media
M_2 = Characterized Memes Media

The study took place at Junior High School Buti Merauke, in particular at seventh grade which consists of four parallel class amount 116 students. Sample selection in this study using a random sampling technique. The participants of the study consisted of two groups as group an amount twenty-nine students and group B amount twenty eight students. Each group had a different treatment, for the group a was treated by implementing interactive media, while group B was treated by implementing characterized memes media. Independent variable was instructional media, while the dependent variable was the effectiveness of instructional media of student activity and student learning achievement. To gather the data in this study using two kinds of instruments that were test and student activity sheet. The test referred to healthy lifestyle topic. There are fifteen items, including ten multiple choices and five essays. The student's activities were observed by using student activity sheet. There are sixteen items, consists of five domains which are visual,

oral, listening, writing, motor activity. According to effective learning is learning which accomplish the learning objectives. Therefore, in this study the criteria of effective learning including: 1) classical learning completeness, 2) achievement of teaching effectiveness in the learning process, 3) achievement of student's learning effectiveness dealing with teaching hour contained in the lesson plan. The effectiveness was measured from enhancing of student learning achievement, classical completeness, teaching and student learning activity at least in the effective enough category. The classical completeness means when eighty five percent students achieve score seventy five. Test was analyzed statistically using parametric statistics with t-test with alpha level 0.05.

The type of t-test used in this research is paired sample t-test and independent sample t-test. Data from student activity sheet was analyzed and described by referring to the interval of effectiveness criteria. The criteria of effectiveness in the descriptive analysis are as follows:

Table 2: Criteria of Effectiveness

Formula	Criteria
Mi+1,5 Sdi ≤ M≤ Mi+3Sdi	Effective
Mi+0,5Sdi≤M< Mi+1,5Sdi	Effective adequate
Mi-1,5Sdi ≤M<Mi+0,5 Sdi	Ineffective
Mi-3 Sdi ≤ M<Mi-1,5Sdi	Very Ineffective

Source: Hanum (2013:96)

4. Research Results and Discussion

Figure 1 presents the pretest result of group A and figure 2 presents the pretest of group B. Comparing the pretest result between two groups that the maximum score of the group a is greater than group B. However, each means is same as 60. That means these two groups is almost similar.

Figure 1: Pretest Result of Group

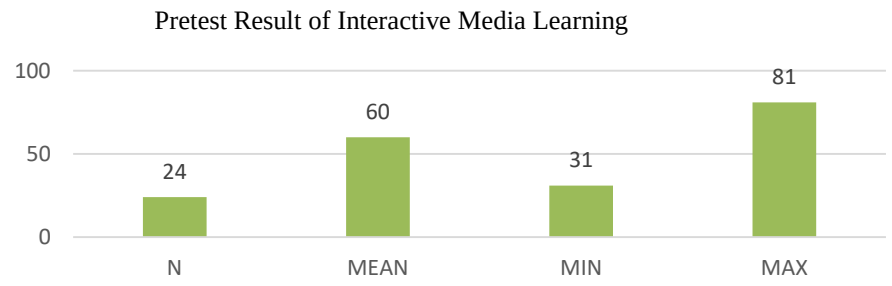
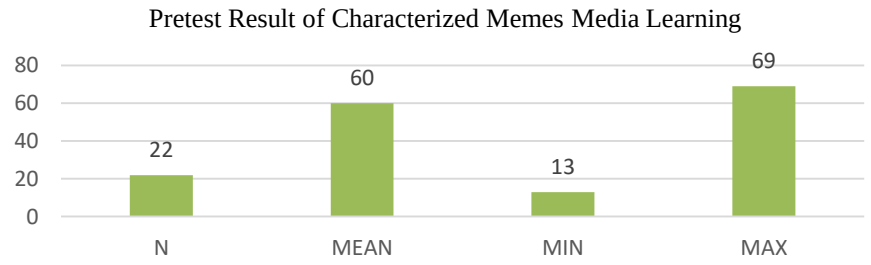


Figure 2: Pretest Result of Group



Classical Learning Completeness

Result of Paired Sample T-Test: To figure out whether there is a difference in learning achievement of healthy lifestyle material on physical education subject of students previously and subsequently taught using interactive media or using characterized memes, the study applied paired sample t-test. Table 3 presents the result of paired sample t-test.

Table 3: Analysis Result of Score between Pretest and Posttest

	N	Mean	Sig.(2-tailed)*
Interactive Media			
Pretest	24	60	0.00
Posttest	24	77	
Characterized Memes Media			
Pretest	22	60	0.00
Posttest	22	77	

*: 95 % confidence interval

The mean score between pretest and posttest was significantly increased from 60 to 77, there was a 17 point increase. Based on the paired sample t-test, p=.00 is less than α level, .05. This presents that score at pretest was significantly different with the score at posttest. Therefore, it concluded that the students' learning outcomes were significantly increased.

The result of Independent Sample T-Test: To determined whether there is a difference in learning achievement between **interactive media and** characterized memes media, this study applied independent sample t-test. Table 4 presents the result of the independent sample t-test.

Table 4: Analysis Result of Posttest Score between Interactive Media and Characterized Memes Media

	N	Mean	Sig.(2-tailed)*
Interactive Media			
Posttest	24	77	0.972
Characterized Memes Media			
Posttest	22	77	

*: 95 % confidence interval

Based on table 4, the mean posttest score between interactive media and characterized memes media was the same as 77. According to the paired sample t-test, p=.972 is greater than α level, .05. This presents that posttest score of interactive media was significantly no different with posttest score which taught characterized memes media. Therefore, it concluded that there is no difference between student learning achievement was taught by using interactive media and characterized memes media

Classical Completeness: Table 5 below provides the proportion of the classical completeness of student learning achievement by taught using interactive media and characterized memes media. Based on the posttest score, the percentage of classical completeness of student who was taught by using interactive learning media reached to 89.12 percent, while using characterize memes learning media reach 60.41 that not reached the classical completeness.

Table 5: Analysis Result of Posttest Score between Interactive Media and Characterized Memes Media

	Mean	Number	%
Interactive Media			
Posttest	77	21	89.12
Characterized Memes Media			
Posttest	77	13	60.41

Achievement of Teaching Effectiveness in Learning Process: Observation to teaching activity in the interactive media group conducted for four meetings. On the observation of the highest average teaching activity amounted to 4.40 which included in the category effective. From the teaching activity observation, among the five aspects, there were two aspects such as visual and motor activity that had the highest average compared with other aspects. Meanwhile, the observation towards teaching activity in the characterized memes media group conducted during four meetings. On the observation of the highest average teaching activity amounted to 4.68 which included in the category effective. From the teaching activity observation, among the five aspects, there was one aspect such as a visual activity that had the highest average compared with other aspects.

Achievement of Student Learning Effectiveness in Learning Process: Based on the student activity sheet, on the observation of interactive media group the average learning activity amounted to 3.65 which included into the effective adequate. From beginning to the end of class, the students actively engaged. There was an active interaction between teacher and students as well as among students. By interactive media, the students were enabled to ask the teacher freely, and assisted in mastering the material. From the played video, the students consider and maintain personal health habits. However, in the characterized memes media group, based on the student activity sheet, the average learning activity amounted to 3.1 which included into the effective adequate. In this group, the media applied power point slides. Most of the slides displayed some memes related to funny words and innuendo of unhealthy living habits. Initially, the students were enthusiastic and actively involved, yet gradually the students' concentration degrades slowly by doing the activities of self-joking.

Discussion: It caused less attention of the students to the material presented by the teacher. Frequently, the students joked with their classmates because the memes in slides perceived familiar on social media. In addition, in terms of appropriate student learning activity in the classroom using interactive media reached 90.12 percent, while in memes characterized media class character merely 66.65 percent. Therefore, from the three aspects explained above, comparing to enhancing students' learning achievement, teaching and learning activity, it concluded that learning by using interactive media was more effective than using characterized memes media. Learning material healthy lifestyle on physical education by using interactive media conducted in this study improved the effectiveness of learning since the interactive media more dominate the activity of students, train teachers in creativity to teach theoretical topics in the classroom. Accordance with that by seeing and simultaneously listening, the person receiving the lesson, illumination or counselling is able to be more quickly understand the meaning of instructor. Through an audio-visual media, students felt enthusiastic (Miftakh & Samsi, 2015) and motivated to learn and master the lessons (Firdaus, 2014).

Even more, Firdaus (2014) stated that audio-visual media was better than print media. Media represent what the teacher is unable to explain through words or sentences (Ainina, 2014). Abstract topics are concretized by the presence of media. Thus, students will more easily digest the lessons rather than without media help. One of the teaching strategies conducted by teachers to present the material in the classroom more interesting and accessible is such as by using instructional media (Jaliusril et al., 2012). On the other hand, though characterized meme media improved the student learning achievement, yet it was into the less effective category. Based on the results of interviews and observations, students enjoyed delivered understanding with serious activities. In characterized meme media, at the beginning of the lesson students seem enthusiastic to learn but in line with the learning time there is a decrease of concentration by doing the activities of self-joking and less attention to the material presented by the teacher. Repeatedly, students joke with a classmate because the slides they perceived familiar on social media. The impression that students capture is a funny and often parodied image. The memes were not able to generate characterized memes media as an introduction to the delivery of appropriate material because the media more emphasised on the expression of the displayed image.

Nugraha et al. (2015) argued that memes were one of the phenomenon of delivering a message in a new form by combining verbal language with nonverbal communication (expression). The content of characterized memes media emphasised the photographs that caused students' attention only limited to the peculiarities

and differences between the slides with one slide to another. As stated by Wadipalapa (2015) that memes feature combinations of photographic images, slides and texts, and are intended to respond to an issue that is being discussed in social discourse. Differences between these two media revealed that interactive media provided more advantages than characterized memes media. This is based on the result of observation value both to the students and to the teacher that the value of interactive media obtained the average score of 4.04 (responses on the effective category) and meme media get the average score of 2.90 (responses effective sufficient category). Based on the students 'opinion, it is known that interactive media has an advantage in the form of more students' value in making the class situation more active. While the media meme character caused many students considered the memes were funny that causes less conducive learning situation.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion, it concluded that both interactive media and characterized memes media improved the students learning achievements. However, compared to the effectiveness of each media, the interactive media was more effective than characterized media. Therefore, it is important that the physics teacher could implement the interactive media particularly for theoretical topics such as personal health, healthy lifestyle and environmental health. Teachers with a different subject, this study might provide a new sight how to apply media in their learning. Additionally, schools could consider this study as a reference to develop other related media in the classroom teaching.

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Transfer of Kowledge Local Wisdom 'Blitar Kartika Rukmi': Promote Entrepreneurship

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Abstract: 'Blitar Kartika Rukmi' is one of Indonesian bridal traditional make-up. To master this kind of make-up, participants need to complete their study from LKP Imam Mandiri which is one of the non-formal vocational institutions. Blitar Kartika rukmi is a kind of make-up taken from Blitar society local wisdom. This research aimed to find the relationship between the Blitar Kartika Rukmi bridal make-up and the successfulness of the participant as Kartika Rukmi bridal make-up artists. The research method used phenomenology study since the participant graduate from this training had succeed in doing the entrepreneurship. The finding of the research showed the participant who took part in the training, very understood about the philosophy value of Blitar Kartika Rukmi bridal make-up and applied it in doing the entrepreneurship. The make-up artists had gain successful as an entrepreneur and in other field of business.

Keywords: *Entrepreneur, Local wisdom, Blitar Kartika Rumi*

1. Introduction

Vocational education is able to show some employability skills. It is an ability not only to get a job but also to increase company progress in reaching someone's potential and giving a strong contribution to the strategic purpose of the company (ACCI, 2002). The employability skills frame is able to integrate personal contribution to the work in the company included commitment, honesty and integrity, enthusiasm, reliability, personal presentation, healthy, positive pride, humor sense, the balance of attitude at work and home life, ability to control pressure, enthusiasm, and adaptation Vocational education is able to demonstrate a working skill (employability skills). Work skills are defined as skills needed not only to gain employment but also for advancement within a company so as to achieve one's potential and contribute successfully to the company's strategic direction (ACCI, 2002). The skill framework should be able to combine personal attributes that contribute to the overall work that includes commitment, honesty and integrity, enthusiasm, reliability, personal presentation, common sense, positive self-esteem, a sense of humor, a balanced attitude to work and home life, the ability to cope pressure, motivation, and adaptation.

Education should be able to overcome uncertainty through (1) information and knowledge about the reasons for change, including knowledge systems, (2) skills on how to collect and select information and knowledge, and how to use them in planning and decision-making processes, (3) problem solving and practical skills, social and team skills, (4) entrepreneurship skills, and (4) personality development (UNESCO, 1999). LKP Imam Mandiri is a non-formal bridal make-up course and training institution in Blitar, Indonesia. This institution produces and trains many Blitar Kartika Rukmi bridal make-up artists. The focus of learning that is given in this institution is about competencies, attitude, knowledge, and ability. Sveiby, (1996) explained that one of the patterns of knowledge transfer is through the tradition of knowledge which transfers act patterns, rules, values, and norms. It agrees with values and philosophy in Blitar Kartika Rukmi bridal make-up. Training in this make-up used a direct transfer of knowledge and tacit knowledge.

Tacit knowledge is a kind of knowledge that focus on its use to handle or fix something (Sveiby, 1996) and root in the participants' experience when they apply it (Bonache & Brewster, 2001). The training of bridal makeup is about transferring the basic knowledge, skills, principles, attitude, experiences, and supporting for life (Kilbrink & Bjurulf, 2013). Bridal makeup in every region has their own uniqueness based on their history, philosophy, and culture. Blitar is one of Majapahitan region, it is rich with full of noble culture. The form of bridal makeup 'Blitar Kartika Rukmi' has manifested the richness of noble culture. The founder of this makeup creates it based on Blitar historical excavations which is full of righteousness local culture. Local wisdom according to Kanhadilok, (2011) in (Kanhadilok & Watts, 2013) is telling the story, resulting in a set of experience, solving the problem directly or indirectly, having the knowledge, ability, skill, and knowledge about values, morals, and ethics. Bridal make-up Blitar Kartika Rukmi is based on the local wisdom of Blitar

and it is reviewed from the characteristics according to Kanhadilok. Local wisdom is the wisdom taken from the surrounding environment where people leave.

The characteristics are elaborated as follows:

- Telling the Story; Blitar local stories has underlined Blitar Kartika Rukmi to be a bridal make-up in Blitar.
- Resulting in a set of experience; acting bases on the relevancies to the environment that relates to the community and the other community.
- Solving problems directly and indirectly; being able to solve problems based on knowledge and experience in daily life.
- Knowledge, ability, and skills: having various religious, cultural, and believe experiences agree with Blitar culture.
- Knowledge about values, morals, and ethics: spiritual life has underlined this life.

2. Methods

The purpose of this research was to describe the effect of local wisdom value to the Blitar Kartika Rukmi bridal make-up participant entrepreneurship. The method used phenomenology which focused on the subject of research's experiences and took the conclusion from it. The subject of this research consisted of 6 participants who had followed the training of Blitar Kartika Rukmi and had been an entrepreneur. The researcher used the unstructured form to interview the participant and he had followed the subjects' activity. The taken data were grouped into several themes and took a conclusion from them. The local wisdom of bridal makeup 'Blitar Kartika Rukmi' is based on the history and culture of Blitar society. The way of 'Blitar Kartika Rukmi' make-up and dressed are full of philosophy values. Through its make-up, dressed, and wedding ceremonial, bridal makeup 'Blitar Kartika Rukmi' can show its local wisdom.

3. Results and Discussion

Local wisdom toBlitar Kartika Rukmi Every region has their own uniqueness in their bridal make-up which based on history, philosophy, and culture. Blitar which is from Majapahitan region, is rich in noble culture. The richness of full noble culture was manifested in the form of bridal makeup 'Blitar Kartika Rukmi'. The founder of this makeup creates it based on the Blitar history excavation which full of local wisdom righteousness. The collected data which was processed into information then becoming knowledge had shaped the wisdom. The participant would understand the knowledge and make it useful for their life. The meaning of knowledge shaped wisdom that underlay this life. The local wisdom of 'Blitar Kartika Rukmi' was seen from the way of a wedding took the make-up, dressed, and the process of the wedding itself. 'Blitar Kartika Rukmi' make-up the interesting part of 'Blitar Kartika Rukmi' make-up was on its hair bun. The name of Blitar bridal hair bun was Luwing Cinandi. The shape of this hair bun resembled centipede. Luwing Cinandi hair bun had Blitar women meaning as smart stolid intellect women and good in earning money, like a centipede (in Blitar it is called Luwing). In Luwing Cinandi bun, there was jasmine twisted on it. The meaning of jasmine flower in the bun was a thousand of flower series. In the middle of the hair bun, there was jewellery that resembled small turtle-dove. The name of the jewellery was Kutut Kinasih that symbolized of love. The philosophy was about a pair of bride and groom who loved each other in no matter condition.

Figure 1: Luwing Cinandi

The bridal 'Blitar Kartika Rukmi' dress the Rukmi Kebaya was made of green velvet fabric with gold thread embroidery in it. Green color symbolized the Blitar land prosperity and gold thread symbolize glory. While Jarit or the fabric that was used as the sarong of the kebaya was kawungwulanpurnama. The color of this fabric was golden green. The specific part of the bridal dress was in the middle of the jarit which had two small turtle-dove birds painting which perched on a lotus flower. The philosophy of this painting was about a couple of brides and groom/ husband and wife should be loyal and full of love in having marriage in sad, sorrow, and happy together like the lotus flower who stayed alive even it grew on a mud, it grew in smile, fertile and flowering to stay alive.

Local Wisdom Promote Entrepreneurship: The success of Blitar Kartika Rukmi make-up artists was influenced by the process of learning that they had in the past. A good learning process had an impact on the mastery of knowledge and skill that had been taught. The learning process was not only to transfer knowledge but also in establishing values or attitudes to the participant's students. The establishment of values and attitude to the bridal make-up was done in the material presentation by explaining every meaning of the make-up, dress, and accessory that were used in the bridal makeup. Blitar Kartika Rukmi was an original Blitar regency bridal make-up which was evolved from local culture value. The conducted learning was a knowledge transfer about the values, morals, ethics, and admiration to the ancestor, spiritual act and nature (Kanhadilok & Watts, 2013). Through the understanding of Blitar Kartika Rukmi bridal, it was hoped that make-up artists were able to apply the values inside the wedding and able to conduct them in their profession and life. Wisdom was an ability to see in every act and evaluate it in a long-term. The students in non-formal education hopefully could conduct a lifetime learning in fostering their profession. Lifetime learning according to Singh, (2015) had a multifaceted character with its relation to the economic purpose, social, and wider and various personal. Knowledge transferring to the Blitar regency make-up artists did not happen in the class only, but also in every professional organization.

The function of the professional organization was very important in elevating knowledge and entrepreneurship. Poell & Krog (2016) explained that there were several learning phases in the organization, and it had three processes; (1) main work process which gave the people in the organization many chances to develop; (2) Human Resource Management process which career planning and work skill were the keys ideas; and (3) Human Resource Development process, which explicitly focused on learning. Profession organization also had functioned as a place for shaping partnership between members. Shaping partnership meant giving hopes to the member by giving information to each member about what happened in business today and getting involved in strategic planning (Izzo, 2001) Organization gave a strong influence in transferring knowledge and developing innovative ability (Rhodes, Hung, Lok, Lien, & Wu, 2008). People involved in community organizations gained valuable learning through experiences ranging from collective-decision making to community census, and from participatory budgeting to policy development and a better place if the members were engaged in significant learning (Mündel & Schugurensky, 2008). The competencies

of make-up artists were the result from their experience and knowledge. The experience was knowledge of act that was accumulated during the make-up artists practiced their make-up (Fischer, 2002).

The competencies consisted of two competencies the first was basic competency which comprised self-control and communication, and the second was global competency which comprised three issues; attitude, orientation, and interpersonal skill (Berdrow & Evers, 2014). An educator interpersonal skill gave a strong influence to the succeed of the participant. Communication skill in and outside the educator's teaching was very influence to elevate the competency, attitude, and ability to do entrepreneurship. Berdrow & Evers, (2014) explained that there were three realities in 21st-century global entrepreneurship, such as (1) knowledge in the job was motivated and done by technology, (2) personal and interpersonal competency were needed to make an effective activity; and (3) work was done through cross-cultural. The education for Blitar Kartika Rukmi had correlated and connected between the bridal make-up working environment with the other working environment. Pavlova, (2009) explained that there was a relationship between those three components. The relationship was learning for work, the relationship between knowledge and job, learning about work, the relationship between the environment and its condition, and understanding the nature of work, the relationship between social culture, economy, and politic pressure related to the job. Those three components became the focus of vocational learning. Pavlova also explained that the result of vocational learning was the ability in demonstrating the relationship between job and main competencies in various situation, positive attitude with various kinds of jobs and each individual characteristic, and the entrepreneurship skill.

Figure 2: Wedding Dress "Blitar Kartika Rukmi"

(Source: Anik W)

The qualification in non-formal education was done in three ways; (1) being able to recognize someone achievement matched with the predefined standard, (2) relating an individual study achievement with the needed skill and the job standard which had been decided in industrial or certain economy sector or vocational qualification, and (3) organizing systematic work frame that supported the use of study achievement, standard decision, curriculum, and assessment (Yang, 2015). Assessment in vocational education used criterion based assessment. The assessment of bridal make-up Blitar Kartika Rukmi had used competencies based assessment and work practice. The assessment for Blitar Kartika Rukmi was reviewed based on UNESCO recommendation for vocational education to show how it reached the standard. This conformity proved that the evaluation had been a part of the learning process, students' performance was evaluated by considering the students' participation, interest, and attitude. The students played an active role in the assessment for their progress and the assessment was done ongoing basis (UNESCO, 2001). In vocational education, especially traditional bridal make-up, the teacher should emphasize values, philosophy, competency, and attitude. The planting of philosophy value in bridal make-up was expected to cultivate a professional bridal make-up artists' attitude who could elevate their ability.

4. Conclusion

Blitar Kartika Rukmi bridal make-up was a traditional bridal make-up which was extracted from local values. The transfer of knowledge of Blitar Kartika Rukmi on vocational education was done by planting the wisdom values. The wisdom taught in this bridal make-up had shaped the participants' attitude in doing their job. The succeed of Blitar Kartika Rukmi bridal make-up artists in doing entrepreneurship was very influenced by the education process. The transfer of knowledge in Blitar Kartika Rukmi education did not focus only in knowledge and skill but also through the planting of wisdom values. The understanding of philosophy values in Blitar Kartika Rukmi was able to take part in the participant as a professional make-up artist who had competitiveness, innovative, and creative.

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Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power'', Tanah Papua as Specific Case

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Abstract: The article, Prestige and Powers of "The World of Big Power'', Tanah Papua as Specific Case, the author intends for Subtopic to two and at the same time can also to accommodate the third problem of formulation being raised in dissertation entitled: " Re-Roadmap of the Papuan in State of Papua Courant West : "A Peaceful Solution Recovering of Identity". That is by treading Returning Roadmap, referring to Unilateral Declaration of Independence/UDI of the Papua Nation and the Federal Republic of West Papua/NRFPB on October 19, 2011. The study describes in five main topics, namely, (1) Defining "Hidden Structure" in Melanesian-Papua Social Cultural highlighting Papuanistiecs and Melanesianology; (2) Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power'', Tanah Papua as Specific Case, reveals how the influence of "The Giant Powers" to the problem of Papua; (3) Federalism in Indonesia revealing Melanesian-Papua in Tanah Papua as Special Case versus the Unitary Republic of Indonesia; (4) Constitution vis-à-vis Constitution illustrates the philosophical correlation among Indonesian constitution 1945 versus Papua constitution 1999; (5) Unilateral Declaration/UDI of the Papua Nation and NRFPB on October 19, 2011. The background of the study is based on two keys of Morgenthou thoughts: First, Morgenthou (2012) confirmed that, during the 17 years from 1945 to 1962, the process to Indonesia-nizing the Papuans are generally still in the stage of seeding while growing only in some urban areas and the government center. Awareness to be Indonesian-ness was yet to reach all areas of Papua. Morgenthou (2012) that the presence of all Indonesia's past greatly influenced the policies and the approach taken by both the Dutch and Indonesian government through the nationalist's initiators role at that time. Second, study of LIPI in 2007 (Soewarsono, ed.) is still questions to the Indonesian-ness of Papuans reinforces the view of Morgenthou (2012), which states that the process to Indonesian-ness among Papuans still weak. Morgenthou concluded that, in fact, to understand the history of Papua will become a basic reference for the government seek and find out the right way and dignified in overcoming the issues of Papua, though on the other hand George Junus Aditjondro, 1999 clamming, the Government and Important People of Indonesia has curled the history of Papua which by the Papuans wanting to be straightened out: "This is the dark history of Papua in Indonesian Historiography". Thoughts of Morgenthou strengthens the authors thought that the various problems occurred in Papua, especially the facts involve "Merdeka Papua". Referring to the failure of Indonesia-nizing of the Papuans, it appears that it is not necessary regrettable because in fact, they are different by nature or in the growth process since in the hands of Dutch colonial control of the Dutch East Indies (for Papua 1826-1949-1962). Precisely when indecision of the President of Indonesia to the case of Papua was safe step into alternative measures of the Melanesian-Papua themselves must be hacked through, UDI of Papuan Nation and NRFPB on October 19, 2011. The research focuses on studies of literature and interviews by the method of Descriptive Analysis and to assemble the Hidden Structure and Correlation Studies to reflect the relationships between aspects on the basis of Motivation Theory, Theory of Conflict, Theory of Social Change and Theory of Balance and Theory of Realist implied through sub-theories positioned as tools to characterize, recognize, and understanding as well as tools to analyze (dissect) the problems issues to be raised in this written work. In connection with this, the author is improving the nature of Hidden Structure as Grand Theory. Formulations of the problems might be: (1). How to understand the present of the Melanesian-Papua in Tanah Papua? (2). May the existence of Papua to be returning to the attention of Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power" for its political status to be reviewed at the UN? (4). Whether, the Melanesian-Papua and the Indonesian in Tanah Papua can together according to the federalist order of Melanesian-Papua? (4). How is the condition of Indonesian society and customs of Melanesian-Papua can be brought together to create a bilateral solidarity for the multilateral-beneficial and usefulness?

Keywords: *Declaration, Peace Diplomacy, UN recognition, Papua and Indonesia*

1. Introduction

The title, Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power'', Tanah Papua as Specific Case, is meant Papua as Particular Specific Case in the International foray. The title is intended to address the 3rd formulation of the

problem, namely, "Does the existing of Tanah Papua in Indonesia has become the world's problems then it is up back to the prestige and powers of the great world power which in this case the United States that if the will of fellow Melanesia nations' allied through Peace Diplomacy may a chance to win the recognition of the United Nations (UN)? This premise is important to understand, because it would provide certainty for anyone, especially the Papuans to have a handle on how it should respond to the idealism or ideology of "M"/Merdeka (Freedom) that has lasted so far. Similarly, for sympathizers' parties as well as challenging to get a benchmark of measures reconciliation and settlement are consistent and based on International criteria relating to this. In our expectations presumably the existing settlement may be mutually beneficial to either party's alias, no win-no loose or win-win solution for the opposites. But especially must be understood the role of Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power'' [1] as intended. Discussion of "the prestige and (strength of) powers" here is to mean of the "World Great Powers" relating to social problems due to both direct and indirect influence on the social and environmental good presence on a narrow scale of human in particular and environmental groups as well as large-scale existence of a nation or a country and even globally. As we understood that the Prestige and the "strength" of power on any scale is a result of operations or production originating from a particular source. On a scale of understated, someone who was nicknamed "big-man" or "mighty man" in the community of the Dani tribe in the central highlands of Tanah Papua for example, is not necessarily so, but it is the result of work that has been built with all kinds of effort especially inadequate social group certain human person making capacity as leader, protector, role model, and life support certain groups or communities concerned. So in any modern scale Prestige and Strength Power created as by means of production presented and maintained systematically.

The members who as a follower and who grated can receive a fairly stable pattern well as subordinate or super-ordinate. In a sense there is an emotional connection and relationships for other purposes, for example, the influence of the territorial area or region and so on including because of imperialism even as hard as any experience before that, for example intimacy between the East Timor and Indonesia, Indonesia and the Netherlands, India and United Kingdom, etc. But also of ever happened hostilities in the war, for example, Japan by the United States in World War II was the enemy, but in the present time since the Cold War lasted until the end, Japan is one of the strong US' ally. Other interest is creating a safety belt for the existence of the state; an example of Alaska on the north horizon of the equator related land by Canada is one of the States of the United States although it has nothing to do directly with any land boundary with other state in the United States. Likewise, is also with the Island of Hawaii and North Samoa in Polynesia Northern Pacific Ocean are states of the United States because of certain considerations. Similarly, the State of Panama in Central America protected by the United States in connection with the Panama Canal which is the US property in connecting the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. [2]

In this discussion, the locus and focus specifically on the Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power'' being played by both the United States and the Soviet Union, each with members of allies during the Cold War. Beginning after World War II in this case the United States emerged as the winner once won great prestige and power over the world. According to Wilcox (1945: 943-956) the strength of the most important of which is the holder of the veto right (veto) among five members of the United Nations (UN), which consists of the United States itself, Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union or at present Russia and China previously held by the Nationalist Republic of China which is now called Taiwan. Their voices and influence in the UN are able to

[1]Although, according to Pew, 2013, Research Centre for the People & the Press; http://www.pewresearch.org/showed Prestige and Power of the United States increasingly decline, but in reality in the world until now, the composition of the Prestige and Power of "Strength-Power" (The World) are ranked as: USA (economic well supported by power projection of achieving infantry of medium high prestige); Chinese (strong economic, projection of power lower, although still not necessary); Germany (good economy and major and modern military); French (strong economic and military good); English (capable in military and economic); Brazil (good economy and stock a massive labor); India (a good economy and massive stock of labors) while Japan (strong economically and military well and truly potential).

[2] Data on Panama obtained directly from the experience of the Maritime Sailors Mr. Zadrack Taime trip as outlined in his Autobiography entitled Aku dan Kapal Ku: Dari Danau Sentani Menuju Samedera Luas (Me and My Ship: From Sentani Lake to the Big Ocean), 2014: 90-91.

cancel or accept any decision which is generated in this World Body. And, this is the reality of great power over the world. Although there are 5 members of veto as mentioned before, but it can be said the United States is superior among the others in terms of economic power, military and international politics because it would hook comradeship ally or sides in this case with the UK and France, while Russia certainly just took People Rupublic of China (PRC). Rightly so, although France sometimes not always obedient as the Great Britain did, for example in terms of sentencing embargo against one or several countries in the Middle East for example, on the subject of nuclear weapons, France does not even come entirely. Throughout can be recorded, with the prestige and power which was obtained, the United States also has been sacrificed various parties, including this specifics, that of the nation of Papua in Tanah Papua. In this case as been understood, the Papua fighters for "M"/Merdeka Papua, that the United States has used Tanah Papua as a pledge to curb communism by persuading Sukarno and then Indonesia can be freely triumphed in Papua while on the other hand also at the same time ejecting the Netherlands which was one of the thick member of Allied Forces (Allied Powers) out of Tanah Papua in 1962 and then handed over to UNTEA-UN, further on May 1, 1963 submission forwarded to the Government of Indonesia. So, began what is called "jalan sengsara (the miserable) Papua" rather than "jalan sejarah (the history of) Papua", since then. As alleged, the United States since that applies deaf and blind and completely ambivalent about the fate of the nation of Papua of Tanah Papua.

Tempers, Tanah Papua which although different interest because of international interest played by the United States in the Cold War accept the fact of being integrated part of or rather to utter invaded and annexed with in the Republic of Indonesia/NKRI. Of course was reinforced by the subterfuge of political horse-trading which called Bunker's (US Ambassador to UN in 1962) Plan as a forerunner to the New York Agreement (NYA) 1962, launched by the UN. Carelessly, as inferred by Drooglever (2005) of the Institute of History of the Netherlands based on the results of interviews with former members of the DMP, that the NYA applied far from fair conscience of humanity, full of intimidating, contrary to human rights, including not comply with the provisions of the NYA intended or in general contrary to the relevant provisions of the UN Charter 1945 and the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948. Which is referred to as the title of the book "Een Daad van Vije Keuze de Papoea's van Westelijk New Guinea en de Grenzen van het zelfbeshikkings recht (The Papuans of Western New Guinea and the limitations of the right to self-determination)." Well is the prestige and power earned by the United States since the end of World War II until the post of Cold War to the fall of the Soviet Union, apparently, did not constitute any dignity attempt to restore the nation of Papua and Tanah Papua in the position and status of its original in 1962 as the nation and territory entitled to an independent and sovereign and self-governing as Agreements and Decisions of the South Pacific Commission (SPC), the R-Day 1947 in Canberra[3] so widely believed among the Papuans, especially the bureaucrats of the era of Ex-Gouvernement van Nederlands Nieuw Guinea (Government of the Netherland New Guinea) as noted by A. Mampioper in his book (1993) entitled "Jayapura, Ketika Perang Pacific (Jayapura, During the Pacific War)" and (1993) "Samudera Pasifik dalam Strategi Pertahanan dan Keamanan (The Pacific Ocean in Strategy of Defense and Security)". According to this author, such an understanding should be appointed to look at the fairness of acts and voyage of the Papua Nation so far and achievement in the future. How far these possibilities occurred, let us search the following further discussion.

Formulation of the problems: Formulation of the problems of this study in the form of answers to some fundamental questions follows: (1) How to understand the present Melanesian-Papua inhabiting the Tanah Papua? (2) Whether, the Melanesian- Papua and Indonesian people who inhabit the Tanah Papua can be together according to the federalist order of Melanesian-Papua? (3). Whether, the existing of Papua in Indonesia has become the world's problems? (4). How customary conditions that existed at the Indonesian and the Papuans met through the negotiation of a futurity of peace and dignity in a 2000s version of Round Table Conference (RTC), to a peaceful and dignified solution (recognition of sovereignty of West Papua) anyway? The answer to the questions intended above, will appear in the exposure of the 5 main topics. Each of the main topics titled (1) "Hidden Structure [hɪdən strʌktʊər]" in the Socio-Cultural Meaning of Melanesian-Papua highlights Papuanistics and Melanesianology; (2) Prestige and Power explained how the influence of

[3] The South Pacific Commission in 1947 assembled the Canberra Agreement, two years before the Round Table Conference (RTC) held in The Hague, Netherlands in 1949 set the Sovereignty and State of Indonesia (RIS) which on same time Papua granted Special Autonomy status of Gouvernement van Nederlands Nieuw Guinea.

"the world big powers'' to the problem of Papua; (3) Federalism in Indonesia reveal Special Specific Cases of Papuans Melanesian inhabiting Tanah Papua versus the unitary Republic of Indonesia (NKRI); (4) Constitution vis-à-vis Constitution describes the philosophical correlation between Indonesian constitution 1945 versus Papua constitution 1999; (5) Declaration of Unilateral Independence (UDI) October 19, 2011, on independence of the nation of Melanesian-Papuan inhabiting Tanah Papua and the Federal Republic of West Papua (NFRPB) on a Roadmap Turning as a path back toward Papua Politics Manifest October 19, 1961 and the Declaration of December 1, 1961 to address the impasse diplomatic and political communication as well as the tendency of ethnic cleansing (extinction of ethnic) of Melanesian-Papua people. According to 2010 Census data, the number of indigenous people of Melanesia just 570,000 or 30%, 2 million or 70% more are migrants, alias in solidarity with Indonesia Melanesian-Papuans lost their lives as were killed 546.126 (Elmslie Jim, 2010 in Selangkah Magazine). "Vanuatu got there first and it was Laura's father, as Prime Minister, who pledged not to abandon West Papua or the Kanak of New Caledonia," he said.

Writing purposes: This research aims to explain "identity" of Melanesian-Papua who is inhabiting Tanah Papua through followings topics relating:

- The existence of Papuans as part of Melanesia.
- Present Papuans in the NKRI.
- The role of prestige and powers of "World Great Powers''.
- Basic Ideology of Melanesian-Papua versus Basic Ideology of Indonesia.
- The step of Re-roadmap of UDI West Papua and its implications.

Benefits: The benefits of this research are thus:

- In order for universities across Indonesia has a responsibility to educate students to be able to live together in diversity and is able to give a guarantee of life for religion, ethnicity and culture of others. The understanding to Papua-being and Indonesia's in Tanah Papua would not by Papuan only but also of Indonesian citizens in general through the campus. To that end, the Cendrawasih University (Uncen) can take on the role of dedication for its existence.
- That there are the recognition and understanding of the existence and identity as well as the background of ideological and philosophical-of Melanesian-Papua.
- In order to create a peaceful and prosperous life, mutual respect among the population in Tanah Papua with the advanced ways of dignity and human rights.
- In order to create a genuine assessment that should be highlighted instead of right or wrong is my country but should put forward right is right-wrong is not right but wrong.
- To be comprehensible for the creation of a peaceful and dignified way for both sides, Papua and Indonesia, as a neighboring nation to change of the status would not weakening or acts of separatism but it is a natural thing in terms of the aspects of feasibility.

Scope: This study focuses on the Nation People of Papuan in being with the Indonesian people, because the process of international interest and for which have undergone an uphill battle. After 50 years of being in a range of pressures and uncertain position in the midst of silencing and halted diplomacy, dialogue and negotiation as well as the threat of ethnic extinction, Nation People of Papuan declare the UDI of the Nation of Papua in West Papua and NFRPB on October 19, 2011; and is now undergoing various efforts towards the world recognition as well as all the implications of its effect on the lives of all citizens in Tanah Papua (acknowledge the latest global in the Pacific of Melanesian Spearhead Group/MSG and the Pacific Island Forum/PIF: Indonesia accepted as Associate Member instead Papua accepted as Observer).

2. Literature Review

Regarding prestige and power, Cheng et al. (2014) show, there are really two ways to climb up the social rank to gain leadership and impressive appearance of others (ed. the other party) with the skill or power (ed. strength) through basic domination. By measuring the level of influence and visual attention, we find that people (ed. the parties) are subject to and easily see the leaders of prestigious and dominating (ed. they who are dominated by). In connection with the prestige and dominance (ed. power) is seen and recognized as a sign of leadership, which shows that people tend to prefer the dominant leader with prestige. Such fact may

help explain why many business and political leaders are successful so aggressive with various challenging matters. In this regard, for example, the late US President John F. Kennedy and the late President Sukarno in the 1960s even Hitler with Nazi Germany in his time or beforehand Napoleon Bonaparte in France. Meanwhile, earlier on the same topic concerns the United States, with the underlying theories about the power elite or the well-known rule of the world. According to Mills (1956) the governing elites gain power through three areas of membership, namely (1) the highest political leaders, including the president and several key cabinet members and advisors nearby; (2) The owners and directors of large companies; and (3) military high-ranking, which is part of a close-knit group. It also said that, although these people are a close-knit group, they are not part of the conspiracy that secretly manipulates the events of their own interests in the manner of selfish.

Furthermore, it is said, for the majority of the elite to respect civil liberties, following established constitutional principles, and operates in an open and peaceful, away from dictatorship, does not depend on terror, the secret police, or arrest in the middle of the night to get the road (ed. secret informed). And so it was not supposed to be so, as it really is. Membership is also not covered, although many members have enjoyed power in life-based on their existence primarily because they were born into a prominent family. However, those who work hard usually enjoy more luck, and showed maturity and a greater willingness to adopt the values of the elite which allows it to work in the higher circles although they start from the bottom, in a sense not because of derivatives alone. Furthermore, also is added that, the elite force usually comes from repression or legacy basically derived from the highest position control in the hierarchy of politics and business and of values and shared belief in the Strength and the Politics Power. In this regard politics as an activity exploited to seek and maintain power in society. So what is meant by power and strength (authority) generally accepted as the ability to influence others to think and act according to the will that affects, and are seen as the interaction between those who affect to the affected parties.

Furthermore, that power is seen as a symptom that is always present in the political process, but there is no agreement on the meaning of power among political scientists. According to Gracia (2009), there are various opinions advocating abandoning the concept of power because it is vague and emotional connotations, but as usual to sound, politics without power is like religion without morality. Paramitha (idem) appoint, there is an interesting effort has been made to measure the ability or capability of the concept of power. One of the international political scientists named Ray S. Cline. In connection with this, Cline was able to put forward method of power effective. Scientifically, it has developed a simple formula that can not be called as a measure of "exact" to the power, but it can be justified in quantification. The formula that successfully made pleased with this, namely: In the repertory of political science according to Ramlan (1992: 57) there are a number of concepts related to power; such influence, persuasion, manipulation, coercion (threats by demonstration of power), force (the use of physical pressure) and authority. In connection with the association of the political forces, we can conclude that there can be no force - in any case that is not only political - in the absence of power. So the discussion of political forces, first of all we need to elaborate on the concept of power.

Pp = (C+E+M) x (S+W)
Description:
Pp = Perception of power,
C = Critical mass: population and area,
E = Economy Capability,
M = Military Capability,
S = Strategic objectives,
W = Will/desire to achieve national goals.

Paradigm: What is meant by a great power here is a sovereign state that is recognized as having the ability to directly influence on a global scale. Typical big power has military and economic power, and power influence (strength impact) at the level of global diplomatic, which could cause the power of the medium or small force to consider the opinion of the big powers' before taking action on their own. The Theory of International Relations has been suggested that the status of big power can be characterized in power capabilities, spatial aspects and dimensions of status. As mentioned by Fueter (1922), Vesna (2002) and Howard (2008),

sometimes the great power status was officially recognized in conferences such as the Congress of Vienna or international structures like the UN Security Council. At that knowledge, as according to Paul et al. (2005: 59), "Great+power" Balance of Power Accordingly, the great powers after the Cold War are Britain, China, France, Germany, Japan, Russia, and the United States (of America). At the same time, the informal status of great power can be recognized and balanced in forums such: "the G7" or "the G8", etc. The term "great power" by Webster (1931: 307) was first used to represent the most important force in Europe during the post-Napoleon (French, 1815-1848). In the sense of "the Super Powers" that time, was "Concert of Europe" and claimed the right to enforce collective peace treaty of post-war. The formalization of the division between the small powers according to Toje (2010) even the European Union included, and that the great power has been acknowledged since the case of the signing of the Chaumont Treaty 1814[4]. Since then, the international power balance has shifted a number of times, most dramatically during World War I (1909-1914) and World War II (1942-1945). As many countries are widely regarded as a great power, there is no definitive list of it. In the literature, the alternative term to great power as a world power or major strength, while going as this term may also interchangeable with "super power country (superpower state)".

Characteristics: There are no specified characteristics or determined from what in reality so-called "great power". Characteristics of the "great power" is often treated as an empirical sense which is clearly how the judge. But according to Waltz (1979: 131) on this complicated approach has the disadvantage that because it is very subjectivity. As a result, there is an attempt to bring down some common criteria for lift-up certain important elements as the status of the so-called "great power". Early writings on this subject therefore tend to judge the state with realist criteria, as revealed by the historian Taylor (1954) when noted that "the great power test is a test of power for the war", meaning "Fight for Peace". Then expand this thesis by trying to determine the overall strength in terms of military, economic, and political capacity. As noted, the World War II ended, Japan achieved an increase of rebuilding from the ruins mainly due to the fallout from the US atomic bomb that destroyed-bullion two main cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Japan's new constitution in 1947 allowing democracy for all citizens in this regard include women whom before World War II were not given the right to vote and the opportunity to exercise their rights. Soldiers or Armed Forces in the same constitution is not enforced, but was replaced by civil defence forces (Manchester William, 1993, Post-war Japan https://en. wikipedia.org/wiki /Postwar_Japan).

Japan was occupied by the Allied Powers until 28 April 1952. During the period of the occupation, Japan was changed to a democratic state. By the enforcement of the Constitution of Japan on 3 May 1947, the Empire of Japan was dissolved. Democratic politics: the abolition of the secret police in October 1945, the participation of women in politics in April 1946, the Fundamental Law of Education, 1947, and so on. Pre-war Japanese politicians (former empire) were convicted in the Tokyo Trial. But the supreme politician Emperor Hirohito was not convicted, and was enthroned to the emperor of the new state. After the death of seven war criminals, some of those convicted in the Tokyo Trial were restored to political positions. The reactionary wave is called the "reverse course", considered to be an effect of the Cold War. In this way, Post-war Japan started under the nuclear umbrella of the United States. Furthermore, Kenneth Waltz (idem) as the founder of the theory of Neorealist states that international relations use a set of five criteria to determine the "great power" is equal to population and area; lasting sources of power (immortal resources); the ability of the economy (economic capacity); political stability and politics competence; as well as military power (military force), see the formulation of Ray S. Cline in 3.1.1. Prestige and Power, shown above. According to that, Vesna (idem) states that the criteria on the main points mentioned before, once again formulated into only three main form of power capability (ability of power), spatial aspects, and status (rank).

Dimensions of Power: As mentioned above, for many (people), the ability of the power is the only criterion. Even under more extensive tests, the force is a vital aspect. This aspect has been tested and accepted in many respects although it is not completely clear. This is because need to be approached with a different concept of great power, with the conceptualization of the world situation, of multi-polarity for an extraordinary pattern

[4] Chaumont agreement is a series of separate agreements but identically worded signed between the Austrian Empire, Kingdom of Prussia, the Russian Empire and the United Kingdom on 1 March 1814, although the actual battle recently took place on March 9 or 19. The agreement was intended to draw power of the Sixth Coalition into a close alliance in this case the French rejected the peace terms offered. Then each party agreed to put 150,000 troops in the field to ensure European peace against France aggression for twenty years.

of hegemony. In his essay titled, "France Diplomacy in Period of Post-war" (1960: 204) Jean-Baptiste Duroselle who is also a historian, talked about the concept of multi-polarity, that, "A great power is one thing which is able to maintain the independence of its own against the other single power. Furthermore, according to Duroselle (1962) similarly, all countries have geographic coverage, interest, action, or power projected. This is an important factor in distinguishing the great power of regional powers with the definition of the scope of the regional powers is limited to its territory. Also suggests that the great powers should possess real influence in the sense of covering the entire scope of the existing international system. Toynbee (1926), for example, observed that "great powers can be defined as a political force exerting the effect of co-extensive (extra extents) with the widest range of communities in which it operates. In Great Power stated that the 'world power' is because Western Community has now become "world-wide (the vast world)". Richard J Stoll (1989) has suggested that the great powers should have the capacity to engage in extra-regional affairs, and conversely that the great powers should have extra-regional interests, which are two propositions that are often closely linked.

Dimensions of Status: Formal or informal recognition of the status of the magnitude-nation force also becomes the criteria for being a great power. As noted by the political scientist Modelski (1972: 141) stating that "big power status with strong conditions sometimes confusing ....; did infect evolution from the role played by the countries of powerful military in the previous period. But the power system also great instituted strong position of the state, including rights and obligations." This approach limits the analysis to the post-Congress of Vienna (September 1814 till June 1815), about the great power that was first formally recognized. Vesna (idem) assess, in the absence of formal measures such as recognition, it has been suggested that the status of great power can arise by implication, namely by assessing the nature of a country's relationship with other major powers. While Domke (1989) said a further option is to check the state's willingness to act as a great power. As a nation, rarely will claim that he acted like that, it usually requires a retrospective examination of state behavior. Consequently, it is of limited use in establishing the nature of contemporary power, at least without subjective observation exercise. Other important criteria throughout history are that great power must have enough influence to be included in discussions of political and diplomatic questions daily, and have an influence on the final result of the resolution. Historically, when the great political questions were addressed, some major powers met to discuss it. Before the era of groups such as the UN, the meeting participants named unofficially, but decided based on their great power status. This is a conference that set questions based on events of great historical importance. It is possible and can mean deciding political resolution of various geographical and nationalist claims after a major conflict, or other contexts, especially the post-war. [5] There are several historical conferences and agreements that display this pattern, such as the Congress of Vienna (1815), the Congress of Berlin (1884), the Treaty of Versailles (1919) and the Treaty of Westphalia (1946), which redrew the map of Europe.

Description: About this subchapter, let us understand the linkages of barrage the Prestige and Great Powers of the World and the conditions under which the West Papua unavoidable in a broad conspiracy as follows.

Conspiracy of Interests: Actually been since before and after World War II, the world's attention directed to the strategic position of West Papua, especially Japan and Germany to paralyze Australia in order to master the Pacific although the main enemy is the United States. For this purpose, as is shown in Flassy-Tuhuleruw (ed. 2013: 32), Japan and Germany have implemented various strategic activities in Manokwari, Nabire and Sentani-Hollandia and then in a situation of World War II war facilities directly used for example a cotton plantation in Kemiri Sentani or Hollandia Drum was changed into a runway of fighter, and so on. In regard to Indonesia and the Netherlands, West Papua after the Round Table Conference in The Hague 1949, received a special status as a privileged position which is regulated under provincial autonomy of Gouvernement van Nederland Nieuw Guinea immediately after the announced of the RIS State by the Government of the Netherlands. Similarly, as shown by Mampioper (1972), even a year earlier, in 1948, in Sydney Australia have also ongoing conference of the South Pacific Commission (SPC) in its decision, among others, will provide

[5] In comparison we do understand the experience of West Papua from the involving of South Pacific Commission in 1947 until the Melanesian Spearhead Group and the Pacific Island Forum in the decade of 2000 to 2020.

opportunity of Self Government (Self-governing) for the nations and colonies in the South Pacific, in this case including the Netherlands New Guinea or now known as Tanah Papua. SPC members was 6 countries which had colonies in the South Pacific including Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Britain, France and of course also the United States.

In a sense, in a position as the Prestige and Strength of the World, the United States very much understands Tanah Papua. On the spirit of the hearing of SPC intended, the Netherlands boost the development of Papuans in West New Guinea and within 10 years was evident preparation of the country for the Free and Sovereign became Own Country as promised by the Netherlands (member of SPC) will take place in 1970, including the program of Papoeanizering (Papuanizing) or empowerment of the Papuans. [6] From the United States regardless of good faith on the SPC, 1948[7], since from 1959 to 1962 few people in the United States government desirous that the Dutch handed the colony of West New Guinea (West Papua) to Indonesia but members of the United Nations cannot legally buy, sell, or trade in people. On signs the US are actually in violation of Article 100 of the UN Charter is however not ignored, then by understanding the UN General Assembly resolution number 448 of 1950[8], Dutch legally recognizes that West Papua is not their territory but it is territory of not-self government which therefore the Netherlands shall be subject to Article 73 of the UN Charter [9] contains a statement about "Trusty Territory" or "The None Self Government Territory". Under the UN Charter, the Netherlands only can take two ways, namely left West Papua and replaced by Indonesia: a) If the West Papua became a member of the United Nations (UN) and then (UN) asked Indonesia is to take care. b) If the General Assembly under Article 75 to 85 of the UN Charter, namely the International Trusteeship System to take over the responsibility of West Papua by asking Indonesia acting as the attorney of the UN to meet the requirements of Article 76 of the UN Charter.

Responding to the will and the submission of the Netherlands to the United Nations, as reported [http://wpik.org/Src/WNGC_res00.html], The New Guinea Council had launched The 1962 West Papuan National Statement "New Guinea Council of Advisory Note Concerning the use of the right to self-determination" containing among others number. V a declared: "Administration by Indonesia is rejected, because in the New Guinea issue Indonesia is the claiming party and therefore is not neutral. Consequently, Indonesia will not enable the Papuan people to exercise its right to self-determination in freedom". However, less or even not received any attention of the United Nations (Great Grand Power), then until recently was wracked West Papua suffering under the option "b" because it does not mean comply with Articles 75 to 78 of the UN itself Charter. More specifically, in this case, either the trusteeship or the extension of the UN's hand Indonesia and the United Nations itself did not comply with Article 76 of the Charter intended. With the 'New York Agreement' cannot be arbitrarily traded West Papua. This agreement requires the General Assembly is legally responsible for West Papua under Articles 75-85 of the UN Charter. Reasons which also make the Security Council's five permanent members (the Security Council) are responsible for West Papua under Article 85-91 of the UN Charter as a member of Trusteeship Council (Board of Trustees). [10]

Colony and Trusty Territory: Complementing the knowledge of West Papua as Trusty Territory very closely with what is called Colony then need to be given some explanation of what is intended. Colony is "a political territory controlled by a distant country". The area concerned and its people are under the administrative control of foreign politics.[11] In terms of the new world, a colony as such is a non-self-government territory

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6 This is the time of "Eden" for the nation of Papua on this part of the earth, enjoying fiscal and its own currency, stamps and seals of itself, migration policy and customs of itself, its own flag, own anthem, and that the main price is oneself identity as "nation of Papua".

7 The series of stories about West Papua pleased with this can be followed at the UN summary of Administrative History (-Notice- If the United Nations renames the file again, this is a copy of it ag-059 UNTEA.pdf).

8 The UN Resolution no. 448 1950 was authorizing Netherlands New Guinea (West Papua) as The Non Self Governing Territory to become Responsibilities of the UN Commission of Decolonization (24th Committee of the UN).

9 In the complete data, see Appendix I, page UN Charter and Annex II Statement of Papua Council on page 65.

10 On developments in Australia's past there was even a petition was sent to Canberra in May 2015 and asked the Australian government to fulfill its legal obligations by placing the 1752 General Assembly resolution on the agenda Trusteeship Council. All Australians are encouraged to download, sign or collect signatures as described in the petition.

11 Meanwhile, according to Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia: In politics and history of the colony a territory is under the direct political control of the different countries (foreign) from its own territory. In ancient times the city-state colonies are often found as the colony itself. Some colonies were historically the state, while the others are areas with no certainty of state from the very beginning of their

(non-self-governing territories), which is also to externally obtain UN membership even though the administration is governed by the Occupied State or Foreign Country as affirmation of the law according to Chapter XI of the UN Charter.[12] People of Papua and the Country of West Papua in this case be subject to the claims of the Dutch Colonial in the 19th century under the nominal rule of the Netherlands until the United Nations control of the colony in October 1962 and on May 1, 1963 transferred to Indonesia as a member of the United Nations. Colonization of the United Nations appeared to have lasted for over fifty years (more half a century) which according to the Papuans (Wonda, 2005) is full of terror and halted of right to vote, the right to assemble, and the right to a decent life. In this understanding, people of Papua and the Country of West Papua are under an administrator of the UN option, namely Indonesia. [13]

This is the "hidden" of the contents of the text contained in article 12 of the Charter (or Constitution) of the UN, which is a colony that has been tied up by the United Nations and be the burden of legal responsibility. Is one type of "trust territory" referred to the UN colonies predetermined execution the administration under Article 85 and Chapter XII of the UN Charter in accordance with Article 77 section 1 (c). West Papua to became trust territory of the UN when the General Assembly assembles 1752 (XVII) resolution approved the occupation of the United Nations and the administration of West New Guinea (West Papua), as contained in Article 85 of the UN Charter which allows the General Assembly to conduct affairs transferred to members of the UN in this case Indonesia. In that regard, had held Communiqué of Rome in 1969 between the Netherlands, Indonesia, the United States and the Asian Development Bank on the development of Papua for 25 years, for which it was formed Irian Jaya Joint Development Foundation (IJDF), which therefore Dr. Thomas Wapai Wanggai sued in 1988. [14]

Drama Chronology De 'L'homme Par 'L'homme De Du Situons: In conjunction with the case of West Papua, one should shock if acknowledge Martin Luther King, the legendary of equality skin color in the United States, by saying: "Man's inhumanity to man is not only perpetrated by the vitriolic actions of those who are bad, it is also perpetrated by vitiating inaction of those who are good." Humanitarian drama de 'l'homme par' l'homme de du situons (savagery of humans by humans) is thus carried out by the United Nations to West Papua on the process described above which is certainly not devoid of knowledge of the Prestige and the Great Powers at least so understood by the Papuans. According to Summary of the UN Administration History (UN Historical File; ag-059 UNTEA.pdf Google Translate for Business: Translator Toolkit Website Translator Global Market Finder) "humanitarian drama" referred to, took place as follows: Sep 1958 - Dutch Labour Party proposed that West Papua by the UN translate into "trusty territory". Jan 1959 - US Ambassador Howard Jones appointed the United Nations as Trusteeship for West Papua as a good solution. May 1959 - Councillor John Henderson at the US Embassy in Jakarta shown the details of the scheme which is illegal to use by the UN as the Trust to acquire Indonesia (ed. so that Sukarno did not become communists and the attractiveness of natural resources in the form of "gold, silver, copper, oil, gas etc.," which otherwise could fall into the hands of America) by trading West Papua. Apr 1961 - Netherlands asked the New Guinea Council to declare in a certain year or date of self-determination (ed. Selected through Papua National Committee produces Manifest Politics October 19, 1961, declared December 1, 1961 to the time of construction in progress to self-determination in 1970), Apr 1961 - Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs recommends use of the UN law of the Trusteeship System to self-determination for West Papua. Apr 1961 - National Security Council/NSC of the US began a campaign to convince President Kennedy to support illegal schemes in West Papua trade like a property. 18 Sep 1961 - United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold (Sweden Diplomat) was 'accidentally' cut down in the tragedy of the plane (ed. The late as OPEC members willing and acting to fix West Papua to the state itself; killed by the conspiracy, then replaced by U Than an Asian diplomat from the State of Burma in order to spare a.o. the street trading cash cow of

existence. Metropolitan country is a country that has colonies. A simple form is found for example a pattern of "silimo" (family village) of Dani society in the central highlands of West Papua which is controlled solely by the head of the clan (not the big-man and the head of the tribe or the father of social somewhat under control of Ondofolo in tribal Sentani).

12 To help mastery, in Annex I, deliberately shown UN Charter referred to in the United Nations.

13 Reports by TAPOL and legal studies at Yale University in 2004 tells about violations of human rights by UN Member namely Indonesia in West Papua. An Application of the Law of Genocide as Control History by UN member in "trusty territory" or a United Nations Trust Territory by its own members.

14 However, surfaced with the Free State of West Melanesia Fourteen-star flag is not supposed to be the State of West Papua Merdeka Morning Star flag (an error history).

West Papua). 26 Sep 1961 – The Netherlands asked the United Nations to make West Papua trusty territory, but the United States and other countries do not support this offer. October 1961 - Dutch community agreement for UN trusteeship.

Feb 1962 - Robert F Kennedy commented on the situation. August 1962 - Report on the New York Agreement of 1962. Sep 1962 - United Nations report on the New York Agreement of 1962. Sep 1962 - Agenda 1962 General Assembly (see the last item). May 1963 - Indonesia is appointed as the trustee of the UN to the administrator after the trust territory until 1973 (ed. But the UN what of complacent or forgotten because the process is still ongoing till now while there was no any adequately act towards the Melanesian-Papuan in West Papua).

Understanding of the Conflicting Behaviour: In 1935 Standard Oil (John Rockefeller) bought 60% of NNGPM (Nederlands Nieuw Guinea Petroleum Maatschapij) who in 1936 discovered that West Papua has a wealth of significant mineral deposits of world stage in the form of gold, silver, copper, etc; but there is no hope that the Netherlands gave Rockefeller a mining license in the Dutch colony (Report of Dr. Dozy, 1939). NNGPM in geological discovery reports never gave the Dutch government who had given permission for its exploration. Japan invaded Papua in 1942, but ultimately failed in 1943-1944. The Dutch came back in 1945 (but already 1943 of NICA). The Ford Foundation began to speak, saying that American companies that must support Sukarno as military controllers (Indonesia) with whom US companies can gain easy access to the wealth of this region. From 1949 onwards, initially Sukarno not wants to give mining licenses for US companies. Cousin of John Rockefeller married John Dulles who was Secretary of State 1953-1959, but when he died his brother Allen Dulles served as CIA director from 1953 to November 1961. In March 1959 is now common knowledge that the Dutch are looking for source of the gold mountain have been observed on the south coast of West New Guinea (ed. by Commodore Carstenz of Sailing Perna 1632). After John Dulles resigned as Foreign Minister in the month of April 1959 while the Netherlands looking for gold mines, interests mines along with Rockefeller and Robert Lovett sound, the Freeport Sulphur taking Forbes Wilson to establish a claim of Freeport in the region of Ertsberg which is the area of "copper deposit" the biggest world class. Influence and contacts of Robert Lovett had throughout the US State Department and US intelligence services advisory wider than the others started to operate since then.

Legalization of Trusts Territory until Today: The UN Charter is legally required to protect the trust territory of UN under Article 76, 87 and 88 (see Appendix I) to the territories referred until to be the same as the other fellow members of the UN as agreed in Article 78 of the Charter. Although the UN decided in 1963 to replace the UN occupation forces with the Indonesian occupation forces, the UN is still required by Article 76 to "promote self-government or independence" and other conditions in West Papua. For the five permanent members of the Security Council (United States, Great Britain, China, France and Russia) which are members of the Trusteeship Council today should still be required to monitor and report the condition of West Papua to the UN every year under Article 87 and 88 to West Papua to be the same with other fellow members of the UN as agreed in Article 78. While the UN, Indonesia and the Netherlands and also the United States does not care and the other difficulty is that nations of fellow Melanesian and Pacific (South) yet again aware that West Papua is still the UN trust territory.

This is because the United States for its own sake as described by the US State Department, compiling trust agreement without mentioning Chapter XII of the UN Charter which in this case is "trust territory". Because, only Chapter XII on Trusteeship system that meant the only means for the United Nations to occupy the colony. With these requirements for the UN to date required for continuing legal duty to protect the people of West Papua from Indonesia and others. It should thus after the UN recognizes the legal capacity and the obligation to do so under the Trusteeship System Chapter XII of the UN Charter. The easiest method to achieve this is for the members of the UN in this community and the nations of Melanesia in order to begin to ask the UN, that "West Papua is the trust territory" but of course also taking into account that due to the passage of time and the process of the struggle for independence that has lasted half a century, so, since 19 October 2011, Papuans have announced UDI of Papua Nation and NRFPB. It seems like that is expected to occur, due to the selection of another form had passed and no longer productive.

General Assembly and Security Council: Both institutions are organs (part) of the UN, defined in Article 3, 4, and 5 of the UN Charter. Usually only the Security Council under Chapter VII, Article 42 and 48 may use UN forces. The exception is Article 85 of the UN Charter which allows the General Assembly to authorize the work of each colony Assembly approved the agreement under the Trusteeship System Article 85 of Chapter XII of the UN Charter. The General Assembly approved the New York Agreement in 1962 by created resolution 1752a of General Assembly (according to Chapter XVII, refer to the 17th session of the General Assembly). In addition, in 1962 the UN troops also occupied West Papua (see: Historical Summary of the UN in 1962, UN Yearbook: 124-128). The problem is that the US and others agreed the expense of West New Guinea to get trade and other relations with the Management of General Board of Indonesia's who stabbed Soekarno from behind in 1965 (the original target of the US with all the treatments and unethical acts against Melanesian- Papuans in West Papua). UN members have selfish motives to make the subject of colonies on Trust System as a means to allow the entry of Indonesian military on the one hand, while on the other UN members do not intend ever to admit choice of the people of West Papua to "determine the fate of its own alias “M/Merdeka (Freedom or Indepndence)".

West Papua is thus a UN trust territory because it is the only way that allowed General Assembly resolution in 1752 pursuant to Chapter XVII of the UN Charter for the deployment of UN troops from Pakistan to occupy the colony of West Papua from 1962 to 1963. The requirements of Chapter VII of the UN Charter suggests that the New York Agreement (NYA) 1962 which being written in accordance with each requirements, including the requirements of the final settlement approved by the UN General Assembly. The NYA 1962 has the shape and pronunciation as well as function as a trust agreement because it is an agreement for the former trusteeship of the UN to accept responsibility for the West New Guinea or West Papua. In case this is the responsibility of the Netherlands and Indonesia to get West Papua in same position with other UN Member in accordance with Article 85 of the UN Charter mentioned above. Materials to compare may be obtained inter alia from: Approval of the General Assembly 442 (Chapter V) of the Somaliland agreement; Statement by the General Assembly in 1479 (Chapter XV) of Somaliland; and Approval of the General Assembly 1752 (Chapter XVII) of West New Guinea.

Act of Free Choice: None of Indonesia on the way in which the so-called "Act of Free Choice" is not recognized by the UN or spelled incorrectly, neither by the UN General Assembly (UNGA) and the International Court of Justice (ICJ). Therefore, there was also no good and measured facilitation neither in the form of a referendum nor the appearance of "self-determination" by the people of West Papua. Not matter what Indonesia said, also do not care what the supporters of Jakarta wanting to do. Only the International Court of Justice (ICJ) has the jurisdiction to tell the authorities if the people of West Papua have to given their sovereignty to set up a foreign power. NYA 1962 did not describe the normal requirements for the recognition of the propriety of the decision of the people by a majority of the UN General Assembly, except the State of Ghana in the action of 30 countries opposing the 1969 PEPERA results, as reported in 24th Session of UNGA Provisional A/PV. 1812, 19 November 1969. Turned out to vote for all adult men and women who are not foreign citizens simply did not complete because one man one vote did not apply.
So what the UN in 1969, was just, Resolution 2504 (Chapter XXIV) as being a legal obligation for the members of the UN trust territory in fact barely monitored given the responsibility of the United Nations that still must be resolved in accordance with Article 76 of the UN Charter. The basic objective of the trusteeship system, in accordance with UN goals set in Article 1 of the UN Charter, which will further regulate international peace and security; to promote the progress of political, economic, social, and education of the population of trust territory, and the progressive development of their non-self-governing or freedoms may in accordance with the specific circumstances of each region and community and a desire freely expressed from the public related, and which may be provided by the terms of any former state trusteeship agreement to encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the world community; and to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial for all UN members and their countries, and equal treatment for parties in the administration of justice.

Without prejudice to the achievement of the above objectives, subject to the provisions of the Article 80 of the UN Charter. Article 87 says, the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council as well as those under their authority, in carrying out their functions, may: Consider reports submitted by the administering authority;

Receive and examine petitions in consultation with the administering authority; Providing for regular visits to each trust territory periodically according agreed with the administering authority; and Take other actions in accordance with the provisions of the trust agreement. While the Article 88 reads: The Trusteeship Council shall formulate questionnaire on the progress of politic, economic, social, and education of each resident of trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory as the competence of the General Assembly shall make annual report for the benefit of General Assembly itself on the basis of the questionnaire referred to. On this regard, General Assembly also had initiated the Resolution of 1514 (XV) containing Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Countries and Peoples of Colonies (source: Plenary Meeting of the United Nations 1947, December 14, 1960).

Implications: So much discussion of political power, but the three main problems are always observed by political scientists regard this is (1) how power is exercised, (2) how power is distributed, and (3) why a particular party has more power than the other in certain circumstances. Above, we have tried to position how Papua to tread against Prestige and Great Power of the World that is played by the United States, especially through the UN. Then on the United States the answer is already plastered i.e. Excellence of Post Pacific War or World War Two and Excellence of Cold War, which further divided into the following sub-topics.

US and Global Interests: In regard to the two major world events mentioned above, not took aside West Papua because both the locus and object existing on until October 19, 2011 when the Papuan to trade Re-Road Map toward its status of 1 December 1961. In this connection the ambiguous position of the United States is very comprehensible because of its importance to Indonesia, which is no longer of Japanese Aggression and Communism of Union Soviet or China but involves Papua Natural Resources and the threat of Islam (Islamic State, ISIS, etc.). Nonetheless, presumably West Papua should not have to again become victims of latent offerings because of similar interests. Prestige and Powers of “The World Big Power'', especially in this case the United States, according to our understanding thus is a potentially all-affects the world community including the Presence Present of Tanah Papua. So once again affirmed, although Indonesia has hegemony tendency to dominate the region, the nation and the country around it, that without Prestige and Powers of “The World Big Power'', which in this specific intervention of the United States, certainly will not happen anything then Indonesia is not need to defend themselves occupy (invasions since 1962, 1963 and annexation since the Act of 1969) of West Papua. Only because of the power and prestige mentioned does not support Indonesian experience, among others, failure of Crush Malaysia, Capture but then and Release of East Timor and also Aceh Nangru Daru Salam although embodied in One System Two Nations status along the NKRI.

While on the one hand, if Indonesia over any dispute relating to the Papuans in Tanah Papua is perhaps not in place as well as the source of all it is the Prestige and Powers of “The World Big Power'' in this case the United States. For the rest of the world, we noted now significant progress because of this influence as very effective against Kosovo (2008) and Northern Liberia (2010) are two interesting cases we need to learn and give the label as a "success". The two nations mentioned were very successful as able to achieve independence and sovereignty, but along with that, there are also case that is very much disappointing. Imagine, there are two interesting cases can be mention here. The first case is the State of Tibet. The State that expressed separating from China in 1913 has the territory, population, legitimate government, having head of state who is the Dalai Lama, a religious leader but also a World Leader. He was not only a winner and recipient of the Nobel Prize but is also highly respected around the world including the United States with all its capacity in this respect, the Prestige and Powers of “The World Big Power''. That is the Government of Dai Lama is highly professional uncontested with higher educational background. He is based in one region of the India. The peaceful struggle of his people, including the self-immolation was criticized by the world. However, there also is no country in the world that recognized the sovereignty of the State of Tibet, to the extent that the Dalai Lama is about to resign from the political world according to religious teachings, already at the height of devotion (Javanese: 'mandhek ing pandito').

Will US relations and Tibet with understanding of China, Kent M. Wiedemann (Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Before Sub-committee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs of the Senate of Foreign Relations Committee) of The US Department of State 95/09/07), making Testimony as follows: "The

United States considers the Tibet Autonomous Region or TAR (hereinafter referred to as "Tibet") as part of the People's Republic of China. This longstanding policy is consistent with the view of the entire international community, including all China's neighbors: no country recognizes Tibet as a sovereign state. Moreover, U.S. acceptance of China's claim of sovereignty over Tibet predates the establishment of the People's Republic of China. In 1942, we told the Nationalist Chinese government then headquartered in Chongqing (Chungking) that we had "at no time raised (a) question" over Chinese claims to Tibet. The second case is Taiwan which is the name of the State in the island of Formosa. Officially called the Republic of China, which is a sovereign state in East Asia. Initially this Republic of China was based in mainland of China, but since 1949 until now in the island of Formosa, or Taiwan since the Chinese Communist controlled which makes China became the People Republic of China abbreviated PRC. Neighboring countries with Taiwan including the PRC in the west, Japan to the east and northeast, and in the southern Philippines.

Taipei is the capital city where the wheels of government take place. During the Cold War the United States became thick friends but after peace was abandoned. United States simply turned to the PRC. Even PRC claims Taiwan as its autonomous province, now political status of this nation is still disputed ignored but it is also support for the independence of this country to be down drastically. Being about the relationship Taiwan and the United States said has maintained unofficial relations since 1979. The relationship of intimacy by the US Federal government and the government of the Republic of China Taiwan suspended because official recognition to Beijing. The United States set up a relationship with 'the people in Taiwan through the so-called Taiwan Relations Act (https: //en. Wikipedia. org/wiki /Taiwan%E2%80%93United_States_relations). That is, being so opposed the interests of precedence that could have devastated all arrangements. Nothing is eternal except interest. In connection with this sub-title of this Chapter, raised in this article, then any attempt to reposition the contemporary Papua return to the status in 1961, of course in addition to indispensable internal balance between the population.

That is the Papuan themselves and anyone who wants to make Tanah Papua as a home base (residence) [15] must also be now guarantee of the so-called the Prestige and Powers of “The World Big Power'' to remain stable so as to create a Nation State for the Nation and the Tanah Papua. When intercepted by a good and dignified, Tanah Papua in turn is able to emerge as a Nation State by citizens of Papua Melanesia joint Non-Melanesian-Papua those acknowledge the country and subject to the Constitution on the basis of ius sanguinis = origin of blood, ius soli = land right and ius cognition = right recognition, according to the International order of guaranteed by Prestige and Powers of “The World Big Power'' and Indonesia bilaterally can bring peace to the world and the fellow human beings armed with the natural wealth held in the capital of Papua as an engagement. However, depend also on the balance created over the sustainability of the present toward futurity between Papua and Indonesia although completely untouched during this time and it was too late, should also be assembled into a common interest in the form of social capital which contains: Mutual trust, norms Togetherness Understanding also of networks of Cooperation Between the People. However, if it's too complicated then step of recognition and transfer of sovereignty over the facilitation of a third party through the Round Table Conference/RTC is the best option which can be arranged or facilitated by the Prestige and Powers of “The World Big Power'' in this case the United States. When questioned how could happen then the answer is: "Aut viam inveniam aut faciam (It is good to find or create a path)".

3. The Past and Steps Ahead

As a continuation, some specific records directly or indirectly by the United States in this case intended as Prestige and Powers of “The World Big Power'' towards West Papua can be delivered as follows. In order to defeat Japan in World War 2, the Papuans involved fully responsible for helping the Allied Forces were on the command of General Mc Arthur invasion success at Hollandia and Biak before heading to the Philippines subsequently arrested Japan with the fall of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. There are two things may be noted here, the first is the fully engaged of the Papuans encouraged by fellow army of black (Negro Americans) have given confidence to the people of Papua. However, once Japan's defeat, General Mc

[15] NFRPB book on Citizenship, General and Special Rules: Assessment Status, Rights and Obligations Citizenship, Book 3 Road Map of West Papua Independence, 2013: 9 on the principle of *ius sanguineous* (right of blood) and *ius soli* (right of soil), *ius cognitio* (right of cognition).

Arthur only restore the independence of the Philippines where the Dutch New Guinea was not taken in care but handed over to the Netherlands (Netherlands Civil Administration). The following fact was in 1948 when the South Pacific Forum comprising the United States, Britain, France, the Netherlands, Australia and New Zealand agreed to liberate the countries and colonial peoples in the South Pacific that has not been self-governing on the basis of peace, lasting brotherhood, and of course West Papua including because it was the most ready. Idealism was followed by the Netherlands until the RTC Den Haag in 1949 to give autonomous rights of the Government of Nederlands Nieuw Guinea to Papua were subsequently prepared for full independence in 1970 set out in 10 Years Plan and 25 Years Plan actualized by the policy of Papuanisation of which the Papuans include in politics, government and public services, public works, etc. (see Cabinet of de Quiy).

Apparently the United States because of its importance in the Cold War between capitalism and communism, the United Nations initiated to bring Indonesia to the negotiating table, set in a document called the New York Agreement/NYA. As a result, Sukarno could be persuaded to not be a communist by mortgaging Papua although it is not true, because it has not been completed already was stabbed in the back by Suharto, who was Commander of Generals Council at coup de at 1965, the initiator and central figure of the New Order Government of Indonesia. On the fact that in the process leading NYA agreement and its implementation, the nation of Papua completely excluded as subjects even more as object. Mr. Nicolas Jouwe in the UN at that moment in the Dutch delegation had rebuked US Ambassador, Bunker by saying (John Jansen van Galen, Ons Laaste Oorlogje, as reported by Tifa Irian Sunday, August 1st, 1998):
"…. Mr. Ambassador. We the Papuan people, feel very insulted to see, that it is actually the Americans who arrange the future plan for our fatherland without involving us…."

While the UN process is still ongoing and has not been formally integrated Papua with Indonesia, the United States has entered into employment contracts with Indonesia to process gold mine in Timika by Freeport McMoran. This multi-nation project really became rainbow for Papuans also claimed the lives of severe environmental impact through several generations to come. [16] Further developments are recorded, along with the wave of reform in Indonesia after two days of Suharto's fall, from Washington DC 20515 in mentioned the name of West Papua, on May 22, 1998, by two Congressmen of American continues repeatedly warned President B.J. Habibie on 8 crucial points in upholding democracy and reform. Point 4 reads: Strive dignified dialogue and mutual understanding with the people of East Timor and Irian Jaya to the protection of human rights in order to reach a fair settlement for political status. Five days later from Washington, DC 20036, of the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial filed a letter to the same address called for a halt on Violations of Human Rights, especially the Military Operations Area (DOM) in Aceh, East Timor and Irian Jaya. So since that series of events lasting peaceful resistance in Papua, from June 1998 to the Second National Congress of Papua up to the murder of Theys Hio Eluay and begin implementation of the Papua Special Autonomy under RI Law No. 21, 2001 and other relevant. In 2010, the United States through the US Congressional Hearing on 10 September 2010 invited the Collective Leaders of "M" Papua Struggle also various other related figures such as historian Prof. Drooglever from the Netherlands and others for the steps forward of Papua. Arriving back to Papua, the Collective Leaders of "M" Papua agreed to further the realization of forms of struggle then to the legitimacy of the Papuan People must be obtained because of that was held the Third National Congress of Papua led to the UDI of October 19, 2011. Now are the ongoing efforts to follow up the reality of recognition on Papua as the Nation and Sovereign State which of course closely related to the important role the United States.

Formulation of Operations: Statement to be submitted in this regard and the operational capacity of the formulation is:

- Must be flexibly understanding, how much properties are obtained due to the dominance of Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power'' constantly referred to the existence of the Land of Papua.
- Understand in telling whether there are other influences that encourage the transfer of the interests of the world so that the existence of Papua shifts in the interests of the Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power'' in question.

[16] According to Agus Sumule 2010, until the end of this gold mining project will, 100 years to the next generation is still feeling the negative environmental impacts due to this contamination.

- Maintain the comfort of Tanah Papua in the interest of Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power'' in question.

Essence Discussion: As already been stated above (3.3.3. Some formula Operations), then the essence of this discussion is:

- For what it acknowledges the Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power''.
- To browse historical experience as Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power'' is impacting both direct and indirect to the social life in the Tanah Papua as a result.
- To imagine how contemporary conditions of the Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power'' will be to Papua as a formulation of a solution.

4. The Reality of Development

At the direction and with reference formulation intended above, it can be stated reality that: First: Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power''is so large in role that influence world opinion to tend to acknowledge any treatment that occurs so that it will be just a received absolute fairness though bumping rights and human dignity. The Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power'' on the other hand affecting strong influence due to potentially depress world bodies, especially in this case of the UN, for example by rolling the NYA in 1962 to determine "the miserable" of the nation of Melanesian-Papua in Tanah Papua. Second: In a position like that Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power'' acted arbitrarily and that because of its importance, have pawned Papua, became triumph of Indonesia with all excesses that dragged on, has urged the human of Melanesia-Papua in Tanah Papua seek to free themselves from the grip of "the miserable" toward reaching the ideals of "eden" before 1962. Third: In the attempt to free themselves, not the least losses of Melanesian Papuans in Tanah Papua because of it must gain sympathy of humanists parties like the World Council of Churches, the Agency for International Human Rights, states group mainly of black fellows of Africa, Caribbean, the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) and the Pacific Island Forum (FIP), including ETAN, TAPOL, native people of Australia, Maori of New Zealand and so on. That might be almost all of them tend to blame Indonesia (top position as an integrating the Tanah Papua) without wanting to punch the face of the Prestige and Power of the Great Power (of the World) which in this case as the culprit problem. The United States as the one permitting Indonesia prevail as it is in the Tanah Papua. Then to find a solution is passed away back to the people of Papua how to create interest together with the Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power''.

On the fact that, there was, between Indonesia and Papua there is a balance that can be measured for authenticity and tyranny that are on the one hand, while on the other hand the existence of Tanah Papua is likely to continue to be tested.[17] Contemporary of Tanah Papua interrupted the struggle for independence, the political reality is as part of the NKRI (which integrated or also annexation) induced of the Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power'' labeled for the benefit of the world and mankind. Then want to be or not to be, that is necessary here to accept what is primarily coexist in equilibrium. Lives side by side in any scale and of course the coveted space is peace and happiness when the supporting elements are met in a balanced way, ensuring an ongoing basis. Life side by side or joint life or social life in this regard is the object of sociology. [[18]]

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[17] Sir Bon. Joe Y NATUMAN, the Prime Minister of Vanuatu appeal in the 69th Session of the UNGA, September 29, 2014, after presenting the offensive, expectations and challenges in Kanaki-New Caledonia, West Papua and Cuba.....*We. as individual countries must be ready to be a voice of the voiceless. Bigger and richer countries must be the burden bearer for smaller nations. In doing so, we demonstrate the willingness to live as a village, a world community of friends and not aggressors. I want to stress that the only way to address this issue is through dialogue and unity. It is our moral responsibility not to fail those who have been victims of past ignorance*. Vanuatu declared motto: "Independence and Sovereignty of Vanuatu will incomplete if there are fellow Melanesians still colonized" later in 2010 designing *Yumi Wantok Bill* to support "M"/Merdeka Papua. (www.un.org/en/ga/69/meetings /gadebate/ 29sep /vanuatu.shtml).

[18] The object of sociology according to Hedi Sasrawan (2013) is the society, viewed from the standpoint of human relationships and processes arising from human relationships in the society. In sense, sociology focus specifically on the relationships between people and processes arising from these relationships in the community or sociology as a humanistic science [id. wikipedia. org; http:// hedisasrawan.blogspot.co.id/2013/02/pengertian-sosiologi- artikel-lengkap.html].

Balance: In connection with the subject of social studies as the above statement, balance is a condition that is obtained through the process of physiological readiness, mental and psychological. However, on the other hand because the proceeds then there are conditions created towards the coveted targets. Therefore, what is a balance that occurs is participation (integration) or bandwagon by Kenneth Waltz (2010: 126); it seems there are two kinds, namely the balance of hard (balancing) and soft balance (fellowship). Hard balance (balancing), in the realist theory of Jackson and Sorensen (2007: 59-96) on the relationship between two horizons or two parties are processed to interrelated yet in force and interests unequal of different interests and power. In international engagement will refer to a weaker state and nation to join the coalition against counter coalition that led counter (to force or effect against). In a sense, more strong power to impose a coalition because it has such a great balance of power backed by certain conditions. Then balancing is thus contrary to the new words or terms bandwagon. [[19]] Realist theory according to Jackson and Sorensen (2007) thus also discusses approaches about the possibilities of the relationship as well as international relations of bandwagon. Which said with reference to the mode of action of a weak country and nation to join together the more powerful force or coalition in the balance of political forces (e.g. resource-rich Papua joined Indonesia as the world political developments, although it did not adequately appreciate and each one has a horizon that is not the same and are different interests).

Term bandwagon coined Quincy Wright in an article entitled A Study of War (1942 in Journal of Conflict Resolution 1970, 14(4): 473–478) and later popularized by Kenneth Waltz in a paper entitled Theory of International Politics (1979). In writing it, Waltz is not obedient, develop it with coining the term that comes from Stephen van Evera (1970 in Walrz Kennet 1979:6) means to print, copy, imitate (copy-paste) in a sense to our topic here can be said to be off the mark. However, the process of bandwagon occurs when a weaker country determines that the costs borne to counter the strength of the more powerful are going to exceed the benefits of profits. In a sense, the power of the stronger must allow the value of fresh and is a stimulant, such as the possibility of developing a territorial, trade agreements, or protection (in OTSUS Papua 2001 this is sound: "affirmation") for weaker (state and nation) by persuading participating in triumph of those who feel more powerful, for example Great Britain and Northern Ireland or Scotland, as Indonesia is facing East Timor, Aceh and Papua.

Realism Prediction: Results of a prediction realism chance to show that silencing or repression of succeeding against the weak, there is only the possibility to build a coalition balancing (coalition equalization) or make trouble for oneself by simply promoting geographical balancing or territorial balancing the stability of cyberspace as it is surrounded by hatred and hostility both from within themselves as well as outsiders who did not get along with coercion and oppression, in the sense of bandwagon could be considered dangerous because it is a competition that allows the state to gain power. For conditions in Papua, the trust of the bandwagon is very contradictory because the more often it is precisely the application of stability theory or territorial unit is realized as a Military Operations Area (DOM), suppression, containment, silencing and even removal with stigmas treason or targeted geographic balance alone. Stability (or read: balancing) occurs when the regulator tighten domination and influence is stronger interests of the country although there is no balance between the deposit costs incurred by credit fees received (eg case, Indonesia vain to build Timor Leste until the pre-referendum 1998 torn to pieces except the Giant Statue "Jesus" on Mount Fatucama east of Dili. This fact allows the state more strongly to continue the policy, there will be more challenged so that the costs of action against the weak, the greater and not useful for example when analogue with open the opportunity to test the Papua Special Autonomy Fund said continued to increase, but on the other hand, found no respect or appreciation by the Papuans (who are different interests).

In the sense of balancing can take place internally in the country by involving the military and build internal resources to enhance the power of the state in connection with the more powerful in terms of force or violence. But other than that, balancing (balance) can also take place externally, in this case some countries

[19] The term *bandwagon* in the Dutch language can mean the same as, *schakelen* ('the switch of trailer wagon') as read in an editorial *Nieuw Guinea uit schakelen van Nederland en aanschakelen met Indonesie*, who once appointed Frits Kirihio during the confrontation Dutch-Indonesian, 1960 on Papua, See Drooglever 2005: 549, 556 continues with the process of integration with Indonesia in the NKRI. But in action and comfort willingness integration (aanschakelen) did not materialize because of perceived that occurred during the 50-year-integration is more suggestive effect against (counter coalition) Indonesia's ruling against the weak Papua.

and weaker nations are not voluntarily form a coalition with the more powerful because of the balance of power (in the name of stability) despite the ignorant. In terms of specifics, balancing is also of military action, which is intended to increase the power or the threat of one state against another, for example, in Indonesia often appears as a state crime against the people in the name of stability, especially in the New Order era. There is also a relatively good term that is fellowship is also known as soft balancing (balancing software). For example, in this case there will be those who are in a weak state may conclude that stronger countries should be subject to legal action internationally (check and judgmental), not least the military in any crime, then it's likely response to the immunization is not possible (e.g. some regions in Polynesia and Micronesia or in the Caribbean are indeed fulfilled its interests as soft balancing policy as such. In other cases, the countries are involved in the other method capable to overthrow the tyranny of the countries stronger. The difference or contrast of soft to balance which is traditionally known so far and identified with oppression and or "violent" or also called military balancing. While the idealism of the world (the UN Charter 1948, the council, resolution etc.) called for the efficiency of balance behavior is important in determining the stability of the international system. If there is a balance quickly and efficiently is extremely difficult to come up regional hegemony, as concluded by Kenneth Waltz (idem). The fliers apparently in this row, Mearsheimer (2001) believe that the balance is less efficient as a dependent and independent strategy continues to climb, then there is going to produce an international system in which states are "rational" can make a bid for regional hegemony.

In that regard, 'balance' is also an ability to proceed. According to Hayward (1996: 484-628) in the world of soft animals, the mollusk (snails) is known as a kind of a very tolerant of all conditions, but if it has been rejected, then the environment is concerned no longer crucial to living beings. Thus, in biomechanics, balance is the ability to maintain the center of gravity of the body in the support base with a slight postural sway or rules (see Shumway-Cook A, Anson D, Haller S. in Archives of Physical medicine and Developmental medicine and child neurology, 03/1988; 30(1):64–79.). Those conditions encountered very helpless creature connection with 'balance' unless forced-force endurance (long-suffering) as opposed moreover it is being 'human'. There should be time to say the words of Nelson Mandela "enough is enough". Maintaining balance requires the integration of inputs from different senses equilibrioception (equilibrate = equal) of the vestibular system (vestibule = space in narrowness), vision, and perception of pressure and proprioception (propriety = detail of the regulations) of the system somatosencory (sensor system) with the motor system responsible for the strength of the action. According to Hutchinson (1995, 75 (8): 699-706) senses that should detect changes in body position with respect to the base (either the basic or the moving body moves). Limit of stability can be explained by a person as an irregular cone on a basic support. In this position then this paper the authors point to see more observant concept of people in the (inner concept) of the Melanesian-Papua or Melanesians in Papua, as integrated into the NKRI, and as a result of the historical experience since Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power''. As is had been revealed over the Problem Formulation (1.2.) and Objective (1.3.). Our problem is getting way out for the present protracted and chronic happened in Papua to all niches of social life and even cultural and natural environment where the there for a futurity of Tanah Papua more dignified.

Balance of Power: Balance of power is a concept that is ambiguous and has a number of different interpretations. Wight (1966 in 1991), defines this concept into Nine, namely:

- An equal division of power distribution;
- It is a principle that power must always be distributed evenly;
- The existence of the distribution of power;
- The principle of the aggrandizement of power evenly;
- The principle that one party must have a margin of strength in order to prevent the danger of power are distributed unevenly;
- Represents a special role to maintain power sharing equitably;
- The special advantage arising from the distribution of power;
- Excellence;
- The tendency inherent in international politics to manufacture power distribution evenly.

Meanwhile, according to Bull (1977), the balance of power has three positive function in the modern state system, namely:

- Preventing a system of transformed into a universal world empire.
- The balance of local power to protect the independence of a country in certain areas of the inclusion of a larger force.
- Prove that the conditions under which institutions of other institution, also required for the international order, can be developed.

In that regard, Morgenthau (2012) argued that the concept of balance of power is not perfect in some instances, by mentioning that this concept is:

- It is not clear because it does not have a dose, evaluation and comparison of the existence of power that can be trusted.
- Is not real because the statesmen try to compensate for the vagueness of the concept with the aim of superiority.
- Insufficient in explaining the national restrictions for the period from 1648 (History of the Puritans or Histoire De La Guerre de Trente Ans, 1618-1648: Période Palatine et Période Danoise) to 1914 (World War I).

Furthermore, according to Morgenthou (idem), power is a form of foreign policy capability political elite that is used to control and dominate the thinking and actions of the other elite. Dimensions of power itself consist of several kinds, namely:

- First: The power is no longer seen as monolithic and uni-dimensional but more inclined to multi-dimensional. This allows the power increase in the dimensions one and decreased in the other dimension.
- Second: The range of power may mean that the behavior of certain actors can influence the other actors. This causes the strength of the actors vary from one issue to another issue.
- Third: Domain actor power could affect a region with strong, while in other parts of the world the actor has no effect at all.
- Fourth: The weight of the power of the actor can be defined as the likelihood or probability of an actor in influencing other actors.
- Fifth: The price paid to actor A and actor B is relevant to estimate the effect of each of these actors.
- Sixth: It is used in ways that influence and various other roads are categorized as similar. In international relations, there are several ways that can be used to influence other actors, namely the symbolic, economic, military and diplomatic.

Hegemony of Stability: According to Gilpin (1988: 591-613), the political world is still characterized by separation of political entities such as power, prestige and well-being in a state of global anarchy. Gilpin's attention focused on the dominant actor in the existing system. Actor or in this case the dominant countries have ability to maintain stability and dominance in the field of leadership based on economic and military (while in the case of Tanah Papua may be more economic than military territorial despite welfare OTSUS 2001). In this theory, there is one disadvantage that ambiguity in the concept of hegemony itself. In the establishment of the modern international system, Gilpin (1983) mentions only two actors as the leader of world hegemony, namely the UK (1815-1939) and the USA (1939 to date). Gilpin did not give a clear definition of hegemon in the realm of politics, economics and the military so that the concept itself is still to be questioned. Prestige is a form of the noun (noun) non-physical, synonymous with prestige (prestige) with respect to achievement or ability of a person includes the authority, reputation, status, influence and self-esteem, prestige, honor, credit, dignity, name, authority, prestige, position, reputation, and status.

When explored further effect as intended above will be very wide and varied, but in this article we limit only on the riel condition of Papua locus and focus of the existence of which occurred from 1962 until now in terms of political impact because the Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power''. Theory Motivation of achievement according to Mc Clelland (1961) that, people essentially have the ability and desire to excel in the ability of others. This theory has a view (assumption) that the need for achievement that is a different and distinguishable from other needs. So, a person is considered to have the motivation to excel if he has the

desire to do a work perform better than other people's work achievement. Still according to Mc Clelland (1988), there are three types of human needs is the need for achievement, need for power, and the need for affiliation. And this view, as has been revealed in 3.3.3. Operational objectives and 3.3.4. Discussion topics essence meant: Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power'', is pleased with the course of history and contemporary social and cultural life in Papua towards a futurity as a solution.
The problem for Papua is involvement or more appropriately included and involved in the arena of the Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power'' meant that finally stuck, trapped and entangled are abandoned long and protracted then there has been, and there will be a coercive measure to get out in spite of all high risk. An understanding is certainly more observant understood that although the condition that plagued the Tanah Papua was bright and obviously is in the hands of Indonesia, but if not for the Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power'' is not going to materialize despite Indonesia (Sukarno) itself has territorial hegemony control is not be crazy if also to include Solomon Islands in order to master the Pacific as shown by Syafruddin (1999), according to the Speech of Prof. Mohammad Yamin in Document of Indonesian Independence Preparatory Committee. We take that problem of Aceh could be interference by the world because of the role of Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power'' in question. East Timor issue is also not doubt because of the same force. And vice versa hegemony was the same effort that bounced in the drama when Crush Malaysia because of the obstacles of British the allies of Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power'' in question. Are we always blame Indonesia for the downturn of Papua on things that should be maligned is the Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power'' intended? Qua vadis (....).

5. Conclusion

The final note may be given as follows: The recent existence of Papua can not be separated from the influence of the Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power''. Although Indonesia has a tendency of hegemony to dominate the region, the nation and the country around it, that may without the Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power'' will not happen any (Crush Malaysia, East Timor, Aceh Nangru Daru Salam). To blame Indonesia for anything related to Papua is perhaps not in place because the source of all that is the Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power''in this case the United States. Allowing Papua slumped in the balance of any kind is the responsibility of the Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power'' in this case the United States. The efforts of various parties, especially Unitary Countries Melanesia (Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) and Island States of the Pacific (Pacific Island Forum (PIF) when intercepted by various other parties (churches, HAM-International, ETAN, Political prisoner, etc.) in addition to diplomacy that people of Papua themselves can only be successful if it can arouse the Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power'' in this case the United States to act differently. Any attempt to reposition the contemporary Papua return to the status and position of 1962, certainly needs internal balance between the population in Papua should be guaranteed the so-called the Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power'' to remain stable in creating a Nation State for the Land Papua.

Papua in turn is able to emerge as a Nation State (Nationality State by citizens of Papua- Melanesia joint with the Non-Melanesian-Papua acknowledge the country and subject to the Constitution on the basis of ius soli = the right of land, ius sanguinis = the right origin of blood and ius recognitia = right to recognition, according to International order along with the Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power'' and Indonesia in bilaterally can bring peace to the world and the fellow human beings armed with the natural wealth held as the capital of Papua as an engagement. Papua in his status as a "Trust Territory or" None Self Government Territory "under the Articles open in the UN Declaration 1945, especially.

Article 78, then there is a great chance for Papua by and through the hands of the Prestige and Powers of "The World Big Power'' definitely back to the UN and clear on the status as the withdrawal of the UN member states. However, the key is during the sustainability of the present toward futurity it between Papua and Indonesia although completely untouched during this time and it was too late, need to be assembled, social capital contains: mutual trust, norms of understanding, shared and networks cooperation between humans. The existence of social capital is able avoid conflict; the social costs will be minimized so that the insured are more likely to reap doubled profits for parties. Moreover, when taken shortcuts in the form to recognition and transfer of sovereignty over the facilitation of a third party through the Round Table Conference (RTC) as the best option steps. This opportunity is not to fall into foreign hands! Keep in mind, that, our world has

changed. The author cites Hillary Clinton's speech in attending conference of American States at San Salvador (June 3, 2009): "There are clashes, misunderstandings between us because the United States did not listen and less willing to listen to others .... forth, we'll fix, so there be mutual of will listen ".

President Obama continued in Cairo on his first visit outside the United States after being appointed, (although only for the Islamic world) said that: "Lately, tensions had been fed by colonialism denied rights and opportunities to many Muslims, and the Cold War made many Muslim-majority countries were treated as proxies without regard to their aspirations "In a sense not only in the Muslim world, but, of course, also be universal to humanity, the United States began to change and willing to listen to those who are affected by the cold war meant!" In fact, the main character was announced by President Bill Clinton in May 22, 2002 on the inauguration of the US Embassy office in Dili said: "In the past the United States only listen one side only, but after the United States and I (President Bill Clinton) to listen the other parties as well so now I signed and inaugurating this office". [20] But also the fact that through the US Congressional Hearing, 10 Sept 2010 which had invited the Papua Collective Leaders of M Struggle Bodies to attend and on the return in Tanah Papua had worked throuhg for the launching of UDI of Papua Nation in Tanah Papua and the NFRPB determination held in October 19, 2011 (Third Papua National Congress 16 to 19 October 2011).

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A Study of a Casual relationship between Performance Appraisal and Employee's Performance: Evidence from the Textile Sector in Faisalabad

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Abstract: Employee performance is the strength of the organization. This study relates to the assessment of the relationship between employee performance evaluations to assess the moderate role of motivation. The current research was conducted in Faisalabad's textile industry. A sample of 204 respondents was drawn using a convenient sampling technique. In addition, the primary information was collected through a questionnaire. For data analysis, SPSS (version-20) software applied percentage, mean, standard deviation, regression and correlation coefficient methods. The result is achievable in a positive relationship between the outcome of the conversion and the employee's earnings. Another variable is motivation, because the moderator has a positive effect between the two relationships. The textile industry can use the evaluation rule as a deliberate approach by integrating it into its business policy and HR practice and improving the employee's performance in the organization.

Keywords: *Performance appraisal, employee's performance, Motivation, Regression, Correlation*

1. Introduction

The most important thing for an organization is to maximize employee performance. The best organizational performance is related to the employee's satisfaction and motivation. The performance evaluation system starts in the 1940s, and this system justifies the estimate of earnings by employee loyalty(Boachie-Mensah & Dogbe, 2011). The main problem in an organization tries to satisfy and motivate to do its best, and the performance evaluation is one of them. Thanks to the performance evaluation, the employees in the organization work best to achieve a good result. Employees are motivated when an organization assesses their performance and adjusts appropriately. Performance evaluation and work can have a moderate role in motivation. Growth and enthusiasm for employees, human resources, work planning and communication has different perspectives for defining an evaluation system for performance (Oraman, Unakıtan, & Selen, 2011). Motivation is a more productive position promoted by employees. Levy and Williams (2004) say performance is a procedure for assessing individual performance and improving performance and promoting organizational performance. Motivation is people's ability to develop behavior (Campbell, Campbell, & Chia, 1998). After selecting employees, the most effective instrument leaders must review employee performance and achieve a performance evaluation (Barrick & Mount, 1991). When assessing the performance of the employee, what the organization expects of the employees and how well they do to achieve good results (Honey, 2001). Performance evaluation serves as a feedback system that describes employee quality and work capacity. Evaluation is an integral part of the organization, which is the relevant purpose of evaluation and implements a practice of changing motivation (Judge & Ilies, 2002). Pakistan has a number of textile industries that utilize performance-enhancing performance and translate into organizational performance. Performance evaluation is a very important process, but is considered "weak in the management of human energy" (Willis-Shattuck et al., 2008). So it's important to check the employees' efficient work (Asiabar, Biglar, Manesh, & Moslehi, 2013). The strength of employee beliefs does not depend on your exclusive services that exceed the inspiration height of each show (Ali, Mahdi, & Malihe, 2012). Embarrassment is an internal effort to create a technology to occupy the improvement of an organization (DiSanza & Legge, 2016). Employee motivation is the level of engagement and participation of employees in the organization and its value.

Performance evaluation plays a key role in measuring employee performance and helps monitor progress towards hope and organizational objects (Boachie-Mensah & Dogbe, 2011). In modern times, performance evaluation is an important tool for evaluation. As a result, the role of each employee in the organization is controlled under appropriate conditions. Performance Evaluation allows you to easily focus on employee

performance to evaluate your daily performance and reward. Performance evaluation enables individual goals and is managed to achieve the organization's strategic goals.

2. Performance Appraisal

Appropriate evaluation structure or measurement of work using the scale and index as well as the management process from the assessment of a large number of researchers' credit rating in the last decades in the performance evaluation. Its sound is so simple, but the researchers have talked about behavioral results and identified the strengths and weaknesses of the individual (DeNisi & Pritchard, 2006). In business and industry, earnings estimates are calculated between 74 and 89% (Bowen & Ostroff, 2004). Performance evaluation for different purposes with personnel decisions, evaluation and feedback. The activity was measured by comparing the results, which accurately estimated the desired amount and quality. Performance is the way in which employees perform their tasks and measure the outcome by evaluating effectiveness (Cawley, Keeping, & Levy, 1998). The researcher says that the evaluation of individuals is an important aspect of disposition and perspective. Performance evaluation has three main goals in an organization where management, development and communication. Fletcher discussed the key role of maintaining a performance assessment system in the heart of the integrated HRM. The performance assessment evaluates efficiency in two perspectives, one of which monitors the efficiency and efficiency of the system from a managerial perspective, and examines the performance evaluation system from a subtle point of view.

Combs, Liu, Hall, and Ketchen (2006) suggested that the organization clarify the sources of business management should be concerned about an effective evaluation. Effective evaluation is used for various purposes, which gives employees the productivity and quality of work. In addition to motivating them to do better by giving them an appropriate assessment of their work. According to Levy and Williams, in order to change the traditional perception of performance evaluation, it was taken into account when establishing performance evaluation. Many researchers have found that employee response to performance evaluation is an important part of the assessment process because they can evaluate a better way of assessing feasibility than psychometric indices (Güngör, 2011). The right to performance evaluation has a major impact on organizational efficiency. Traditional and non-traditional techniques are used to evaluate performance. A traditional evaluation method is called "Free From Method", which includes monitoring and description of employee performance (Elicker, Levy, & Hall, 2006). Non-traditional evaluation method used in modern times. In most cases, these techniques are used in the evaluation method. The assessment centre has internal arrangements and test targets for employees (Taticchi, Tonelli, & Cagnazzo, 2010). A practical anchored rating scale finds the quality of the work. The method of calculating human resources estimates employee earnings. 360 degrees is related to feedback (Judge, Thoresen, Bono, & Patton, 2001).

Employee's Performance: High staff performance is an important challenge for the organization and better opportunities for low-performing employees (Grubb, 2007). Performance is the organization of the organization whose work it is to do and do it well (Renwick, Redman, & Maguire, 2013). The action that can be seen and measured is reflected in the performance. The organization needs high paid employees to achieve their goals and can also get a competitive edge (Jabeen, 2011). There is a big difference between work and performance. He is working on personal skills and the work is done after being exhibited. Presentations are not a basic technical message, but only a psychological environment to achieve the organization's goals. It refers to behavior, how to help colleagues and demonstrate a reliable member of the organization (Mani, 2002).

The development of the traditional course is emphasized and focuses on the personal features and characteristics of the work. According to Brumback, performance evaluation uses a number of questions, a brief written answer and a description of the staff to be submitted to the evaluator. Regular and correct use of services gives a better result to the organization. The two sides of the performances can be facial, negative and positive.

Motivation: Motivation is part of the maintenance and management of the employees' ways and behaviors. Kavanagh claims that the employees need freedom and characteristics for the work environment price creates motivation. Motivational work seeks to achieve the organization's goals (Kline & Sulsky, 2009).

Motivated employees are strongly involved in the highest employees. The qualities of self-sufficiency and freedom are present in motivated workers. In many countries, performance evaluation uses public service knowledge, what they expect, to describe their performance and performance. The organization must have motivated employees because they know the responsibility for the internship. Motivated workers are those who work clearly in accordance with the goals. It is the perception of a people who describe the intensity of behavior (Petri, 2004). Performance evaluation helps employees achieve goals, goals and guidance (Iqbal, Ahmad, Haider, & Batool, 2013).

In this study, we make the context of evaluating the performance of this framework. The justice of the procedure implies the relative weighting of the basic part of the evaluation system. Distribution theory is related to the distribution of fairs. The reports concern fair conduct with the employees being performed. Harris claims that the employees are very vulnerable to their behavior and respect for themselves. Finally, knowledge-based law refers to performance prediction and standard explanation. The basic need for evaluation is objective and standard feedback of rules (Harris, 1994). The implicit human theory is also associated with employee motivation. The researchers say that implicit theories are professional convictions that directly affect a person's behavior. Motivation is a privilege to operate in a unique target area. Performance evaluation is an effective role in developing employee trust in the organizational system. Employees who believe the outcome of the assessment is unfair often leaves organization and morale weaker. And it changes its behavior on the wrong things about the organization's costs.

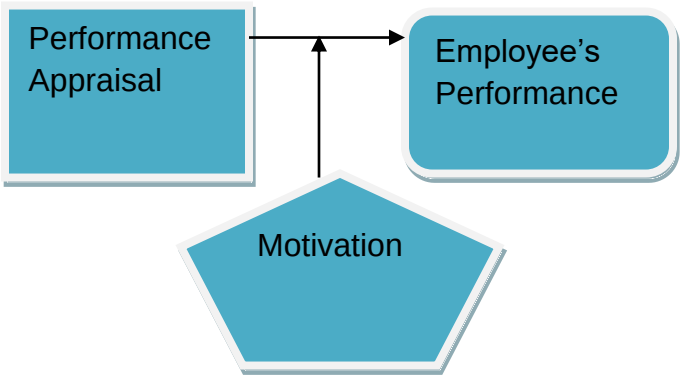
In Pakistan, most performance evaluation programs are not well planned and focused. Evaluation of effectiveness cannot be beyond the emphasis of overall organization performance. Personal interpretation interprets the outcome of the evaluation with a fair result. The policies give a lot of employees a better effort. The impact of social recognition as an incentive has long been observed and recognized. The existence of a performance evaluation policy means employees who are interested in performing and developing an organization. It also has a positive impact on the individual's value, commitment and affiliation. Employee performance has attracted the attention of the professionals, so there are much evidence of performance evaluation and employee performance.

Objectives

- To investigate the relationship between performance appraisal and employee's performance.
- To analyze the effect of performance appraisal on motivation and employee performance.

Theoretical Framework: The organization's goals depend entirely on the employee's work plan. Performance assessment directly indicates employees and employees' expectations to be focused on the pilot. Employee evaluation is compared to the objectives during the evaluation period. The assessment shows employee performance what employees have achieved their goals. Regular assessment helps employees to focus their attention on what is expected to provide feedback to employees and motivation (William, 2010). Positive feedback shows that employees have done their job well and that the shortcomings have been improved.

Conceptual Framework



3. Methodology

Methodological methods and methods of observation analysis are an important part of social and commercial research. Qualifications, reliability and accuracy of analytical analysis depend on the scientific method. Quantitative research technology has been collected and analyzed. To demonstrate the hypothesis of the present application, a quantitative method is used. To achieve this goal, well-organized methods that express the characteristics of the population must determine fluctuations and predict the causal relationship between the variables used. In general, the variables are measured numerically in this method, and the search signal remains unchanged during the search process. In addition, quantitative methods have the capacity for expansion, while qualitative methods have limited generalization. Current research has been conducted in the textile industry in Faisalabad. Practical sampling techniques were used to obtain the sample. In the first phase, Masood Textile Mill (MTM) was randomly selected. As a target group, we focus on workers in the Pakistani textile industry in Faisalabad. In the second phase, a sample of 204 employees was taken, which worked well. In addition, the data was collected through a questionnaire. The collected data was analyzed using SPSS and correlation and regression analyzes were used. To check the qualifications of a researcher, reliability statistics have been used.

4. Results and Discussion

The analysis and interpretation of data is the main part of the research. Without these phases, generalization and prediction cannot be achieved, which is the goal of scientific research. Generalization and reasoning are based on the respondents' characteristics and attitudes.

Table 1: Mean and Standard Deviation of variables of the survey

Variables	Mean	Standard Deviation
Performance Appraisal	2.2078	0.50775
Employee's Performance	2.2084	0.49651
Motivation	2.2362	0.46559

Table 1 shows the distribution of the variables relative to the mean and standard deviation. The mean and standard deviation value indicates that the mean value of the variable is greater than the standard deviation. It emphasizes that data is close to the average and there is less data loss. So we can say that there is less variation between the data, so it's good in nature and the chances for errors are very low.

Table 2: Correlation Matrix of the variable

Variables	Performance Appraisal	Employee's Performance	Motivation
Performance Appraisal	1	0.313	0.623
Employee's Performance	0.220	1	0.413
Motivation	0.623	0.321	1

Table 2 illustrates the consequence of the correlation and indicates the strength of the motive the relationship between performance evaluation and employee performance (sig = .000, r = .321) predictors mutually evaluate and motivate performance. The calculation after the discovery output analysis of the consistent regression variable. Via the beta it is possible to compare the variables between them. The reliability of the performance evaluation and the impact of motivation also follow the positive condition for the questionnaire fulfilment of the sustainability criteria. He noted that performance assessment has a direct influence (.313) on employee performance, while the combined impact of motivation is positive and significant (.245).

Regression Analysis

Simple linear regression was applied to check the association between dependent and independent variables.

Table 3: Regression Matrix of the variables

	EP		
Predictors	**R^2**	**B**	**P-Value**
Main Effects			
PA	0.057	0.221	0.032

Table 3 indicates that R2 = 0.057, which means that 4% change in employee performance due to performance evaluation and the rest is due to the other factors that are checked and not included in the model. B = 0.221 means that a change in the unit in performance evaluation led to an average of 0.216 variation units in employee performance and the value of beta is little significant at P = 0.032, indicating that hypothesis 1 is acceptable for a relationship between performance evaluation and employee performance. After simple regression analysis, the researcher focuses on the moderator's effect on the variables. For this purpose, a hierarchical regression analysis was used to verify the moderator effect.

Table 4: Impact of the moderator variable

Model	R^2	R^2 Change	p-value
1	0.057	0.057	0.032
2	0.166	0.109	0.000

Table 4 presents the moderation analysis. This is the second step in the model, where regression was again checked with the addition of the interaction concept in the model. The output in the model overview (2) showed that the predictor (performance assessment) and the interaction time confirmed a significant variation in employee performance, confirming the full moderation, where the change in R2 = 0.109, p <0.001 As a result, H2 accepts. Which means "Motivation reduces the relationship between performance evaluation and employee performance"

5. Conclusion

The essential principles of the evaluation system have improved the employee's duties, which are the basic prerequisites for organizational success in achieving the goals at a given time. The performance assessment system has effectively detected people and acknowledges that the employee is an important condemnation in the organization. Motivating employees through this system are a positive result. Continued efforts and coherence with the work have created wealth for the organization. Every department of industry staff will promote knowledge about assessment and motivation. If the textile industry in Faisalabad uses the performance evaluation of the strategic approach and combines it with human resource management and business rule, it can promote employee competence, motivation and job responsibility. The Faisalabad industry is the most important textile industry in Pakistan. If a worker's work works well and satisfies it, it also affects the Pakistani economy.

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