

Pros and Cons of Discussion of Region Explanation in Papua Land

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Abstract— Still in regional expansion, if you want to divide or separate yourself from the parent region, it is necessary to fulfill several requirements, as already contained in the regional expansion law and Law No. -Requirements for regional expansion that must be fulfilled are administrative requirements, technical requirements and physical requirements. In terms of physical requirements, for example, at least 5 regencies for provincial expansion, at least 5 sub-districts or districts for district expansion and at least 4 sub-districts/districts for city expansion and other considerations both from administrative and technical requirements, then all plans are effective and efficient. However, each division in Papua Province and West Papua Province does not look well for these considerations, but rather on political interests and other interests that can benefit individuals and groups.

Keywords— Pros of expansion discourse and cons of expansion discourse.

I. INTRODUCTION

The discourse on the formation of Provinces in the Land of Papua has become an issue of political discussion in offices and wherever they are located. The government at the central and regional levels or in the legislative and executive circles and even the Papuan people themselves became a heated discussion regarding the discourse on the division of the province. Thus, the initiators of the expansion of the Provinces from Papua and West Papua flocked to bring their aspirations to Jakarta to report or convey their aspirations in the context of the division of Provinces and Regencies in the Land of Papua. Still related to the expansion discourse that is developing, especially in Tanah Papua, local elites and also the community do not accept it one hundred percent (100%). However, there are those who accept and there are also those who do not accept the division of territory in Papua.

How many local Papuan elites and part of the community have accepted for the expansion of the Provinces in the Land of Papua. For example, the governor of West Papua proposed 8 provinces, including South Papua Province, Central Papua Province, Southwest Papua Province, Cenderawasih Islands Province, Tabi Province, Raja Ampat Province, North Papua Province and East Papua Province. With the expansion of this province, with the aim that the Papuan people can regulate and manage their own natural resources, can reduce conflict, launch development in their territory, and the community will experience prosperity. Meanwhile, the governor of Papua and the people of Papua mostly do not agree or reject the discourse on the expansion of the Province which is so rapidly growing, the goal is different from those who accept the expansion of the Province that with the expansion or formation of too many Provinces, then of course the community will experience problems. -more complicated problems, which are experienced as they are today. As we all know that at the end of 2011 several regions resulted from the division, namely Puncak Papua Regency and also Tolikara Regency which claimed the lives of more than tens of people. Not reducing or reducing conflict, but instead increasing conflict and increasing conflict, there is no benefit for the indigenous Papuans, instead it opens up job

opportunities for non-Papuans. Even the governor of Papua Province elected Lukas Enembe also firmly rejected the existence of the division of Papua and West Papua, that according to him if there was division it would add new problems and social jealousy would occur and Human Resources were not ready, so the problem was more difficult for the Papuan people themselves. Therefore, regarding the discourse on the expansion of the province that is developing in this country, then there are pros and cons or the Papuan people mostly reject it and some Papuans also accept the discourse on the expansion of the developing Province (Kum, 2013).

II. RESEARCH METHOD

Based on the problems that we have raised, this research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. In this study, the researcher used a descriptive research method, namely trying to find an understanding of meaning based on facts or facts that occurred in Papua Province, relating to the pros and cons of the discourse of regional expansion in Papua, then conducted a study to obtain a clear and systematic picture in order to find a solution or a way out to solve the problem at hand. Then accelerate development and reduce any prolonged conflicts in Papua.

In this paper, the author tries to collect data from various sources, including conducting interviews with indigenous Papuans, participating in live broadcasts in public discussions with Papuan leaders, library books, reports, results of previous research, statements of statements, laws, government regulations, decisions, experiences, whether seen, heard, or felt, in print and electronic media, and other sources related to the pros and cons of the discourse on the division of territory in Papua.

Collecting data through two sources, namely primary data sources and secondary data sources. One approach to collecting data through primary data sources is to conduct direct interviews with indigenous Papuans, relating to the pros and cons of the discourse on regional expansion in Papua, taking place from 2002 to 2020. Meanwhile, secondary data is not collected directly, but through intermediaries. or existing data. For example, the results of previous research, books, reports,

articles, journals, official regulations from the government and so on (Kum, 2015: 14).

III. DISCUSSION

1. Pro Discourse on the Expansion of Papua Province

The discourse of the division of new autonomous regions in the provinces of Papua and West Papua has long been coveted by the public. The longing of the community is shown by, among other things, coming to Jakarta and having direct dialogue with the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, the Regional Representatives Council, and the Minister of Home Affairs. It happened late last year, to be exact on November 24, 2012. A number of important figures from the provinces of Papua and West Papua such as the leadership of the Papuan People's Representative Council, the Papuan People's Assembly, the Governors of Papua and West Papua and several representatives of the people of Papua and West Papua gathered at the House of Representatives Building, Region of the Republic of Indonesia, Senayan, Jakarta. Also present were a number of members of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia from the electoral districts of Papua and West Papua and the Minister of Home Affairs Gamawan Fauzi. The meeting facilitated by the Regional Representatives Council of the Republic of Indonesia discussed the aspirations of the people of Papua and West Papua who want their regions to be expanded.

The aspiration received a positive response from the audience, of course including a number of notes containing a warning so that the aspiration needs to consider various aspects including having to follow the applicable regulatory mechanism. After a process of approximately six months, Member of Commission I of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia from the Electoral District of Papua in charge of Government, Defense and Security, Yorris Raweyai, said that of the 72 proposals for the expansion of provinces and regencies of new autonomous regions from Papua and West Papua that were entered into to the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia and the Ministry of Home Affairs, 32 of which have been accommodated and ready to be approved. These include South Papua Province, Central Papua Province, Raja Ampat Province, Teluk Cenderawasih Province, and Tabi Province (Bintang Papua, 2013).

In the same place, the Governor of Papua Province, Lukas Enembe, said that if the regions had not received the minutes/recommendations from the Papuan House of Representatives and the Papuan People's Assembly, he would not approve of the expansion. But if the area concerned has obtained the minutes of approval from the Papuan People's Legislative Council and the Papuan People's Assembly, of course, as the Governor of Papua Province, he will also encourage it to be ratified as a new autonomous region (Kompasiana, 2013).

Although it is not clear when the discussion on the aspirations for regional expansion will begin because it is still a moratorium, the pressure for expansion in Papua continues to strengthen. The government's determination to tighten the requirements for the expansion, with reference to the grand

design, also seems to have been ignored. The land of Papua, which has now become two provinces, was urged to add four more provinces.

After the provinces of Papua and West Papua, some people asked for the Province of Southwest Papua, Central Papua Province, South Papua Province, and Central Mountains Papua Province. The head of the Southwest Papua Expansion Team, Decky Asmuruf, emphasized that efforts to establish the Province of Southwest Papua which had been running for four years must continue to be fought for.

Last weekend, the secretariat of the committee for the division of the South West Papua Province was inaugurated, which is located at Jln Jenderal Sudirman Ruko Number 6 or precisely behind Yasmin Store. The inauguration of the secretariat for the division of the South West Papua Province was marked by the opening of the secretariat nameplate by the Head of the South West Papua Expansion Team, Decky Asmuruf, and then continued with a thanksgiving service. Present at the event which took place solemnly were members of the expansion team of Southwest Papua Province.

Asmuruf said, although there were rumors circulating that doubted the formation of the Southwest Papua Province, the central government was still determined to develop the land of Papua and defend Papua from the part of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. He urged the government to immediately respond to the aspirations of the people for the division of this region in Papua into six provinces. He also said that the mission of the division of the province was to accelerate development in Papua and to eliminate the idea of separatism. And this is an idea from the children of Papua which is consistent with the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and this is fully supported by the central government. Admittedly, for 4 years fighting for the formation of the Province of Southwest Papua, his party has faced quite a number of challenges. This is related to the presence of people who feel disturbed, especially West Papua as the parent.

Regarding the requirement for a letter of recommendation from the governor of West Papua and from the chairman of the Regional People's Representative Council of West Papua, according to him, this is a requirement according to Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning regional government. While the division in Papua Province refers to Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning special autonomy, so that only two requirements are requested, namely recommendations from the Papuan People's Assembly and the Regional People's Representative Council, so there is no recommendation from the governor or the chairman of the House of Representatives. Provincial People.

He even emphasized that there had been a bright spot marked by the blessing of the President of the Republic of Indonesia which was manifested in the Ampres which was published on February 9, 2010. It is hoped that in January 2011 this will be a blessing for the people of South West Papua, including the people in Manokwari. According to him, the requirements have been completed, it's just a matter of territorial boundaries. And of course we can't measure the boundaries of the area, and the national mapping agency is in charge. Hopefully on January 16/17 2011 it has been announced, after it has been announced it will be included in

the state gazette and then submitted to the executive to implement the law (Forum vibizportal.com, 2013).

A new concept as an alternative solution to reduce the prolonged turmoil in Papua, including the desire for independence that continues to blow as discoursed by the Governor of West Papua, Abraham Oktavianus Alaturi, received a response from the teaching staff of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Jayapura University of Science and Technology, Bonefasius Bao. He said that seeing the developments that accompanied the discourse on the division of Papua Province into four provinces, when viewed from the perspective of regional government theory, actually regional expansion was not illegal or taboo.

Apart from not being taboo, the purpose of regional expansion is carried out in order to bring the locus of decision-making closer to the level of government that is closest to the community. Besides that, service coverage is expected to be more efficient and effective, therefore the demands for expansion can theoretically be justified, as an effort to accelerate equitable development. According to Bonefasius Bao, the presence of new autonomous regions in the provinces of Papua and West Papua accompanied by the flow of various plans for the expansion of other new autonomous regions, on the one hand is an exciting development because it shows the emergence of public awareness, especially elites about the importance of the presence of an autonomous government to organize and encourage development of community life.

Regarding the discourse on the special expansion of Tabi Province, the chairman of commission A of the Jayapura Regency Regional People's Representative Council, Franklin said that in principle the Jayapura Regency Regional People's Representative Council fully supports the efforts to expand Tabi Province. The reason is that the expansion of Tabi Province is very important and has great opportunities, so it will continue to be encouraged. So we see that the expansion of Tabi Province is very important and we must encourage it, so that I as chairman of Commission A of the Regional People's Representative Council of Jayapura Regency have seen the opportunity for the expansion of Tabi Province and we are ready to welcome and push this expansion to the end (Cenderawasih pos, 2013). Regarding the discourse on the expansion of Tabi Province, the chairman of Commission A of the Jayapura Regency Regional People's Representative Council, said that this was really the people's aspiration. However, on the other hand, the chairman of the Indigenous Peoples Institute as well as a member of the Papuan People's Assembly who is also the son of Tabi George Awi, said that the discourse on the expansion of Tabi Province which is currently causing pros and cons in the community.

2. Counter Discourse on the Expansion of Papua Province

In relation to the discourse on the division of Provinces that has recently developed, it turns out that none of the proposals have been accepted by the Papuan People's Representative Council for further action. Even if a proposal comes in, the Papuan House of Representatives promises not to approve it, and will only encourage the formation of a proposal for the division of regencies and cities. Until now, the Papuan House

of Representatives has not accepted the proposal for the division of the province, in accordance with the current developing discourse. If there is, of course, according to the council's procedure, Commission A in charge of legal politics and security has received the proposed document. According to him, the Papuan People's Representative Council has only discussed the division of regencies and cities and even the plenary minutes of approval for their formation have been submitted to the central government. The Papuan People's Representative Council has submitted the minutes of proposals for the division of Regency/City, now there are 22 proposals being discussed in Commission II of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. However, if there is a proposal for the expansion of the Province, the Papuan People's Representative Council will not approve it at all. Apart from not having received the proposal for the formation of a province, the Papuan People's Representative Council has not yet approved the discourse on its expansion.

Regarding the claim from a group of people, which has received a recommendation for approval from the Papuan House of Representatives, Julius Miagoni denied it. If anyone claims to have received a recommendation from the Papuan People's Representative Council, it is a public lie, the article is that Commission A has never received his proposal document. Because Commission A is responsible for conducting studies and research before it is proposed to the Deliberative Council for further extension to the plenary meeting of the council.

Julius said that of the 32 proposals for the division of regencies/cities in Papua Province, Commission II of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia only prepared 22 proposals for the formation of a law on new autonomous regions. Although many of the proposals do not meet the requirements stipulated by law, Commission II is currently discussing the formation of 22 new districts in Papua. It is up to the House of Representatives for the People of the Republic of Indonesia and the central government whether to approve the 22 proposals to become a new division of the district. Now it is up to the central government to decide whether all the proposals are approved or only partially. However, he hopes that the central government will be more selective in giving birth to a new autonomous region, where the expansion must really improve the welfare of the community, not just a few people. The expansion should not be disabled, do not give birth to premature children, all must go through an in-depth study, and the goal of the expansion should be to shorten services to the community in order to improve their welfare. The current discourse on the division of Provinces continues to develop, especially after the implementation of the Regional Head Elections for the Governor and Deputy Governor. Discourse on the expansion of expansion includes Central Papua, South Papua, Cenderawasih Bay and Tabi. The discourse on the expansion of several provinces in Papua, more specifically to the expansion of Tabi Province, which has recently been widely discussed, continues to attract protests from various groups. Even the Governor of Papua Lukas Enembe, SIP, MH on the occasion of thanksgiving at the Hotel Retop Jakarta for the Constitutional Court's decision firmly stated that he did not

respond to the expansion of the province in Papua, let alone the plan to expand the province of Tabi.

Head of International Relations and Borders for the Regional Representatives Council of the Papuan Democratic Party David Haluk, Dip.Th,ST said the expansion of several Papua Provinces including the expansion of Tabi Province was only to create and cause conflict in the community. Because, according to him, the plan to expand several provinces in Papua, including Tabi Province, is impossible under the leadership of the elected Papuan Governor, in the next five years. The discourse on the division of Tabi Province is in the interest of a group of people who want to divide Papua. If there are parties who feel disappointed in the implementation of the General Election for the Governor of Papua, they should not immediately make bad ways by building a discourse on the expansion of the Tabi Province. But let's join hands and together rise up and succeed in the leadership of the Governor of Papua being elected for the next five years.

According to him, there should be an acknowledgment from related parties of the winner of the Papuan gubernatorial election which was clearly won by Lukas Enembe-Klemen Tinal and did not create and build an unfavorable situation by using the moment of the division of the Province which in the end created a new conflict in the Papuan community. Even in the leadership of the elected Papuan Governor, there is a discourse to return and re-integrate West Papua Province into Papua Province and there is no longer any talk about division which only creates conflict. Back to the issue of Tabi Province, if it is in the name of the organization and the interests of a few people for the expansion of the Province, it is better not to do it again and not to include that interest in creating conflict for the Papuans. There should be no conflict just because of the interests of the division of the Province but for the division of the Regency it will still be reviewed again.

He admitted that the expansion of several regencies has indeed been included in the discussion in the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia and it could have been done because it has been discussed for a long time but in the future there will be no more divisions, especially for provinces. What is clear is that the division of districts is possible, but for the province, it will most likely no longer exist and is impossible. Ironically again, if Tabi Province is approved for expansion, where will the capital city of Papua Province, Jayapura, be? Meanwhile, Jayapura City is included in Tabi Province. Therefore, do not build opinions in the community that confuse the discourse of Tabi Province, because it is impossible for the capital city of Papua Province to be moved only for groups and personal interests. In line with that, the General Treasurer of the Regional Representatives Council of the Papuan Democratic Party, Yumin Wonda, S.Sos, said that for those who want to separate themselves from Papua Province to Tabi Province, it is impossible, because the capital city of Papua Province is in Jayapura City, then Tabi Province. where is it located? So it's impossible. The Governor of Papua has emphasized that during his leadership for the next five years there will be no division of the province, so his party as a cadre supports the governor's statement about no division of the province.

In this regard, Bao said that the emergence of the ephouria of expansion is also quite worrying, because many proposals for regional expansion are actually only based on less substantial issues. In fact, many pemekaran, if observed carefully, have materialized due to the political interests of a few people, so that after the expansion, problems often arise, such as the unavailability of infrastructure, funding and personnel and dependence on the central government. In some areas, there have been horizontal conflicts between communities and vertical conflicts between the new regions and the parent regions, both because of the weakness of the procedure and the poor quality of the law on the formation of autonomous regions as well as failures in the management of new regions in the early years of their formation in building a transitional management that ensures a new autonomous region is able to performs its basic functions properly. In connection with the discourse of regional expansion which is currently heating up, on June 5 2013, the researcher conducted an interview with Yance Uamang, as an intellectual. He explained that:

I do not agree with the formation or expansion of regions, be it Provinces or Regencies/Cities in the Papua region, although there are positives. It was said that he did not agree because as a result of the increasingly rapid development of the expansion in the Papua region, then the more rapidly it also led to conflicts that became pro and contra or divided in people's lives, so that it was detrimental to the community or small communities who fell victim. The expansion of territory, especially in Papua, occurred because of the interests of local elites who wanted to take over political positions or occupy the positions of governor or regent/mayor. With the aim of seeking support in order to have the interest of the position or position, this is what then arises or causes a conflict of division which results in the death of not a few in number. As an example; in 2003 there was a conflict of pros and cons in the context of the division of Central Irian Jaya and West Irian Jaya (now Central Papua and West Papua). With the division conflict, 6 people died and dozens were injured and other areas in Indonesia happened again.

TABLE 1. Difference between Pros and Cons of Regional Expansion

Reasons for Expansion Pro	Reasons for Counter Expansion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Manage and manage your own SDA ○ Accelerated development ○ Improving community service ○ Towards the welfare of society ○ Defuse Prolonged Conflict ○ Increase economic growth ○ Reduce unemployment and also kemiskinan ○ Want to be independent ○ Streamlining transportation and communication lines ○ Creating jobs ○ To ease the heavy work or heavy burden that is borne from the parent area, so as to make it easier to carry out its services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HR is not ready yet ○ Opportunities to open and provide employment for Non Papuans ○ Pemekaran is only for the benefit of a few people (for political interests and power) ○ Pemekaran actually adds new problems and increases conflict ○ Dependence on parent region ○ Narrowing the working area of the parent area ○ Burdening the APBN and APBD ○ The presence of regional expansion in Papua will add to the TNI/Polri and actually increase human rights violations

Source: Author's Brief Results, Reasons for Pros and Cons of Developing expansion

In connection with the many issues or discourses on regional expansion in Papua, among the indigenous Papuan people there are pros and cons, so that the unity and unity in the social life of the Papuan people themselves are divided. The presence of mass expansion in Papua has also resulted in small communities becoming victims because local Papuan elites who want to seek positions to take advantage of it take the people's voice as a result, it is the small communities who are victims. Therefore, the reasons and differences of opinion as well as responses from the pros and cons of each can be seen in the table 1.

IV. CLOSING

Still in regional expansion, if you want to divide or separate yourself from the parent region, it is necessary to fulfill several requirements, as already contained in the regional expansion law and Law No. -Requirements for regional expansion that must be fulfilled are administrative requirements, technical requirements and physical requirements. In terms of physical requirements, for example, at least 5 regencies for provincial expansion, at least 5 sub-districts/districts for district expansion and at least 4 sub-districts/districts for city expansion and other considerations both from administrative and technical requirements, then all plans are effective. and efficient. However, each division in Papua Province and West Papua

Province does not look well for these considerations, but rather on political interests and other interests that can benefit individuals and groups.

This is related to the frequent occurrence of conflicts in the regions resulting from the expansion, as in the conflict in Puncak Regency and Tolikara Regency which resulted in the death of dozens of people. Therefore, it is a special opinion from the community, that some conflicts, especially conflicts with the expansion and regional conflicts resulting from the divisions, are the negligence of the government and also only in the interests of a few people to pursue positions, so that as a result it is the small community who are victims. Therefore, there needs to be an in-depth evaluation, to see every problem that often occurs in Papua.

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