

DEMOCRATIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IN THE LAND OF PAPUA

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze conflict resolution and determine strategies in the land of Papua as a form of promoting the sustainable development of the Papuan government. One of the current conflicts is the occurrence of feelings of dissatisfaction from social economic inequality and the occurrence of disharmony of local culture that occurs due to development unevenly distributed in the Papua region. In addition, the purpose of this study is to determine strategies as input to local governments, as well as input to the central government in developing the land of Papua into Prosperity in the economy, as well as culturally harmonious. The research method carried out by researchers is to use strength, weakness, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) material. The result of this research is a strategy carried out by the local government and the central government in an effort to advance the land of Papua.

Keywords: Papua, Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, Threat, Resolution, Conflict

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country located in the Southeast Asian regional unit. According to (Special, 2022) the purpose of economic development is one of the goals of the Indonesian government by building special economic zones (SEZ) in various regions that are included in government of the State of Indonesia. Then some areas that will be carried out to accelerate development are proposals from State-Owned Enterprises.

Based on research (Fatchiya & Susanto, 2018) Indonesia is one of the big island countries in the world. As one of the countries with great prosperity, but the distribution of the population in this country has a level of distribution that is not evenly matched. based on (Statistics, 201 C.E.) , the total population in that year as many as 57.49% were left in the island of Java, then as many as 6.96% were on the mainland of Kalimantan, 5.8% were in the Papua region. The uneven distribution of the population, has an influence also on economic growth. Population growth on economic growth is also in line with research (Yunianto, 2021) which states that the results of the study illustrate that population growth has a significant effect on economic growth.

Economic growth is one of the indicators that greatly affects people's lives. In addition, economic growth also greatly affects the success of a country. Economic growth is expressed by growth or increase in per capita in the long term, this is in line with the statement (Fatmawati, 2015).

Papua is a province of the Republic of Indonesia that is vulnerable to national integration problems, this is in line with research (Yambeyapdi, 2019). If you remember the history of

the integration of Papua into Indonesia, this region is different from other regions in Indonesia which in the five-year period after the proclamation of August 17, 1945 could be liberated from the clutches of the invaders. The dependency ratio value of Papua Province within 5 years, namely 2015-2019, experienced a downward trend. In 2015, it showed a dependency ratio of 47.52. This shows that as many as 47 to 48 non-productive residents must be borne by 100 productive residents, in 2019 the decrease in the dependency ratio of Papua Province reached 44.32 based on research (Sandila et al., 2020). Then based on research (Putri, 2021), it is stated that to encourage economic growth, it is hoped that the government will be able to reduce population problems in Papua Province by controlling Population Growth and expanding investment so that it absorbs a lot of workers and creates an educated and qualified workforce, in addition to that the dependency ratio is always stable where the number of non-productive population is less than the figure of productive population which means that the non-productive population depends on the productive population in terms of the economy.

Papua's economy in 2021 according to data experienced a growth of 15.11 percent (c-to-c), an increase when compared to 2020 which grew by 2.39 percent. Of the seventeen business fields, fourteen of them experienced positive growth. The three business fields that experienced the highest growth were Mining and quarrying at 40.80 percent, followed by Real Estate at 7.04 percent; and Electricity and Gas Procurement at 5.77 per cent. The growth in production in the mining and quarrying category was mainly due to the increase in P.T Freeport's metal ore production during 2021. Meanwhile, business fields that contracted in 2021 included the Processing Industry by -0.21 percent; Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security of -0.95 percent; and Education Services at -4.64 percent.

In addition to the problems of population growth and the economy, the land of Papua also has problems regarding democracy. In the study (Yudyatmoko, 2022), it is stated that conflict in Papua is a multidimensional problem. If carefully dissected, economic, political, social and cultural factors, defense and security, and ideological matters will be found that form the posture of the conflict itself. Because of its multidimensional nature, solutions to Papua's problems must be formulated holistically, integrally, and comprehensively. The political reforms in 1998 that subverted Suharto's rule became a momentum for a change in perspective on handling the Papuan issue, from what was originally authoritarian to a humanist approach. Reform is an *ejawantah* of democracy because it is based on the will and power of the people. This is the foundation for the realization of a better Papua. This is what makes this research will be deepened

THEORY

SWOT

SWOT analysis according to (Rangkuti, 2013) is a strategic planning method used to evaluate strengths (Strength), weaknesses (Weakness), opportunities (Opportunity) and threats (Threat) that occur in a project or in a business venture, or evaluate its own product lines or competitors. To carry out the analysis, the purpose of the undertaking is determined or identify the object to

be analyzed. Strengths and weaknesses are grouped into internal factors, while opportunities and threats are identified as external factors.

Democracy

The definition of democracy according to (Dwi Sulisworo et al., 2016) can be seen from the review of language (epistemological) and term (terminological). Epistemologically "democracy" consists of two words of Greek origin namely "demos" which means people or inhabitants of a place and "cretein" or "cratos" which means power or sovereignty. So linguistically demos-cretein or demos-cratos is the state of the State in which in its system of government the sovereignty is in the hands of the people, the supreme power is in the common decisions of the people, the people in power, the government of the people and by the people.

Building

Development has a lot to do with value, and is often transcendental, a symptom of meta-disciplinary, or even an ideology (the ideology of developmentalism). Therefore, policymakers, development planners, and experts are always faced with value choice, starting with epistemological-ontological choices as the philosophical framework, to their derivation at the level of strategy, program, or project. (Kartono & Nurcholis, 2016).

Method

The method that will be carried out by the researcher is to use descriptive analysis, namely by conducting interviews with respondents, and literature studies by looking for journals related to strategies that will be built.

To formulate a strategy for people's economic development in Papua Province, a SWOT Analysis is used, which is an analysis consisting of Strength (strength), Weakness (Weakness), Opportunity (opportunity), and Threat (threat) which is an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the research unit, which is carried out through a review of internal conditions, as well as an analysis of the opportunities and threats faced by the research unit carried out through a review of the conditions External. After obtaining various external and internal key factors outlined in the SWOT analysis

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Table 1: SWOT Analysis

Internal/External	Strength (S)	Weakness (W)
Opportunity (O)	Strategy (SO)	Strategy (WO)
Threat (T)	Strategy (ST)	Strategy (WT)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Development and Democratization Strategies in Papua Province

Rumusan strategy for people's economic development in Papua province by using SWOT analysis to describe how the opportunities and threats (external factors) faced by the community are adjusted to weaknesses and strengths (internal factors) each of which provides positive and negative benefits. The discussion of these two factors can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2: Internal and External Matrix of People's Economy Builders

Internal factors		External Factors	
Strengths of Weakness		Threat Opportunities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Fund allocation support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 percent special autonomy for the development of the people's economy. <input type="checkbox"/> Huge economic resource potential <input type="checkbox"/> Most of the population works in the agricultural sector <input type="checkbox"/> Availability of the PROSPECT Program Strategic Development Economy and Village institutions) <input type="checkbox"/> Availability of empowerment program assistants community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of formal education of the community S • A large part of the community is subsistence farmers with a simple farming pattern • exploitation of produce, both forest plants and minerals, has not been able to guarantee its sustainability and availability in future generations Lack of various products developed • have not been able to fully consider its impact on environmental aspects and social aspects in society, as well as its sustainability for future generations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential for regional and international market share • Central government support (APBN) through national programs for people's economic development • Private sector support in the form of business partners • Business capital credit support from banking institutions • Government support through the use of Appropriate Technology (TTG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mindset that has been built on stakeholder officials in Papua, especially non-Papuan, is a mindset that is awakened from Indonesian culture in general, so it often gives an assessment that is not in line with the local culture that exists when it • The conflict that occurred in Papua is basically closely related to the absence of sustainable development in Papua

Internal factor analysis shows that Furthermore, to formulate strategies in the development of the people's economy, there is the development of a people's economy in Papua Province with strengths and weaknesses. The strength factor is that the following is presented matrix SWOT in Table 3.

<p style="text-align: center;">INTERNAL</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EXTERNAL</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">STRENGTH (S)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting a series of stone-burning activities, as a symbol of peace and friendship with the local culture inherent in the community, • Follow the service around to the churches of mountain and coastal communities in remote villages. • The playback of folk songs and spiritual songs through the loudspeakers of the villages, as a form of respect for the wisdom of the local community. • Distributing Christmas gifts to the public using santa clause clothes on the eve of christmas. • Come to meet and discuss with traditional leaders and religious leaders in Honai - Honai or the traditional houses of the local people. • Carry out various social activities in the community using the symbols of the local community, both in the form of clothing and activities carried out. 	<p style="text-align: center;">WEAKNESS (W)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mindset that has been built on stakeholder officials in Papua, especially non-Papuans, is a mindset that is built from Indonesian culture in general, so it often gives an assessment that is not in line with the local culture that existed at that time
<p style="text-align: center;">OPPORTUNITY (O)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a potential willingness to build mutually by the community • Trying to always look at various problems that arise in the community using the perspective of local culture, not certain cultures from outside Papua, so as not to necessarily give a negative assessment of various existing problems. 	<p style="text-align: center;">STRATEGY (SO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural diplomacy, which means a model of diplomacy that prioritizes local wisdom within the Papuan people, which is a combination of cultural and religious values 	<p style="text-align: center;">STRATEGY (WO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving regional development by working together from local communities • Changing the mindset of stakeholder officials to always try to overcome problems that arise in the local community by using the perspective of local culture

THREAT (T)	STRATEGY (ST)	STRATEGY (WT)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competition for the quality of product quantity from outside Papua • The conflict that occurred in Papua is basically closely related to the absence of sustainable development in Papua • Exploitation of mining products and forests in Papua, which does not pay attention to social and environmental impacts, creates new problems in all 2 aspects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervise and control the development process that has been mandated in the special autonomy law, so that there is a balance in economic, social and environmental aspects, as well as ensuring the sustainability of development in the future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the quality of the central government, ensuring that laws and regulations that protect the community and the environment in the development process can run well

Source: Primary Data (processed)

From the matrix above, it can be explained as follows:

1. What is the strategic model of diplomacy for Papuan conflict resolution?

The model of diplomacy strategy used for the resolution of the Papuan conflict is cultural diplomacy, which means a diplomacy model that prioritizes local wisdom within the Papuan people, which is a combination of cultural and religious values. In a sense of the word, the implementation of the diplomatic strategy carried out must bring with it and uplift the cultural values and religious values of the local community.

2. Examples of diplomatic activities that have been carried out in the context of conflict resolution in Papua:

- a) Conduct a series of stone-burning activities, as a symbol of peace and friendship with the local culture attached to the community,
- b) Follow the service on a tour to the churches of mountain and coastal communities in remote villages.
- c) Playback of folk songs and spiritual songs through loudspeakers in villages – villages, as a form of respect for the wisdom of the local community.
- d) Distributing Christmas gifts to the public using santa clause clothes on the eve of Christmas.
- e) Come to meet and discuss with traditional leaders and religious leaders in Honai – Honai or local traditional houses.
- f) Carry out various social activities in the community using the symbols of the local community, both in the form of clothing and activities carried out.

- g) Try to always look at various problems that arise in the community using the perspective of local culture, not certain cultures from outside Papua, so as not to necessarily give negative assessments to various existing problems.

3. The obstacles encountered in running this model are:

- a) The mindset that has been built on stakeholder officials in Papua, especially non-Papuans, is a mindset that is built from Indonesian culture in general, so it often gives an assessment that is not in line with the local culture that existed at that time.

Example: Most Papuans eat betel nut and throw away the pulp arbitrarily. For non-Papuans, this is considered disorderly and unclean, but it is not the same as the Papuan people who think this is a good thing and become a daily habit that is inherent in the community.

For another example, every traditional and religious event of the Papuan people always uses pig animals near all its events. Pig animals are a treasure of very high value for the papuan people, but most Indonesian people do not consume them and judge pig animals as prohibited animals, so the cultural and religious approach is less / cannot run optimally.

So, what are the good things according to non-Papuan people, are not necessarily considered good by the Papuan people, and vice versa

- b) Development in Papua is currently not running sustainably,
- It can be seen that the development process carried out, especially the exploitation of produce, both forest plants and minerals, has not been able to guarantee its sustainability and availability in future generations. In the process of development carried out, there has not been a balance between economic, social and environmental factors. The new development focuses on economic considerations, but has not been able to fully consider its impact on environmental aspects and social aspects in society, as well as its sustainability for future generations.
- c) The conflicts that occur in Papua are basically closely related to the lack of sustainable development in Papua. It can be explained that the development process carried out at this time has not considered precisely the impact on social aspects and environmental aspects. The social aspect is closely related to the local community where the development is carried out, as well as environmental factors. The current mining and agriculture/ forestry processes also only focus on economic factors, while the impact on the environment and society is less considered. Exploitation of mining products and forests in Papua, which does not pay attention to social and environmental impacts, poses new problems in all 2 aspects, both today and even in the future. The development process that is carried out does not have a significant economic impact on local communities, so people feel that they are being treated unfairly by the government. On the one hand, the natural products of the area are exploited in a large amount, while on the other hand the community does not get a significant share of the results of the exploitation. So it is not surprising that the development process carried out in several places in the Papua region has received a lot of resistance from local communities and they continue to express their disappointment with the government and voice their desire for independence.

d) Steps to do

- The central government, ensuring that laws and regulations that protect the community and the environment in the development process can run well,
- Local governments, supervise and control the development process that has been mandated in the special autonomy law, so that there is a balance in economic, social and environmental aspects, as well as ensuring the sustainability of development in the future.
- The TNI together with other components in the community make efforts to ensure the security, sustainability of the development process and public safety in the development process carried out to improve the standard of living of the community. The focus of the TNI's efforts is directed at efforts to realize that social conditions in society can be well maintained, while also encouraging other components to realize good economic and environmental aspects. The TNI also carries out various effective social communication efforts through local culture, as a form of cultural diplomacy, to win the hearts and minds of the Papuan people in order to support the government and the development process carried out.

e) Who plays a role in making decisions in conflict resolution in Papua:

- The central government, in this case the Head of State / President, to unify the concept of papuan conflict resolution by prioritizing cultural diplomacy efforts, to realize a sustainable development process. Ensuring that all Ministers through ministries and institutions, carry out development programs in Papua are carried out in an integrated and well-coordinated manner, by prioritizing the concept of cultural diplomacy to achieve a sustainable development process.
- The regional governments, in this case the regional heads of Tk I and II, describe and align all development programs carried out by ministries and institutions in their respective regions, to realize sustainable development for conflict resolution in Papua.
- The TNI together with other components of the nation, including traditional and religious leaders in the regions, carried out social communication efforts to the community by prioritizing cultural diplomacy to resolve conflicts in Papua in a coordinated and integrated manner, with development programs carried out by the Central and Regional Governments.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research that the author has done, it can be concluded that development in the land of Papua, including economic development in it is influenced by population development despite the influence of its not significant enough. Based on the results of the swot analysis carried out by the author, all elements in the Republic of Indonesia have a very important role in the development of Papua. The central government has a very important role in solving some thorny problems in Papua. Then the local government has a role in aligning all

development programs to ministries and institutions in the area. Finally, the role of the TNI and other national components in resolving the Papuan conflict which until now has not ended

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