**ECONOMICS DEVELOPMENT OF MERAUKE DISTRICT BASED ON TOPONYMY ASPECT**

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 Abstract

Border areas is a very strategic area because it influences not only the sovereignty, national, defense security but also economic, social, and cultural in a country. In the border regions of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea there are indigenous tribes who share the same ethnicity, customs, language, religion, land rights, and kinship. In Merauke district there are native tribes and tribal settlers. Generally native tribes who live in coastal areas as traditional fishermen. Merauke traditional fishermen have been crossing the border like Papua New Guinea long time ago before their dwellings divided by two. If there is no agreement between countries regarding border crossers, the countries will get a problem at the moment. Methodology: Analyzed the spread of the tribes, cultural similarity, traditional fishing villages and towns in the border using map and remote sensing imagery. The results of the study are as follows: traditional fishing villages in Merauke Regency ie Lampu Satu, Mbuti and Kumbe. Merauke and Sota located beside the traditional fishing villages. Merauke is derived from the words “maro” and “ke”. “Ke” means river. Therefore maroke means Maro river. Traditional fishing villages in Papua New Guinea are Parama, Kadawa, Katatai, Ture-ture, Mawatta, Mabudauan, Kunini, Masainge, Waldoro, Buzi, Ber, and Sigabaduru.

Conclusion: To overcome the capture of Indonesian traditional fishermen by the government of Papua New Guinea and Australia there must be a treaty between the Government of Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Australia. The goal to give permit to the traditional fishing boats of a country can enter the territory of the countries bound by the treaty.