

Papua Conflict Resolution In Contemporary Counter-Insurgency Perspective Using Mystic Diamond

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Abstract

The conflict shows that the escalation tends to heat up marked by a series of attacks on civilians, religious leaders and health workers in July 2022. The problems show relevance and are correlational in government policies in economic development and the Papuan independence referendum. The perspective of the authoritarian approach is transformed into human security based on democracy, security and economic stability. Weak guarding and monitoring of government policies has led to problems and various rejections, including the Law on new autonomous regions. The purpose of writing this scientific paper is to analyze government policies in responding to the Papuan conflict in terms of the counterinsurgency strategy. The writing of this scientific paper uses a qualitative method that emphasizes observing the phenomenon and substance of the meaning of the Papuan conflict phenomenon. The COIN Papua strategy was developed with the concept of a mystic diamond with the addition of supervising and overseeing government policies through a dual control system between the government and the civilian. This is useful for growing Papuan people's trust in the Indonesian government and improving its image internationally. In addition, it requires seriousness in constructive communication, dialogue framing and international diplomacy through the International Parliament for West Papua (IPWP), International Lawyer for West Papua (ILWP), United Liberation Movement for West Papua (ULMWP) as part of conflict resolution from a historical justice perspective. and memoria passionis

Keywords: *Counter Insurgency, Mystic Diamond, Papua Conflict, Papua Conflict Resolution*

INTRODUCTION

The history of the nation's politics shows the phenomenon of internal conflict with ethnic, religious, racial and inter-group diversity (SARA) which leads to the disintegration of the nation. One dimension of irregular warfare conflict is insurgency. In 2005, Indonesia succeeded in ending the insurgency of GAM movement. Currently, the conflicts that are still happening are radical and separatist Islamic networks in Papua which show escalation tends to heat up (Karnavian, 2017). Like a snowball that keeps rolling, the insurgency group intends to divide the integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia. The argument for the negation of the security approach taken in the Papua conflict is the soft power approach in the form of constructive communication. It is very unfortunate, this option has not succeeded in bridging the existing problems and causing civilian and military casualties. Other incidents are the rejection of special autonomy in September 2020, the KKB attack on religious leaders and health workers in July 2022.

Referring to the universal people's defense and security system (sishankamrata) placing the TNI and Polri as the main components (Komut) and the people as supporting components (komduk). In determining the counterinsurgency strategy, some of the most important principles are getting public support which affects recruitment, logistics and a place of refuge for insurgency groups (Ashour, 2009). In addition, the principle that must be maintained is to protect citizens from insurgency groups so that they tend to have antipathy towards the state. The third

principle is to focus on propaganda actions that affect public opinion and support for insurgency actions (Ramakhrisna and Tan, 2002).

After the cold war, nationalism developed massively in Central Europe, Eastern Europe, Africa and Asia, including Indonesia. Insurgency is transformed with technology-based propaganda (Meel & Vishwakarma, 2020). Insurgency groups attract international attention by camouflaging behind the issue of human rights violations (Nasution & Wiranto, 2020; Ramdhan, 2021). The gaps in the problems that have occurred so far are divided into 4 categories, namely the history of Papua's integration into the Republic of Indonesia, the issue of human rights violations, marginalization of Papuans and development stagnation (Chauvel, 2005). The causes of this conflict can be classified as policy factors and economic demands in the form of decentralization, ethnic identity factors, historical factors, security forces violence factors, and international capitalism factors (Mambraku, 2015).

Basically the counterinsurgency strategy is an effort by the central government to synergize with local governments in carrying out political legitimacy, influence and operational activities. It aims to protect the people from insurgency groups. Simultaneous effects of psychological, economic, social and political pressure on insurgency groups (Joint Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force, 2018).

The attitude of the state in the implementation of counter insurgency (COIN) is generally in the form of direct action on the leader of the insurgency group, actions that trigger the occurrence of insurgency, implementation of infiltration in the insurgency group to find out the steps to be implemented and strengthen the politics of a country (Galula, 2006). The insurgency movement consists of a favorable minority component, a neutral majority and a hostile minority. COIN's strategy in countermeasures is that the minority is in an advantageous position. Meanwhile, the neutral majority is co-opted to neutralize the large impact of the hostile minority threat.

Various approaches ranging from authoritarian to humanist have been taken. Multidimensional problems of economic, political, social, cultural, ideological, defense and security. So the solution needed is holistic, comprehensive and integral. The two goals to be achieved in the insurgency movement are the instillation of ideology carried out by radicalism and independence such as the Papuan insurgency movement. The formulation for improving the government bureaucracy, economy and security stability is substantial. Thus, Indonesia has a bargaining position to win the hearts of the Papuan people and massive support. Simultaneous trust building is formed in the hearts of the Papuan people and feels free within the Republic of Indonesia (Wanggai, 2017). By analyzing the counterinsurgency strategic model "The Mystic Diamond" developed by Gordon McCormick, the author analyzes problem gaps and recommends constructive solutions.

RESEARCH METHODS

In analyzing the problem, the writing of this scientific paper uses qualitative research which emphasizes the observation of the phenomenon and the substance of the meaning of the phenomenon. The focus of the qualitative research model refers to aspects of phenomena, ways of understanding events, human behavior, human elements, relationships, organizations and objects (Sugiyono, 2018). Qualitative research has an inductive model of the translation process of complex problems (Creswell, 2010:5). Control of variance has relevance to the strategy, structure and research plan (Herlinger in Sutopo, 2006:156). The qualitative approach aims to direct the paradigm to the problem being studied. Reflections on the qualitative research

paradigm are methodological conceptions, theoretical conceptions, and assumptions (Aminuddin in Basrowi & Suwandi, 2008:45). Where the methodological conception consists of a postpositivist orientation, a constructivist orientation, and a postmodernist orientation. Thus, qualitative research is dynamic, multi-method and multi-perspective.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Reformation is a form of handling the Papuan conflict from authoritarian to humanist persuasive. Some of the government's seriousness in this Papua issue is the revocation of the status of the Military Operation Area, Change of name from Irian Jaya to Papua on December 25, 2000, Apologizing for past ABRI human rights violations, Allowing to hold a Papuan congress and raising the Bintang Kejora's flag as a cultural symbol , Law No. 2 of 2021 Special Autonomy for Papua, Presidential Instruction No. 1 of 2003 regarding the division of West Papua, the Unit for the Acceleration of Development of Papua and West Papua (UP4B) based on Presidential Regulation no. 66 of 2011 and Law on New Autonomous Regions (DOB) Enacted June 30, 2022, expansion of 3 provinces in Papua, namely Central Papua, South Papua and Papua Mountains

Broadly speaking, the above government policies are carried out as an integral, comprehensive and mondial effort. By focusing on aspects of historical justice, memoria passionis, socio-cultural, Papuan identity, economy, politics and security. This means that the aspect of state security has been transformed into human security which includes problems in the form of social welfare, protection of human rights, health, minority groups, social, economic, and political problems. This counterinsurgency strategy requires elaboration steps from the central government (police and military), local governments, communities and indigenous peoples. Referring to COIN mystic diamond, there are shortcomings in aspects of the international community that are not yet optimal. In this case, elements of the international community are under the authority of the central government. This is different from the insurgency movement in Papua which lobbied the local and international community by Benny Wenda and the Koteka Community Consultative Assembly which demanded justice and rejected special autonomy. Thus, the Papuan People's Council (MRP) and the Papuan Customary Council (DAP) were formed to facilitate differences of opinion between the central government and local communities.

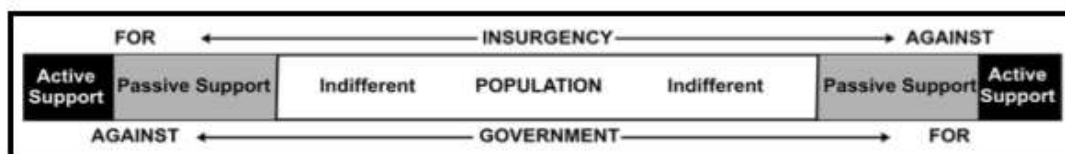


Figure 1 Range of popular support
 Source : Headquarters Department of the Army, 2009

The emergence of insurgency requires a large mass base. One of the best ways to defeat an insurgency is to turn down this mass bass so that the local population becomes hostile or apathetic to the rebels. Insurgency will recruit members from a population disillusioned by the attitude of the Indonesian government. Thus, the insurgency mobilized popular support. KKB took advantage of public support from disgruntled local residents. Coupled with the problem of special autonomy which is considered to be impartial to the local Papuan population in Article 2 concerning the symbols and ratification of new autonomous regions (DOB) which seems rushed.

The sub-optimal implementation of special autonomy triggered demonstrations against Otsus volume 2. The problems that emerged were the weakness in the supervision and control of special autonomy funds, the MRP was not optimal in Otsus, the less than optimal performance of the three commissions and one special court to enforce justice, namely the Commission Ad Hoc Law, the National Human Rights Commission (Komnas HAM), and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). The gap in the gap in the regulatory solution offered by the government eventually triggered the problem of disappointment and self-criticism from the militias and the Papuan civilian. Inspector General Boy Rafli Amar, Head of the Papua Province Regional Police, emphasized that the economic motive and job search were the basis for the community to join the insurgency movement (Movanita, 2018)

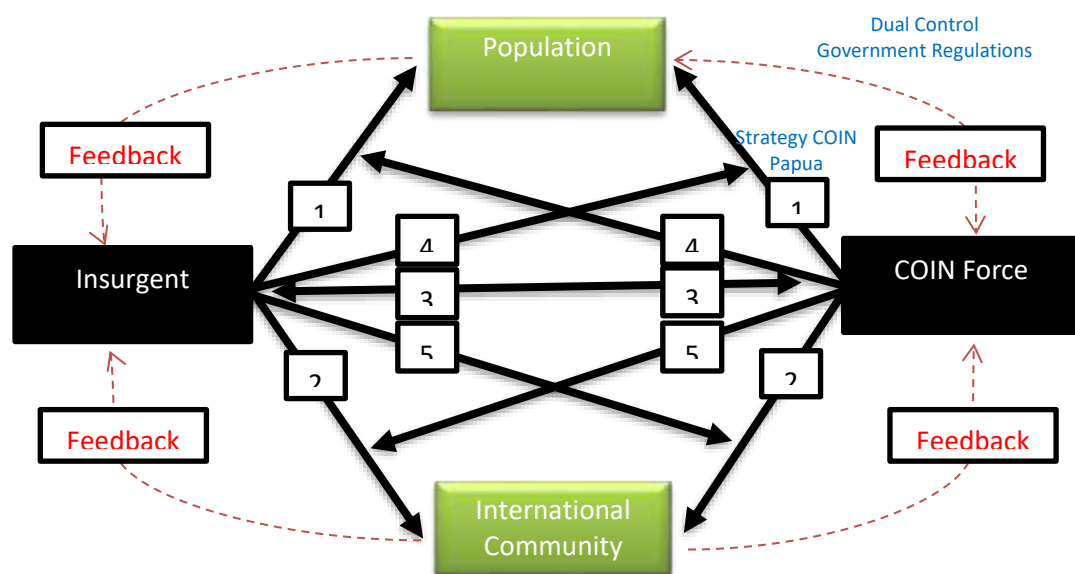


Figure 2, COIN Papua Strategy Model, McCormick's "Mystic Diamond"

Mystic diamond in this case involves the role of the population and the international community which shows biased support for the insurgent and the COIN Force. The pattern formed consists of 5 components, namely first, COIN Papua forms a pattern of good relations with the community through a humanist approach from a multidimensional perspective. Second, improve and show seriousness in conflict resolution through dialogue and the internationalization of Papua. Third, COIN Papua has direct contact with the insurgency. Fourth, COIN Papua blocks infiltration carried out by insurgents on civilians so that logistics, weapons troops and recruitment of new cadres are cut off. Fifth, oversee and observe insurgent diplomacy with the international community.

The COIN Papua strategy was developed with the concept of a mystic diamond with the addition of monitoring and overseeing government policies. The implementation of government policies, especially special autonomy, must be more transparent, on target and in accordance with the allocation of funds. The misappropriation of the special autonomy fund of 28 trillion rupiah has tarnished the acceleration of welfare development in Papua. The lack of maximum MRP in special autonomy has failed to build Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) to the public and the international community. In CBM there are three things that need attention; negotiations, decision makers, and the wider constituency (Mason & Siegfried, 2013). These

three issues are part of the task of defense diplomacy, especially negotiations in the defense sector.

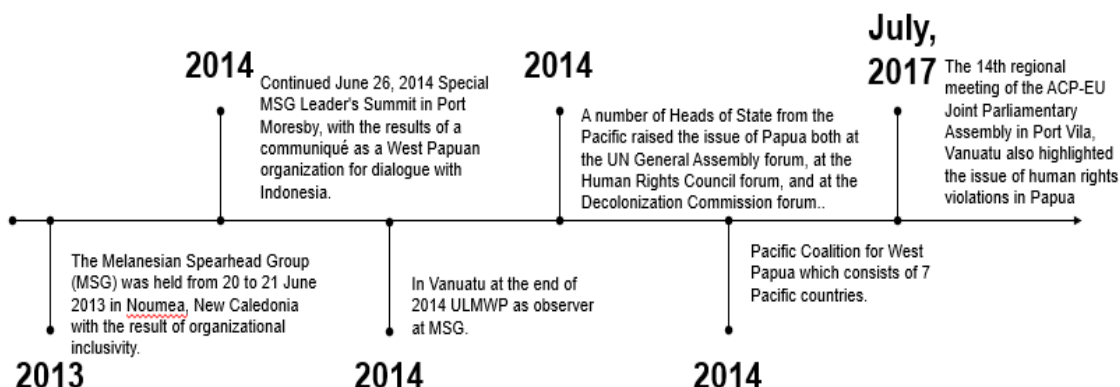


Figure 3, Timeline of Papua Internationalization

Source: Data Processed by Researchers, Wanggai 2017

The internationalization of Papua shows a very serious dynamic. The existence of the International Parliament for West Papua (IPWP), International Lawyer for West Papua (ILWP), and other solidarity is increasingly common. Papua's diplomatic order in the international arena is increasingly structured through the United Liberation Movement for West Papua (ULMWP). In the end, the internationalization of Papua became a geopolitical domain in the Pacific region and internationally. Thus, to foster Papuan people's trust in the Indonesian government and improve its image internationally, the improvement of the bureaucracy, evaluation of development in a sustainable manner and active in international constructive communication.

CONCLUSION

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