



Perception of Papua Students on Infrastructure Development in Papua Province

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ABSTRACT

The implementation of Special Autonomy needs to be seen in one of the regions in Papua, namely Nduga Regency; Nduga is one of the districts in Papua province with the capital, Kenya, before it became part of the administrative area of Jayawijaya Regency. This district was formed on January 4, 2008, based on Law Number 6 of 2008. However, after being evaluated, the infrastructure sector is one of the sectors that is still late in its development. Among them are the road facilities between the regions still need to be completed, the education facilities are not adequate, there are still many schools that are not available for use, and the health facilities in each district need to be more adequate. This research is descriptive qualitative using Juridical and empirical approaches and selects several informants with purposive sampling, and the data sources used are Primary and secondary. This research is entitled Papuan Students Perceptions of Special Autonomy for Papua Province No. 21 of 2001 Towards Infrastructure Development in Nduga District. The results of this study concluded that several research indicators, such as human resources, need to be improved in quality and encouraged so that infrastructure development is more intensive and adequate. The budget, in general, is reasonable but has yet to provide significant dank. Road infrastructure in some areas of Nduga district is adequate such as the government centre and other districts, but many areas still need to catch up in infrastructure. The education infrastructure has not been evenly distributed; many areas still need adequate educational facilities. Health infrastructure still minimally needs to be improved according to quality and quantity. Economic infrastructure still needs to be improved in Nduga District. Some suggestions, such as a permanent market, still need to be created; in the semi-permanent market, there are two pieces. This research shows that national development is one of the steps the government takes in the context of community welfare. As stated in the 1945 Constitution paragraph IV preamble, namely: protecting the entire Indonesian nation and all Indonesians, advancing the general welfare, educating the nation's life and participating in a world order based on lasting peace and social justice.

Keywords: Development, Infrastructure, Perception.

1. INTRODUCTION

Regional autonomy is the central government's policy to give local governments the right and authority to carry out development as wide as possible in all sectors of life. Provisions regarding the broad or most comprehensive regional autonomy stipulated in the laws and regulations on regional government apply to all regions in Indonesia, including regions that have special status and are granted special autonomy as long as they are not specifically regulated in a separate law. As stated in Article 225 of Law No.32 of 2004, regions that have a special status and are granted special autonomy in addition to being regulated by this law also apply special provisions regulated in the other law. As it is known, such Special Autonomy is a particular authority recognized and granted to the Province of Papua to regulate and take care of the interests of the people / local communities according to its initiatives based on the aspirations and rights of the Papuan people. The authority of Papua Province includes authority in all areas of government except for foreign policy, security defence, monetary and physical, religious, and judicial, as well as certain authorities in other areas strategically and Fundamental. In addition, as a manifestation of this special autonomy status, Papua Province receives a large special autonomy fund from the government, which is stipulated in the state budget every year.

In addition to these authorities, Papua Province is given special authority, including: regulating authority between the Central Government and the Papua Provincial Government and the application of this authority in Papua Province which carried out with specificity; and recognition and respect for rights the basis of indigenous Papuans and their empowerment more than that, special autonomy is a commitment of the government of Indonesia that can minimize the differences between Papua and other regions as well as a social welfare approach to solve problems that surround the Papuan people, the infrastructure sector as one of the sectors penting di Papua has become the main focus of the government in addition to education, health, and the people's economy as mandated in the Special Autonomy Law Since the enactment of papuan special autonomy on November 21, 2001, the funds flowing to local governments are relatively abundant so that people are very hopeful of an increase in the economic sector.

Economic growth in Papua Province since the enactment of Special Autonomy which has been running for 14 years. It turns out that it has not been able to prosper the Papuan people properly, even though with abundant natural resources, Papua should be able to improve infrastructure and people's welfare. Since 2001, the distribution of funds in the context of special autonomy has reached Rp. 28 trillion, apart from other consideration funds. However, it has yet to have a significant impact on Papuan land for such funds. This kind of reality, if the government does not take the proper steps forward for the improvement of the economy and welfare of the Papuan people until the period of the implementation of the special autonomy law, which is for 25 years by the mandate of the law, it is possible to provide opportunities for the Papuan people to ask for other solutions due to the unsuccessful implementation of special autonomy.

The implementation of Special Autonomy needs to be seen in one of the regions in Papua, namely Nduga district; Nduga is one of the regencies in Papua province with the capital Kenyam before it became part of the administrative area of Jayawijaya Regency. This district was formed on January 4, 2008, based on Law Number 6 of 2008. Nduga District has an area of 2,168 km², and the boundaries of the territory are the west borders the Jita District, the east borders the Pelebaga and Wamena Districts, the north borders the Kuyawage District, baling district, the Prima and Makki districts, the south borders the wamaerma, Asmat. Nduga District is divided into 36 villages and eight districts, including wokus district, Kenya District, geselma district, ependyama district, mugi district, yogi district, but district, and geared district. The landscape of the Nduga district is in the expanse of Baliem Valley, an alluvial valley stretching at an altitude of 1500-200 meters above sea level. The balm valley is surrounded by the Jayawijaya mountains, known for their eternal snow peaks; therefore, it is tough to access the road from Nduga to the city for people to shop for necessities; difficult access impacts expensive staples. Nduga District is still faced with humanitarian problems that continue to occur in Nduga district, As for the phenomenon that occurs to hinder infrastructure development in Nduga District.

However, after evaluation, the infrastructure sector became one of still late development, which has implications for other sectors. The infrastructure sector is currently a sector that still needs to improve in development; the difficulty of regional access is an obstacle to mobilizing the facilities and infrastructure needed, and the second obstacle is that the level of security in Nduga Regency still needs to be more conducive. Minimal infrastructure, including road facilities between regions, still need to be completed, education facilities are inadequate, many schools are still unavailable, the health facilities in each district are inadequate, and government agencies still need to meet reasonable standards. The availability of economic infrastructure such as roads, clean water and natural resources in Nduga district affects directly or indirectly the economic productivity, such as an increase in the amount produced, the availability of job opportunities, and the development of economic sectors that will eventually affect the economic growth of a region. Improving education services towards a better direction and developing the Health sector so the community is well served.

There is this impact; the Nduga district government should make infrastructure improvements to improve accessibility and traffic of goods and improve services of all sectors to support the welfare activities of the people of Nduga. Thus the road infrastructure in Nduga District still has to be improved, especially regarding economic infrastructure. The condition of the road infrastructure that is the primary access needs to be improved. The development of electricity infrastructure so that people in remote areas can enjoy lighting, clean water facilities, etc., the infrastructure lagging in Nduga District has been going on for a long time. However, there has been no significant enough development for the welfare of the people of Nduga. A large enough budget still needs to change the paradigm that occurs; many problems are faced, including the basic needs of the community, which are still low, education and health infrastructure and the economy. This research aims to describe and analyze Papuan students' perceptions of special autonomy for Papua Province No. 21 of 2001 on infrastructure development in Nduga Regency, Papua Province.

2. LITERATURE REVIEWS

Regions According to Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, regional autonomy is the right, authority, and obligation of autonomous regions to regulate and take care of their government affairs and the interests of local communities by laws and regulations. From this understanding, it can be interpreted that regional autonomy is independence or autonomy is the freedom to determine its own rules based on legislation in meeting regional needs by the potential and capabilities possessed by the regions While in Suparmoko in Baihaqi (2011), it means that regional autonomy is the authority of autonomous regions to measure and take care of the interests of local communities according to their initiatives based on community aspirations per laws and regulations. The regional autonomy launched now is expected to accelerate regional growth and development while also creating a balance of development between regions in Indonesia (Syaukani et al., 2009, pp. 217-219). From these principles, the joints of autonomy have been fulfilled. The autonomy joints referred to are sharing power, income distribution, and empowerment (independence of local government administration).

Special autonomy for the province of Papua as stated in article 1 (b) of Law No. 21 of 2001, namely: "Special Autonomy is a special authority recognized and granted to the Province Papua to regulate and take care of the interests of local communities according to its initiatives based on the aspirations and basic rights of the Papuan people;" The term "autonomy" in Special Autonomy must be interpreted as freedom for the Papuan people to regulate and rebuke themselves, as well as the freedom to govern themselves and regulate the use of Papua's natural wealth for the greatest prosperity of the Papuan people by not abandoning the responsibility of participating in supporting the implementation of the central government and other regions in Indonesia that are indeed lacking. Another thing that is no less important is the freedom to determine social, cultural, economic and political development strategies that are by the characteristics and peculiarities of human resources as well as the natural and cultural conditions of the Papuan people.

In order to realize the fulfillment of the basic rights and obligations of the Papuan people, the draft law on Papua Special Autonomy was developed and implemented based on the *Sejmlah*. These fundamental values are sourced and the customs of the Papuan people. A nationalism that rests on the principle of universal human principles. And respect for democracy and human rights. For this reason, the intended value of the fundamental value is a principle-The main principles and atmosphere of spirituality that underlie the preparation of the basic framework of the Draft Law on Special Autonomy of Papua Province, which is further expected to serve as a basic guideline for the implementation of various aspects of Papua Special Autonomy in the future. There are seven items of Papuan Special Otonomi Values. The fundamental values in question are the protection of the basic rights of the Indigenous Papuan People, democracy and the maturity of democracy, appreciation for Ethics and Morals, Appreciation of Human Rights, enforcement of the Rule of Law, Appreciation of Pluralism, and equality of position, rights and obligations as citizens.

We must look at the notion of development dynamically and not be seen as static. Development is an endless orientation and business activity. The process of development is a socioeconomic change. Development in order can be a process that can move forward, or its strength depends on the human being and his social structure. So, it is more than what is conceptualized as a mere government effort. Subandi (2011:9-11) revealed that the development process requires: "There is economic growth followed by changes (growth plus change) in changes in the structure of the economy, from agriculture to industry or services, institutional changes, both through regulations and institutional reforms. The planned development is perceived as a more rational and orderly effort to develop a society that has not yet or has just developed." Early development was used in the sense of economic growth. A community is considered successful in carrying out development if the economic growth of the community is high enough. Thus, what is measured is the productivity of the people or the productivity of the country every year. (Rochajat et al.: 2011:3)

Furthermore, Todaro said that the success of economic development is shown by three central values, namely the development of people's ability to meet their basic needs (basic needs) and the increase in people's self-esteem as human beings, and the increase in people's ability to choose (freedom from servitude).

Based on Presidential Regulation No. 38/2015 defines infrastructure as one of the technical, physical, system, hardware and software needed to perform services to the community and support networks to the community and supporting network structures so that the economic and social growth of the community can run well. The World Bank in Prasetyo and Firdaus (2009) divides infrastructure into 3, first economic infrastructure, infrastructure in natural or physical form to support economic activities, public utilities in the form of power, gas, water, telecommunications, sanitation and public work in the form of irrigation, roads, drainage, dams and for the transportation sector in the form of roads, ports and so on, the second is social infrastructure can be housing, health and education, and the last is the administrative infrastructure can be coordination and law enforcement. In addition, infrastructure also has links to regional development because this is a characteristic of the pace of economic growth and community welfare. If an area has a better complete infrastructure system, it will have a better economic growth rate, community welfare, and vice versa. This can be interpreted to mean that infrastructure "is critical in a country because infrastructure is one of the wheels drivers of economic growth" (Kwik et al. in Chaerunnisa, 2014).

3. RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Focus

This research focuses on human resources, budget, road infrastructure, educational infrastructure, health infrastructure and economic infrastructure.

3.2 Research Informant Determination Techniques

In this study, the informant determination technique used the Random Sampling technique; namely, informants were randomly selected based on criteria that the researcher had determined based on the researcher's objectives. Simple Random Sampling because the sampling of members of a population is carried out randomly without regard to the strata present in that population (Sugiyono, 2011, pp. 63-64).

3.3 Data Collection Methods

The methods used to obtain the data needed in this study are interviews and documentation. According to Narkubo and Achmadi (2004:83), interviews or interviews are "trying to get oral information from a respondent by meeting face to face". In

this case, those interviewed were Papuan and Nduga Regency students, totalling 30 people. In this study, the documentation carried out was to collect written reports in the form of data related to infrastructure in Nduga Regency (Papua). To support this research, several documentation sources include books, newspapers, magazines, social media, and photos related to the research.

3.4 Data Analysis Techniques

Data is analyzed using several steps according to the theory of Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014), namely analyzing data with three steps: data condensation, presenting data (data display), and drawing conclusions or verification (conclusion drawing and verification). Data condensation refers to selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming. In more detail, the steps according to the theory of Miles, Huberman and Salda (2014) will be applied as follows:

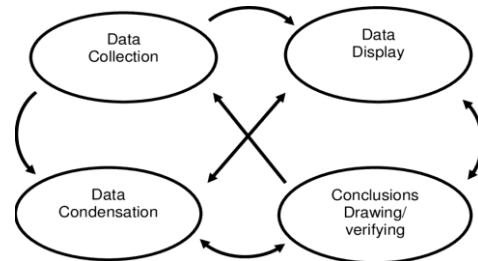


Figure 1. Components of Interactive Model Data Analysis

Source: Miles and Huberman (Miles, Huberman and Saldana, 2014: 14)

4. RESEARCH RESULT

Based on the description of the research results above, in this section, the research results will be analyzed and described by the formulation and objectives of the research. The development in Nduga District still tells much homework that needs to be done, and the dynamics of human resources are an essential note that must be improved. The Nduga Regency government has not been so aggressive in carrying out infrastructure development, so there is a delay in the development process in Nduga County, the local government needs a visionary in building Infrastructure in Nduga Regency, so the community is very disadvantaged. Many people need to be better facilitated in ministries. The Nduga District Government does not remain silent in responding to the current conditions, but the geographical location of Nduga District, which has sub-districts in mountainous areas, so it is late in development; the Nduga District government also carries out infrastructure development in cities or districts that have coverage. The district government is very focused on development, but there are always obstacles, one of which is the problem of Armed Criminal Groups.

The budget policy in Nduga District still does not provide a real dank to infrastructure development in Nduga District, the particular autonomy budget disbursed by the central government is mainly lacking and has not been a significant and equitable impact on the people of Nduga, the absorption of the budget in Nduga District is still very minimal, the prospect of infrastructure development evidence this is still far from a percentage, many people do not get a significant budget that the government throws, especially the people in the districts and villages. If you look at the considerable Papuan special autonomy budget disbursed by the government of around Rp. 7.55 trillion and additional infrastructure funds of around Rp. 4.44 trillion. This shows that the budget spent on Papua and West Papua is enormous, in Nduga regency itself in 2021 getting a budget allocation of around Rp. 912,269,668, this is an important note to be utilized as effectively as possible in infrastructure development and the general welfare of the Nduga community. This large budget brings a meaningful dank for development in Nduga Regency; the Nduga Regency government also absorbs again by doing infrastructure development in affordable areas.

Development in Nduga Regency has stagnated and is not running optimally due to the condition of the area that is difficult to access; the construction of cross-district roads built today, such as Trans Papua, is expected to be a solution to the isolation of the Nduga Regency area, but in the district itself there is still no visible access road built to several districts and villages, other infrastructure is also inadequate such as bridges. The condition of road infrastructure, in general, has yet to be built in all areas of Nduga District, but the government has built roads in the city and other districts. The Nduga Regency government currently strives to develop road infrastructure, such as roads to remote areas. The road infrastructure contained in the centre of government and surrounding districts is adequate, and transportation can pass well; the government must pay more attention to road access in every area in Nduga Regency so that with adequate road infrastructure, the community efficiently mobilizes agricultural products or those related to the interests of the Nduga community in general, road infrastructure development is an essential thing in today's modernization, Road infrastructure must be built, road construction is not only a form of the process of making it easier for the community to mobilize, road construction has become a matter of determining whether the area is developed or not.

The current condition of education infrastructure in Nduga District, especially in some areas, is adequate, school buildings, both high schools, junior high schools, and elementary schools, have been built by the government, but there are still areas in districts with inadequate school infrastructure and even uninhabitable, this is exacerbated by the availability of teaching human resources which is still minimal, the most concerning is the condition of the educational infrastructure that is still in the geriatric area is far from being feasible even many children who did not enter the school because of the non-existent teaching human resources. The condition of educational infrastructure needs to be considered and built to be more adequate so that the teaching and learning process is in line with the good.

The current condition of health infrastructure in Nduga Regency is generally inadequate; even though urban areas already have hospitals, facilities are still limited; other areas also have puskesmas that are standardly inadequate; this has a profound dilemma in the Nduga community because people in remote areas have not received adequate health services, people in villages have not received good health services, this happened due to the development of health infrastructure is still very minimal, the existing hospitals are not as adequate as the current hospitals, many people who are seriously ill are run to other areas to carry out invasive treatment, health services in Nduga District it becomes worse because in some districts there is no adequate Puskesmas so that many people do not get good services, most of the people in the districts and villages are treated using traditional methods. The infrastructure problems of puskesmas must be resolved so that health services in Nduga District are immediately appropriately resolved.

The progress of the region is strongly influenced by the existence of adequate economic infrastructure, currently in Nduga District has much work to build infrastructure that supports the community's economy; the current people's market infrastructure is not so adequate; moreover, in the districts do not have a people's market infrastructure as a place for people to sell, airport facilities are also inadequate like other standard airports, industrial facilities until now have not shown significant development, the contribution of the processing industry to GRDP (Gross Regional Domestic Product) in 2013-2016 only reached 0.10 per cent in a year, and the contribution of extensive trade and retail to GRDP was only 11.16 per cent. The condition of economic infrastructure is still far from the community's needs, so it is essential to build real sectors to support the economic improvement of Nduga Regency.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the research results and discussion of research results, if human resources in Nduga Regency are currently sufficient, all services have worked optimally. However, the government must still maximize infrastructure development or essential community services. Availability until now, the Nduga Regency government has not intensively carried out comprehensive infrastructure development; this condition makes access to the region difficult, government services have not shown a positive trend, and the quality and quantity of human resources (Bureaucrats) are still very minimal so that they do not show maximum service to the community, the services carried out by the government are still monotonous, what is very concerning is that the entrustment in districts and villages is not going to the maximum. The development budget in Nduga Regency is enormous; the 2021 budget for the development of Nduga district is 916 billion; this budget policy is relatively high; in previous years, the budget has experienced an increasing trend, and this considerable budget is used optimally, budget absorption in the infrastructure sector is still very minimal, the budget poured by the government is already high so that even now there is no infrastructure development which stands out. The development budget in Nduga District, which has been budgeted for several years, has yet to find reality in the field, so there is a perception that the development budget should be used for the benefit of the elites in the region. The budget for the extensive Nduga District did not lead to significant development.

The road infrastructure in Nduga District since the expansion into the district has not been very adequate; there are still roads that have not been paved, and access roads to the district are also inadequate; this is one of the obstacles to the smooth running of economic development in Nduga Regency. The community has long experienced road infrastructure problems, and the difficulty of the terrain in Nduga Regency has become a kemdala in the achievement of development in all areas of the district. In general, road infrastructure in Nduga Regency could be more optimal in the development progress. However, in some areas, such as cities and some districts adequate, there are still very many areas that still need to be reached. The current condition of education in Nduga District is not evenly distributed in terms of physical development, because there are still areas with inadequate infrastructure, various education infrastructures in the urban part are adequate and there is also education infrastructure in the sub-district area that is very adequate, but not evenly distributed in infrastructure development, many education infrastructure in the sub-district area is inadequate and there is not even an education suggestion, the people of Nduga are still complaining about educational infrastructure such as elementary school buildings, junior high schools, high schools in sub-district areas and there are still villages that do not have school facilities the existence of inadequate educational infrastructure makes learning activities not run well, seeing further that early childhood education programs facilities are also not so adequate, it is very important that early childhood education programs is also not so adequate, it is very important that early childhood education programs is a forum for forming better human resources in Nduga District, library facilities for the people of Nduga Also do not

exist, infrastructures like this that should be paid attention to by the government, all must start from infrastructure so that it can continue innovation in the Education sector.

Health infrastructure is also a problem that the people of Nduga Regency are facing; many people in the district have not received good health services, and there are still many people who have not been reached in health services; some areas of Nduga district until now do not have the infrastructure of Community Health Centers and even still far from being adequate, limited health infrastructure that causes many people to choose alternative treatments traditional. The hospitals available there need to be improved regarding human resources and other supporting facilities. Even though Nduga district already has hospitals and health centres, it still needs to be improved, and some areas in Nduga district already have a health centre. The economic condition of Nduga Regency still needs to be higher than other regions. This condition is aggravated by the existing economic infrastructure in Nduga district is still very minimal, people's market facilities are still inadequate, many people are selling in places that are not sheltered, the existing airport facilities are not adequate, Nduga Regency is currently relatively low in contribution in the industrial sector, there are not many industries that are large and small scale MSMEs are not doing well, many people who work as farmers, directly sell their garden products in the market, people's buying interest is still shallow. Inadequate infrastructure must be built in several central areas of the vital economy.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the description of the results of the research and analysis above, several things can be suggested to the Nduga Regency Government as follows the Nduga District Government needs to carry out security stability so that the entire series of development processes in the region can run well, the Nduga Regency government needs to vigorously carry out infrastructure development in the real sector so that the service process can run well, road construction must continue, the construction of educational facilities must continue and the construction of health facilities must be carried out so that all sectors are adequate. To increase maximum budget absorption, the Nduga District government needs to carry out development expenditures related to the real sector, such as spending on road infrastructure needs, education infrastructure and health infrastructure and economic infrastructure; the government needs to provide a more significant portion of the budget in this sector so that it is balanced in other sectors. Regarding budget transparency, the Nduga District government is more open about nodes so that the community or Stakeholders can oversee the budget.

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