

Endogenous Development Approach in The Development of Customary Territories Mamta and La Pago in Papua Province

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ABSTRACT

This paper describes the endogenous development approach in the development of the Mamta and La Pago Indigenous Territories in Papua Province, where in its application it is not in accordance with the conditions of customs, culture and basic values of several tribes in the customary area. In addition, to provide input in order to increase the application of the endogenous development approach in the Mamta and La Pago areas that do not involve local actors (tribal chiefs and ondoafi) as drivers in development and increase regional capacity and social capital in the community. The debate between the exogenous and endogenous approaches became the starting point for the emergence of the neo-endogenous development approach which became a solution in overcoming the two previous approaches. The development approach is classified into three development indicators, namely there are similarities in culture, territory, and development indicators. So, with the endogenous development approach, it is hoped that it can reduce the development gap, as well as growth and prosperity between regions. This study aims to examine theoretical problems related to the approach to endogenous development in the Mamta and La Pago Indigenous Territories, which so far have not paid attention to the involvement of local actors as drivers in the community and to improve the concept of endogenous development in areas that have cultural customs and basic values that still exist. strong. So it is hoped that with this development approach, we can see specifically the characteristics of the tribes that inhabit several customary areas in Papua. The provisional assumption shows that the local concept (endogenous development) of development has not been fully accepted and applied because the customs, culture and basic values of the local community in the customary area in Papua Province are still very strong and closed to change as well as some interactions from the local community. outside the environment so that there is a need for a neo endogenous development approach that focuses on the involvement of local and intralocal actors, and can increase regional capacity and social capital in the community.

Keywords: Endogenous development approach, characteristics of Papua's customary territory

1 Introduction

The current development strategy in Indonesia is still homogeneous and does not take into account aspects of locality and regional characteristics and still tends to be top-down, so the goal in reducing inequality between regions is less successful, because an approach that tends to be homogeneous will create inequality and backwardness between certain regions. as the approach applied in the Papuan Customary Territory which also has regional characteristics, cultural customs and basic values.

The development approach in Papua has a rationality basis to catch up with other regions, so it tends to be copy paste with the success of development in other areas, this approach is considered good but needs to be adjusted and adopted creatively so that programs and policies formulated are not based on assumptions but based on the reality of society objectively so that the formulated programs tend to be utopian. (Djojosoekarto A., 2012)

The regional-based development approach is classified into three development indicators, namely that there are similarities in culture, territory, and development indicators. (Sandercock, 2003). The intended regional development approach is to reduce the growth gap and welfare inequality between regions, so that the existing regional development concept can be used to find the potential of existing regions to be developed using various development program inputs, so that the current development approach model applied by Indonesia is the sectoral approach. and spatial planning is still limited and influenced by previous development approaches, so that the implementation in regional development becomes a complicated matter, sometimes even tends to be contradictory and dichotomous.

The exogenous approach is an approach that was initially used in overcoming underdevelopment in various regions including the Papua region, the concept of this approach is more reliant on infrastructure development as the main sector, resulting in the emergence of industrialization in various regions in Indonesia which aims to reduce development inequality between regions. In addition, the top-down exogenous concept relies more on investment from abroad and outside the region as well as various international trade activities (Hall, 2002, Scott, AJ and Storper, M; 2003). The paradigm of the exogenous development approach is often referred to as a top-down development approach, because it is always designed by the central government and external agencies (Todtling, 2009). Then Solow, 1956 pioneered exogenous development (exogenous development) which suggested that productivity growth can only be explained through direct investment, population growth and technological progress.

In its development, the exogenous approach failed because it created a lot of dependence on the territory (Lowe, P. Ray, C. War, N and Wood D, 1998). This intended dependence did not succeed in increasing the ability of local communities to manage their ownership in their own territory, and lack of community involvement in the development process because the central government has the authority so that the programs designed are top-down.

Then Todtling, 2009 suggests that the local development approach (endogenous development) prioritizes the strengths and factors of regional excellence, which is based on regional characteristics, natural resource potential, human resources and the involvement of local actors. By using local actors, it is hoped that regional development can occur in accordance with the potential and desires of the regional stakeholders themselves (Woods, 2005).

In practice, the endogenous approach also fails because it does not involve local actors and fosters community participation, community capacity and social capital in certain areas. In the context of the customary territory of Papua, the lack of involvement of local communities due to the very low capacity of the community and social capital is a problem in this endogenous development approach which is unable to solve the fundamentals in customary areas that have regional characteristics. This uniqueness can be seen in several tribes that represent culture and customs in certain customary areas which are used as case studies in this research.

As a result of several weaknesses found in the endogenous development approach, as an alternative to the neo endogenous development approach, it is used as a solution to overcome the problems faced. This neo endogenous development approach is the answer to the weaknesses of the exogenous and endogenous approaches. In the last few decades, there has been a shift in rural development policy from an exogenous model to an approach that is informed by an endogenous model. Moreover, in recent years, critics have challenged the feasibility of endogenous development and proposed alternative ideas for neo-endogenous development (Ward, et al., 2005).

Neo-endogenous development is a term to describe an approach to rural development that is locally rooted, but outward-looking and characterized by dynamic interactions between the local area and the wider environment. Neo-endogenous development is also a rural development governance perspective. (Ray, 2001). In this context, neo-endogenous development is an attempt to rationalize what is actually happening on the ground, a way of thinking about how things work in practice, accepting that rural development knowledge is generated by the various parties involved (Gkartzios & Philip, 2019)

The purpose of this study is to examine theoretical issues regarding the application of endogenous development approaches in the Mamta and La Pago areas which have strong customs, culture and basic values and provide input on the application of the concept of endogenous development. which does not involve local actors in indigenous peoples (tribal chiefs, ondoafi) as the driving force for development in these indigenous peoples. As well as offering an alternative approach to neo endogenous development due to the weak implementation of endogenous development in customary areas in Papua

Thus, the concept of regional development implemented in Papua Province at this time based on a local development approach (endogenous development) needs to pay attention to the specific nature and characteristics possessed by the tribes in several customary areas in Papua Province, in the value system of life that integrates with religion, culture and customs.

2 Literature Review

2.1. Development of Regional Planning Concept

Planning means doing a thought about the present and the past to observe the situation to be achieved in the future (Dempster, 1998). Meanwhile, planning is an effort to connect scientific and technical knowledge in various public domain actions (Friedmann, 1987). Planning as an effort to bring thoughts into action, there are a number of theories that focus on the form of activity, such as decision making (Conyers, 1984; in Almendinger 2002), and other theories that focus on process (Brooks, 2001; Forester, 1989).

In the early 21st century, the purpose and nature of planning were debated. Planning always focuses on limited practices in land use control, changes to a wider set of activities, or at least ambitions to direct the future of a space or region (Glasson & Tim, 2007).

Regional planning is highly dependent on the political and economic context in which it is carried out. With respect to the control dimension, the distinction between an economy that is socialized (as in some Communist countries) or one that is completely government-directed (as in some wartime conditions), and an economy in which government or social direction is minimal, will be important in enabling or not. including forms of regional planning (Glasson & Tim, 2007).

The objectives of regional planning can be set in various ways, depending on the institutional arrangements made in each country. However, they will usually be heavily influenced by guidance from the central government (this will not be the case in federal or semi-federal states such as Germany or Spain), and more detailed allocations will usually be left to more local planning exercises. Regional planning with the concept of a spatial planning system fails to bring up various development thoughts for local empowerment. The concept seeks local empowerment through potential that is based on the special characteristics of the region. These characteristics are related to the ease of physical interaction within the overall scope of the region as well as a strong local economy that is run by local residents. (Sawitri, 2006)

Previously Christaller., 1933 with Losch., 1954 provided an approach to describe the characteristics of a region. Each region has a number of smaller cities that have a higher large order and sometimes a number of larger cities of smaller orders. The order of cities is determined by the variety of goods offered in the city, which in turn is determined by the relative size of the market area for the different goods. The city is assumed to import goods from higher orders, exporting goods to lower orders for the city, so as not to interact with other cities in the same order.

A limitation of this definition is that it is only useful as a way of determining the spatial structure of a home market-oriented region (as opposed to a labor-oriented or input-oriented firm). Regional development progress is also influenced by local human characteristics, by placing humans as the main key to development, it is hoped that they will actively manage and develop local potential optimally, so that they can achieve local development goals (Blakely, 1989).

2.2 The Position of Development Planning in Planning Theory

The development process cannot be separated from a plan. In carrying out development, planning is an important stage in achieving goals. Planning carried out can depart from existing problems or needs.

In the 1960s, Friedmann and Alonso published an article on Regional Development and Planning (Friedmann & Alonso 1964), which attempted to organize relevant knowledge into three broad areas, namely spatial organization, urbanization, and regional growth theory.

Another approach is to distinguish between the 'macro', interregional approach, which focuses on the relationship between regions as a whole, and the 'micro', or intra-regional approach, which focuses on the actions of individual agents within a region.

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

Conyers, (1990) defines that development planning includes not only conventional macroeconomic planning, but also planning of socio-economic development programs for certain sectors or certain areas as well as detailed design and planning of specific programs. These development planning activities involve several different disciplines, including economics, sociology, political science, geography, natural sciences, architects and specific engineers. In the process, development planning will inevitably encounter various kinds of obstacles and obstacles, as stated by Riyadi (2004: 349), that these obstacles can generally be divided into three types, namely:

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

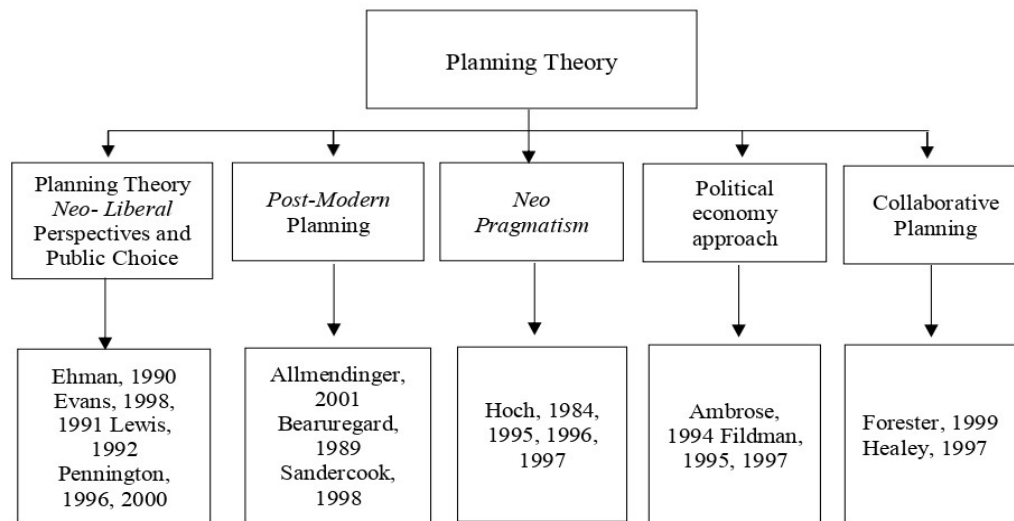
The classic debate that occurred in development planning was about the need for government intervention (especially economic development) (Dawkins, 2003). This occurs because of differences in rationality in an effort to create social welfare. The difference in rationality is broken down into two, namely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

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

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

Developments Planning theory in the early 1980s had developed rapidly in a number of fields, including neoliberal perspectives and public choice, post-modern planning neo-pragmatism, political economy approaches and collaborative planning. This does not mean anything about the plethora of new theoretical perspectives or frameworks that have been and are being used to analyze and understand planning (Almendinger, 2002). As illustrated below:

Figure 1. Development of Planning Theory



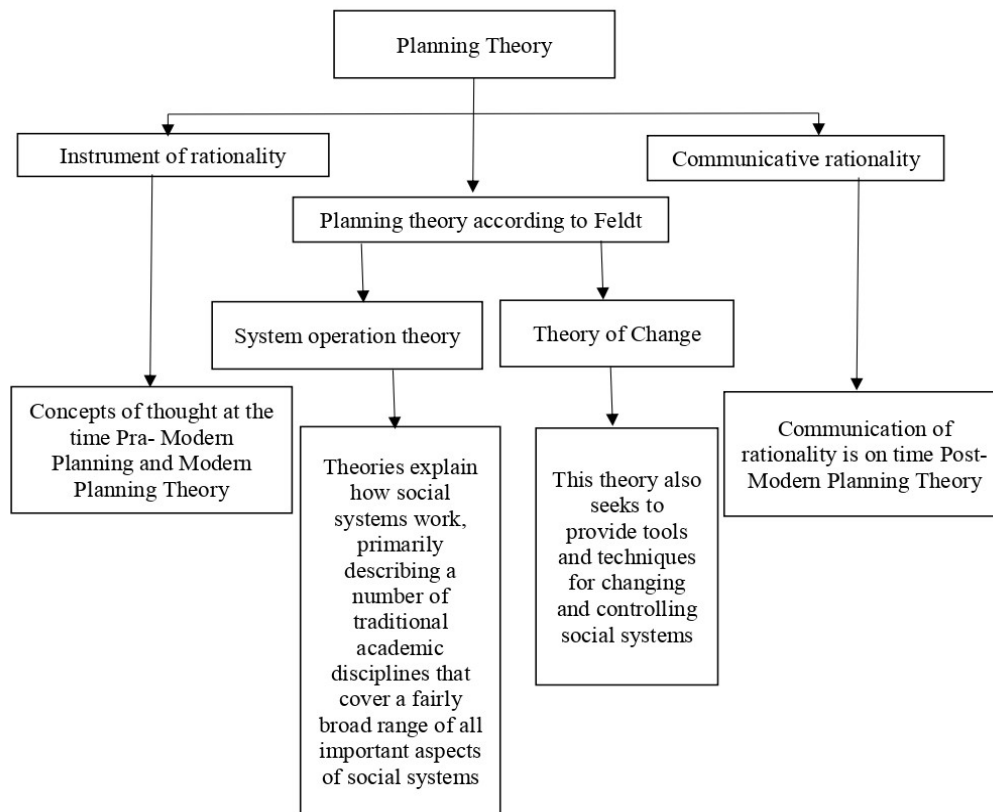
In addition, there are 2 major lines of planning theory, namely instrumental rationality and communicative rationality. Instrumental rationality is a number of concepts of thought in the era of Pre-Modern Planning and Modern Planning Theory, communication of rationality itself is in the era of Post-Modern Planning Theory. In its typology, the planning theory is in the positivist philosophy, the postpositivist is very oriented towards a communicative or collaborative planning approach (Almendinger, 2002). Furthermore, there are 2 main types of planning theory according to Feldt, in Catanese & Snyder (1988), the theory can be explained as follows:

a. Operating system theories

Describes how social systems work, particularly describing some of the traditional academic disciplines that cover a fairly broad range of all important aspects of a social system.

b. Systems change theories

Strive to provide tools and techniques to control and change social systems. This theory presents almost all backgrounds along with several techniques from applied disciplines, such as government administration, engineering science, and various other disciplines



2.3. Endogenous Development Approach in the Characteristics of Customary Territories of Papua

2.3.1 The Concept of Exogenous Development (Exogenous Development)

The external development paradigm was previously also referred to as the 'top-down local development approach', as it is often designed and implemented by the central government or external agencies (Todtling, 2009). Exogenous development (exogenous development) was largely pioneered by Solow., 1956 who argued that productivity growth can only be explained through direct investment, population growth and technological progress. In Solow's argument, direct investment and population growth have only a rate effect on output and do not affect the long run rate of growth. Therefore, technological progress is the only factor that affects the long-term growth rate of any economy, and thus explains the differences in productivity between countries in the world (Chirwa & Nicholas, 2018).

The differences between endogenous and exogenous development are (1) endogenous development is determined locally, while exogenous development is transplanted to a certain locale and determined externally; (2) endogenous development tends to lead to high levels of sustained benefits in the local

economy, (3) endogenous development respects local values, whereas exogenous development tends to trample on them (Bill, 1993).

Woods (2005) argues that exogenous development in rural areas has been successful, such as increased employment, improved technology, communications and infrastructure and combating prolonged rural depopulation in certain cases. But he also criticizes that exogenous development that relies on external investment (resulting in development benefits that are often exported and not spread locally) and the non-participatory nature of society can create a democratic deficit.

In practice, the application of the concept of exogenous development in the Nugun tribe who inhabit the Sarudi region in Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea which has succeeded in bringing changes to the culture of this ethnic group through an exogenous development approach which has resulted in them being able to accept changes and development of generations and gaps quickly since contact. their first with German missionary Karl Saueracker (Wegman., 1990 in Soukup and Bláha., 2019).

2.3.2 Approaches to Endogenous Development

The concept of endogenous development is a regional development concept that must be driven in a bottom-up manner by the local strengths and factors of the region. The endogenous factors involved include: regional characteristics (land), natural resources, human resources, and entrepreneurship in the built area. Endogenous factors also include social and political factors. For example, the involvement of social agents and civil society that trigger the process of self-help, as well as local initiatives, and social movements that aim to improve living conditions in certain areas. The role of local strengths and development strategy factors as such is often referred to as the 'bottom-up approach'. It refers to the idea that regional development is initiated and brought about by local and regional actors and agents in lieu of the central government or external agencies, and that it is oriented towards the needs and goals of the regional population (Todtling, 2009).

Endogenous development can be considered to have a number of distinguishing characteristics which include local development choices, local control over the development process, and retention of local development benefits. The differences between endogenous and exogenous development are (1) endogenous development is determined locally, while exogenous development is transplanted to a certain locale and determined externally; (2) endogenous development tends to lead to high levels of sustained benefits in the local economy, (3) endogenous development respects local values, whereas exogenous development tends to trample on them (Bill, 1993).

Vazquez-Barquero, 2002 states that endogenous development can be understood as a process of economic growth and structural change, led by local communities and exploiting their potential for development to improve the living standards of the local population. Arocena., 1995 adds that endogenous development is a process in which social aspects are integrated into economic aspects. Income distribution and economic growth, are not two parallel processes, but part of the same force, as public and private actors make investment decisions that aim not only to increase the productivity and competitiveness of enterprises, but also to solve problems and improve the welfare of local communities.

On the other hand, Todaro and Smith, 2011 reveal that the theory of endogenous growth is a growth dynamic that is the result of internal forces that are largely determined by the character of the main attributes of the economic system, namely the economy and development policies of the country or region, and not forces acting outside. Many versions of the explanation of endogenous economic growth also emphasize the importance of appropriate institutional arrangements (Cvetanović et al., 2010).

At least three dimensions can be identified in the endogenous development process according to Vazquez-Barquero., 2002, namely: 1) an economic dimension characterized by a special production system that allows local entrepreneurs to use productive factors efficiently and achieve a level of productivity that makes them competitive in the world. market; 2) the institutional dimension in which economic and social actors are integrated into local institutions, thus forming a complex system of relations, which incorporates socio-cultural values into the development process; 3) the political dimension, which is instrumented in local initiatives, which lead to the creation of a local environment that stimulates production and results in sustainable development.

Endogenous regional development is often equated with bottom-up development. There is a particular view of the space under which bottom-up development differs from top-down strategy. Space is not only seen as a simple distance between places that incur transportation and transaction costs, but is understood as a 'region', representing a grouping of social relations, and having a certain culture. In addition, other public and regional institutions play a major role in regulating and directing social and economic development. In particular, the important role of regional institutions and policies is to prevent the emergence of a uniform development model, leading to a specific pattern of regional development. Thus, endogenous regional development is a highly differentiated process in geographic space (Todtling, 2009)

Endogenous development pursues the satisfaction of local needs and demands through the active participation of local communities in the development process. It is not only a question of improving the position of local productive systems in the international or national division of labor, but rather of the economic, social and cultural well-being of local communities. Therefore, this development strategy is not only aimed at increasing the productive side (agriculture, industry, services), but also to advance social and cultural dimensions that have an impact on people's welfare (Vazquez-Barquero, 2002).

In the last few decades, there has been a shift in rural development policy from an exogenous model to an approach that is informed by an endogenous model. Moreover, in recent years, critics have challenged the feasibility of endogenous development and put forward the idea of alternative neo-endogenous rural development (Ward, et al., 2005).

The endogenous approach places special emphasis on internal factors (cultural or institutional conditions such as economic behavior and social capital). More specifically, this approach focuses almost exclusively on local economic and social systems and regional relations, arguing that the activities and networks of local development actors are the most important success factors of development in the global economy (Hess, 2004)

2.3.3 Neo Endogenous Development Approach

Neo Endogenous Development was born as an alternative and focuses more on the coordination mechanism between actors so that it is expected to increase social capital and resource capital in the region.

According to Ray, 2001 the term neo-endogenous development is to describe an approach to rural development that is locally rooted, but outward-looking and characterized by dynamic interactions between local areas and their wider environment. Neo-endogenous development is thus a perspective on rural development governance.

In this context, neo-endogenous development is an attempt to rationalize what is actually happening in the field, a way of thinking about how things work in practice, accepting that rural development knowledge is generated by the various parties involved (Gkartzios & Philip, 2019).

According to Ray., 1997, an endogenous approach to rural development has 3 main characteristics, namely:

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

In line with this, Lowe et al., 1998 summarizes the characteristics of the endogenous approach to rural development as shown in the table below.

Table 1. Endogenous models of rural development (Lowe et al. 1998)

Main principles	Specific resources of an area (natural, human and cultural) holds the key to its sustainable development
Power dynamic	Initiatives and local companies
Regional function rural	Economy of diverse services

The main problem rural areas	Limited capacity of regions and social groups to participate in economic and development activities
Focus rural development	- capacity building (skills, institutions and infrastructure) - Overcoming social exclusion

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

2.4 Endogenous Development Approach in Characteristics of Indigenous Papuan Territories

2.4.1 Endogenous Development Approach in Mamta and La Pago Indigenous Territories

Papua Province is divided into 5 development areas, namely Mamta, Saireri, La Pago, Mee Pago, Anim Ha, which can be explained according to the conditions of each region. The Mamta Customary Areas are Jayapura City, Jayapura Regency, Keerom Regency, Sarmi Regency and Mamberamo Raya Regency. According to Andrew et al., (2005), the Mamta area is one of the remote areas in Papua which is located in the coastal area of Papua. In remote areas, there are a number of isolated tribes that are very homogeneous and have nomadic life patterns. Social interactions that occur are social interactions between these homogeneous communities or interacting with the natural surroundings. Knowledge of social interactions with others is seen as a new threat that disrupts the existence of the tribe.

The La Pago Customary Territory consists of various regencies located in the central mountainous region on the east side, namely Jayawijaya Regency, Bintang Mountains, Lanny Jaya, Tolikara, Nduga, Puncak Jaya, Yalimo, Yahukimo, Central Mamberamo and Puncak Regency. The peak of the Cartensz Pyramid is in this indigenous territory.

According to Andrew et al., (2005), the La Pago area is included in the interior of Papua which does not yet have access to sustainable development. The intended access is access by land, water and air. As a result, various regions in the region have their own development problems. The tribes that live here are Momuna, Murop, Sela Sarmi, Dani, Dem, Ndugwa, Korapan, Kupel, Timorini, Wanam, Biksi, Ngalik, Ngalum, Nimbora, Una, Uria, Pesekhem, Pyu, Himanggona, and Karfasia. In this area there are still many people who wear "koteka" made of yellow kunden and women wear "wah" clothes made of grass/fiber and live in "honai-honai" (shacks with thatch/thatch roofs).

2.4.1.1 The Sentani, Sidaudate and Aubea Suku Tribes

In this study, researchers tried to examine several regional development approaches that were applied to several tribes in the Mamta Indigenous Territory, including the Sentani Tribe, Sidaudate Tribe and Aubea. The Sentani tribe was chosen based on the consideration that the Sentani tribe could represent several tribes in the northern region of the island of Papua in the Mamta (Mamberamo Tabi) area. The Sentani tribe is a tribe in Jayapura Regency which is famous for its Traditional Village. One feature that distinguishes the Mamta customary area from other regions is their traditional political system such as the traditional Ondoafi (tribal chief) leadership system. One of the characteristics of the ondoafi system is the inheritance of leadership to the eldest son.

While the Sidaudate and Aubea tribes are isolated tribes whose lives are still very primitive and wander in the Mamberamo watershed between Sarmi Regency and Waropen Regency, there has been no development that has touched this tribe because not just anyone can meet and communicate with the Sidaudate and Aubea tribes. They are men with an average height of 2 meters and their bodies are covered with fur and do not use clothes, their food is in the form of young sago shoots and leaves, besides eating these they always consume raw meat and even often prey on fellow humans (cannibals) as food. The life of this tribe is on the branches of chili trees monitoring animals and humans as their prey. To get to the territory of the Sidaudate and Aubea tribes, everyone must follow an initiation ritual carried out by traditional elders or through people already known to the tribe.

2.4.1.2 Dani and Ngalum

The Dani tribe, the reason for choosing these two tribes was based on considerations of culture and customs in the Central Mountains of Papua, the Dani tribe is the largest tribe in the northern Central Mountains while the Ngalum Tribe is a tribe located south of the central mountains. In addition, the reason for choosing the Dani tribe was based on the consideration that this tribe had made contact with the outside world in ancient times through the Lorentz Expedition in 1909-1910 (Netherlands), but the expedition did not operate in the Baliem Valley. Furthermore, an investigator from the United States named Richard Archold, members of his team made the first contact with the indigenous Dani tribe in 1935, where in the first contact with the Dani people it was known as a skilled resident of farming using stone axes, scrapers, knives made from animal bones. The first contact continued to develop with the entry of European influence through missionaries building a protestant mission center in Hetegima Village in 1955, this shows that the influence of the outside world has been brought into the community in the Central Highlands of Papua for a long time so that people have known this influence, but adat/ the tradition of the Dani tribe highly respects Culture, Customs and Values that continue to be maintained to this day.

The Ngalum people are a tribe in the Bintang Mountains of Papua who inhabit the slopes of the Mandala Peak to the east towards Papua New Guinea. According to the Aplim Apom Sibilki Myth, the ancestors of the Ngalum tribe were created by Atangki on the Mandala Peak so that the mountain became sacred to them.

In terms of traditional leaders, the Ngalum community adheres to the iwolmai system which is patrilineal. Iwolmai consists of several families in one village and is led by an iwolmai ngolki. Iwolmai is part of the iwol or village group. Currently there are 417 iwolmai recorded in the Bintang Mountains. (Kurniawan, et al, 2012). Usually the implementation of traditional ceremonies, there is a division of leadership roles (ngolki), namely osangki who play a role in dance affairs, om bonengki in plantation management and food ingredients, ap iwol ngolki in traditional men's houses, kaka nalkonki in warfare, and jebulki in goods storage. heritage.

3. Conclusions

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

However, in practice it has not been implemented properly because of the characteristics of some customary areas which still adhere to a very strong ethnic and cultural system by trusting in their traditional leaders or (tribal chiefs, ondoafi / ondofofo, sera, mambri) as determinants in decision making without their involvement direct, and still very closed to the forms of influence and innovation externally originating from their environment, so there is also debate / rejection of the concept related to exogenous development which is oriented towards capital investment and foreign trade.

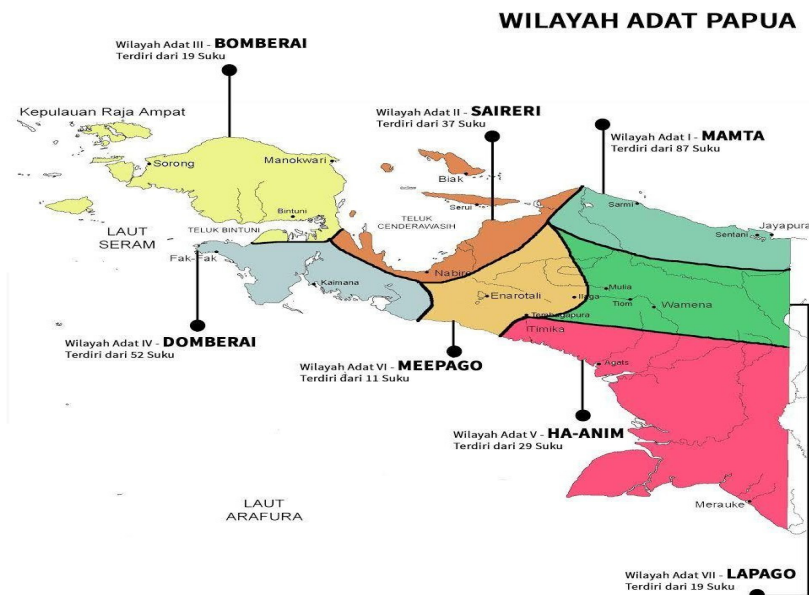
The exogenous development approach that occurred previously in the Papuan Customary Territory can create regional dependence because it is not able to increase the capacity of local communities to manage development facilities and processes in their own territory and the lack of involvement of local communities (local actors) so that in practice some weaknesses are found in the development process. in terms of community capital and capacity and are not connected to the outside area.

So that through the endogenous development approach, it is hoped that it can be built by prioritizing the strengths and factors of excellence as well as the involvement of social agents and civil society actors and the process of economic growth and structural change, led by local communities and utilizing their potential for development to improve the living standards of the local population. And it is hoped that a development approach can be created that accumulates the potential that exists in a development through initiatives, as well as, managed by local communities related to the leadership of the Sentani, Sidaudate and Abeua tribes in the Mamta customary area and the Dani and Ngalum tribes in the La Pago customary area).

In practice, there are also failures in the endogenous approach, due to the inability of local coordination to produce a policy for regional development, in terms of the involvement of Tribal Chiefs and Ondoafi as local actors driving the Customary area is still very limited, resulting in less coordination between local actors.

Due to the absence of a coordination mechanism between local and outside actors, a new approach was born, namely neo endogenous development. The Neo Endogenous Development approach was born as an alternative and focuses more on the coordination mechanism between actors so that it is expected to increase social capital and resource capital in the region.

Customary Territories of Papua



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