

SWOT ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES FOR DEALING IN DEFENSE OF THE NATION IN PAPUA DISINTEGRATION

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Abstract

As one of Indonesia's provinces located in the most eastern part of the country, Papua's tumultuous history has resulted in the granting of a special autonomy under Law Number 21 Year 2001 on Special Autonomy for Papua Province. The special autonomy is a social contract between the Republic of Indonesia (Republic of Indonesia) to Papua since the 1960s. Conflict in Papua has existed at the time of Papua became part of the Republic of Indonesia in 1963. The conflict in Papua is an intrastate conflict and need to be resolved so that no large material losses and social cohesion. Good understanding of national security in particular to address the threat, in this case is also related to economic security is imperative.

Keywords: Papua, Law Number 21 Year 2001 on Special Autonomy for Papua Province, intrastate conflict

I. Introduction

Papua is one of Indonesia's provinces. The province is located in eastern Indonesia, which has a special autonomy based on Law Number 21 Year 2001 on Special Autonomy for Papua Province. This special autonomy under Sem Karoba in the book of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is a social contract - between the politics of the Republic of Indonesia (Republic of Indonesia) to Papua since the 1960s.² Conflict in Papua is not a new thing happening at the moment, because of the potential conflict had existed at the time of Papua became part of the Republic of Indonesia in 1963. The conflict in Papua is one form of conflict in the state (intrastate) and need to be resolved so that no large material losses and social cohesion. Good understanding of national security in particular to address the threat, in this case is also related to economic security which opens opportunities to improve the lives of the community economy.

The problems studied in this paper are how to develop a strategy of national defense in the face of the threat of national disintegration in Papua.

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² Karoba, 2007, p.47.

Based on these problems, this paper gives a descriptive alternative material for the preparation of the national defense strategy in the face of the threat of national disintegration in Papua. The thought that a plot of the problems above assessment begins with the conflict in Papua increasingly raised the mass media in recent times. Conflict in the region if not addressed would be a weakness for the defense of Indonesia, because Papua is part of the Republic of Indonesia (RI). The weakness of the defense of such countries is the emergence of the threat of disintegration due to the conflict. Based on this, the potential need to be identified strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats contained in Papua province based on data found for later conducted a SWOT analysis as a tool to carry out the preparation of the national defense strategy in the face of the threat of national disintegration in Papua (Figure 1).

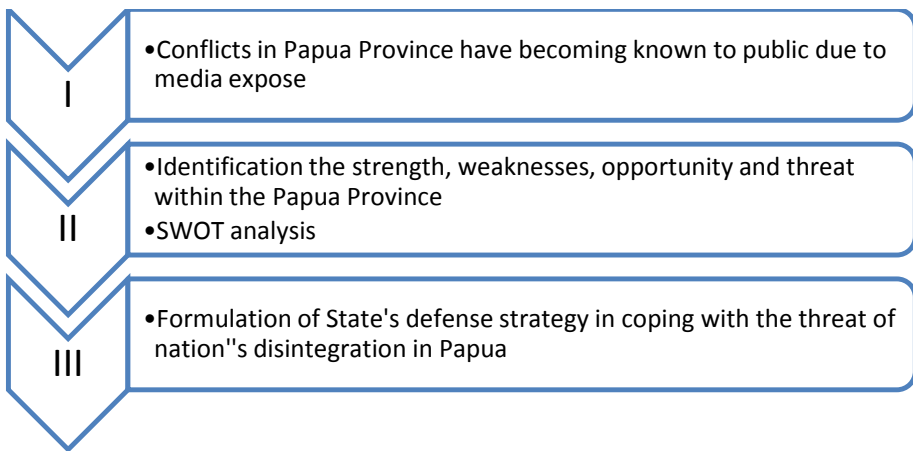


Figure 1. Defense Strategy Development Framework State of Papua Conflict Management

Handling problem assessment conducted with a qualitative approach, because it is based on the quality of available data. Location in conducting the research was done in Jakarta, with a time of assessment for 7 (seven) days.

The data required for this study, namely Papua profile including the legal basis and the Papua provincial government that there is a potential conflict in the region. The data is then analyzed for the SWOT analysis is a strategic planning method used to evaluate the strengths (strengths), weakness (weaknesses), opportunities (opportunities), and threats (threats) that have been identified from the data to produce an image SWOT matrix, where application is how the power (strengths) are able to take advantage (advantage) of opportunities (opportunities) that exist, how to overcome the disadvantages (weaknesses) that prevents profit (advantage) of opportunities (opportunities) that exist, then how forces (strengths) able to deal with threats (threats) are there, and the last is how to cope with weaknesses (weaknesses) are capable of making threats (threats) be real or created a new threat in the context of the national defense strategy.

II. Papua Profile

Papua is a province of Indonesia, located in the western part of the island of New Guinea or west New Guinea. Papua is also often referred to as West Papua because Papua can refer to the entire island of New Guinea, including parts of the neighboring east, east of New Guinea or Papua New Guinea. West Papua is the preferred term of the nationalists who wanted independence from Indonesia and form their own country. The province was known as West Irian calls since 1969 to 1973, the name was later changed to Irian Jaya by Soeharto inaugurated at the Freeport copper and gold mine, which is still the name used officially until 2002. The name of the province was changed to 'Papua' in accordance with Law No. 21/2001 on Special Autonomy for Papua. During the Dutch colonial era, the area is called Dutch New Guinea (Dutch New Guinea).

The total area of the province is 420 540 km². Indigenous groups in Papua consist of 255 parts, with each language differently. These tribes include: Ansus, Amungme, Asmat, Ayamaru (inhabit the Sorong), Bauzi, Biak, Dani, Empur (inhabiting the area Kebar and Amberbaken), Hatam (inhabiting the area Ransiki and Oransbari), Iha, Comoros, Mee (Paniai inhabit mountainous areas), Meyakh (inhabiting the city of Manokwari), Moskona (inhabiting the area Merdei), Nafri, Sentani (inhabiting around Lake Sentani), Souk (inhabit the Anggi and Menyambouw), Waropen, Wamesa, Muyu, Tobati, Enggros, Korowai , and Fuyu (Overview of Papua, <http://www.papua.go.id/>). Based on BPS data of 2010, the population of Papua 2,851,999 inhabitants, 47% of women and 53% of men (Figure 2). This is a potential that needs to be considered in Papua as a potential threat from the outside.

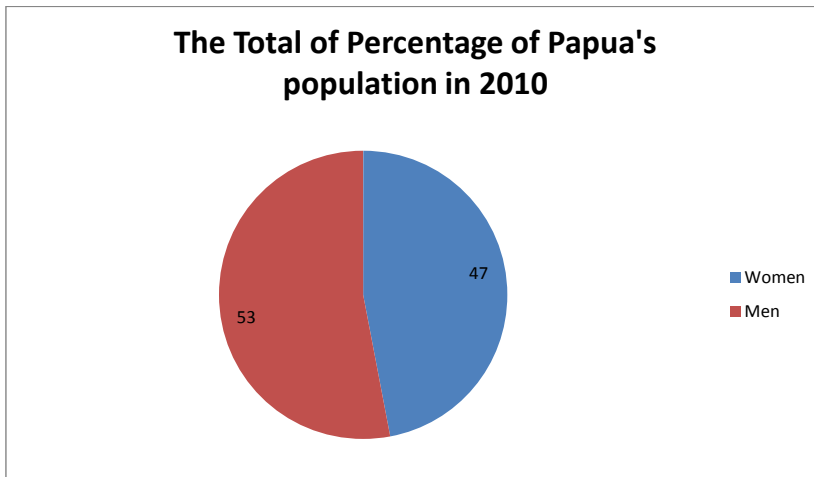


Figure 2. Percentage of Total Population in Prov. Papua Th. 2012.
(Source: <http://sp2010.bps.go.id/files/ebook/9400.pdf>, 2010).

Based on the above description of the profile at a glance, Papua province has a considerable potential for conflict, given the richness of the natural resources and the large number of tribes in the region and is based on the background of the merger of Papua became part of the Republic of Indonesia in 1963.

III. Potential Conflict

If you look at history, at the beginning joined to Papua Homeland named Irian and Irian mean Participate Republic of Indonesia Anti-Netherland. While Papua word itself comes from the Malay language meaning curly hair, a description which refers to the physical appearance of the native tribes. After joining the Republic of Indonesia in 1963 and after various kinds of protest, in 2004, was divided into two provinces of Papua by the Indonesian government; eastern part kept the name 'Papua', while its western part became West Irian Jaya.

IV. National Defense

According to Sultan Hamengku Buwono X in "Merajut Kembali Keindonesiaan Kita" that cornerstone of the national security strategy framework is the ability to conduct a strategic assessment of the changes in a professional contemporary and contextual understanding of threats to contemporary conditions necessary to avoid dissonance with the formulation of national security strategy.³

V. SWOT Analysis Case Management Discussion Papua

If you look at the vision and mission of Papua province, the process of development in Papua is a process that runs continuously, requires three prerequisites ie, the first power (power), both of resources (resources) and the three leadership (leadership). Law No. 21 Year 2001 on Special Autonomy in Papua in giving greater power than the power which we had before. The authority has authorized, space and a significant opportunity for us to use it responsibly. Papua has been a great resource. Human resources, natural resources and financial resources, with strengths and weaknesses that are possessed. All available resources, need to be organized and managed efficiently and effectively. Papuan People need a leader now that great anyway. Only by having a strong leadership capacity and wise, he can use the power wisely and responsibly, and be able to manage all available resources to the best possible for the greater prosperity of the people. Here is a description of the data for handling cases SWOT Papua by considering that we have just described above (Table 1.).

³ Buwono X, 2007, 296

Table 1. Internal and External Factors SWOT Papua case

No.	DESCRIPTION	ND	NBD	NRK	NBK	TNB	FKK
	INTERNAL FACTOR						
	STRENGTH						
1	Natural resource potential	8	0,83	3,27	0,34	1,17	4*
2	Special autonomy region	4	0,55	3,13	0,43	0,98	2*
3	Small number of population	4	0,69	3,4	0,59	1,28	1*
4	Local wisdom to preserve natural resource	4	0,41	3,4	0,35	0,77	3*
						4,19	
	WEAKNESSES						
5	Low quality of human resource	4	0,83	3,2	0,66	1,49	1*
6	Limited facilities	4	0,28	3,2	0,22	0,50	4*
7	Too many numbers of Tribes in Papua	4	0,41	3,2	0,33	0,74	2*
8	Technology used is traditional	3	0,31	3,13	0,32	0,63	3*
						3,37	
	EXTERNAL FACTOR						
	OPPORTUNITY						
9	The need of good leader	4	0,57	3,13	0,45	1,02	2*
10	No indutry that supports state's defense	3	0,43	3,4	0,49	0,91	3*
11	Wide monitoring and outreach	3	0,43	3	0,43	0,86	4*
12	High numbers of new comers	4	0,86	3,07	0,66	1,51	1*
						4,30	
	THREAT						
13	Development gap with other regions	4	0,29	3,33	0,24	0,52	2*
14	The presence of OPM	4	0,57	3,13	0,45	1,02	1*
15	Lack of monitoring	3	0,21	2,4	0,17	0,39	4*
16	Lack of capital institutional	4	0,29	2,73	0,2	0,48	3*
						2,41	

Sources: Data processing, 2012.

Based on the results in Table 1, it can be described SWOT strategy formulation for handling cases of Papua in Table 2.

Table 2. Strategy Formulation SWOT Case Papua

Internal Factor	<u>Strengths</u>	<u>Weaknesses</u>
External Factor	The population of slightly	Low quality of human resources
number of arrivals	Small population and many immigrants can become human capital to increase sustainable use of natural resources for the welfare of the people	Increased knowledge of human resources and the number of arrivals into an opportunity to raise awareness of indigenous people to continue their education in order to improve the quality of human resources.
the OPM	Small population and the OPM reminds us to be more careful because of the existence of OPM as a person who was allegedly mistaken for Indonesian mineral survey.	Improving the quality of human resources must be done in addition to improving education, and the presence of OPM needs to be addressed immediately.

Sources: Data processing, 2012.

Based on the results of the SWOT cases Papua description above, it can be illustrated in Figure 3 below:

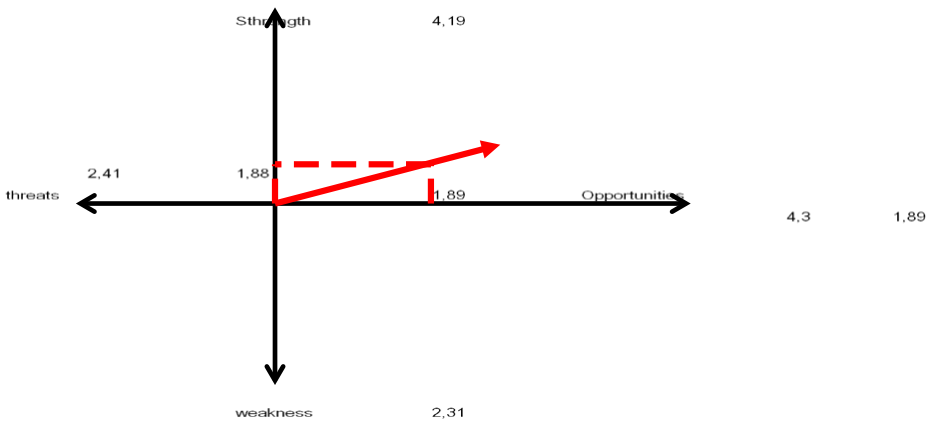


Figure 3. Vector direction SWOT Analysis Results Papuan Case
Source: Data processed in 2012

Under the direction vector image of the SWOT analysis Papua case, the policy is a policy taken should be directed to increase the knowledge of human resources and the number of arrivals into an opportunity to raise awareness of indigenous people to continue their education in order to improve the quality of human resources in order to provide awareness of the people in Papua to build their region to increase economic prosperity so that it can be a shock disintegration in Papua conflict.

VI. Linkage to the importance of national defense systems studied in the Higher Education Program

If you look at the results of the previous discussion, the potential conflicts that threaten disintegration, requires each part of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia to build a national defense system. National defense system is an important and major in maintaining state sovereignty. Indonesian Defense University (IDU) is based on Presidential Regulation No.. 5 In 2011, as the legal basis for the existence of IDU mandate as a government college academic and vocational education in the field of national defense and to defend the state (Article 3 of Presidential Decree 5 Th. 2011). This reinforces the importance of the interconnectedness of national defense systems studied in this IDU.

VII. Interrelationship in the form of implementation of National Defense Systems with the Economic Defense

There is a relationship (linkage) between the system of national defense with defense economics programs. Relationship is due to the state to build a good defense system necessary knowledge to take advantage of economic resources can be fully utilized in order to build a good system of national defense. Because the defense economy not only learn about pure economics, but studying applied economics which in this case is applied to maximize the implementation of state defense.

VIII. Position Nusantara Archipelago and Resilience in Face State Policy Formulation Geopolitics and geostrategic

Archipelago based MPR 1993 and 1998, is the national perception based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution and is based on the perspective and attitude of the Indonesian people about themselves and their environment by giving priority to national unity and the territorial integrity society, nation and state. Meanwhile, Indonesia's national security conception is the conception of national power development through the setting and implementation of well-being and security are balanced. In essence, the National Resilience (Tannas) is the nation's tenacity and toughness having the capability to develop a national force to be able to ensure the survival of the nation. Tannas is the nature of the conception and implementation arrangements prosperity and

security in a balanced, harmonious in all aspects of national life. Geopolitics is the relationship between economics, geography and strategy ().⁴ Geo-strategy is a course or direction of the foreign policy of a country that can be influenced by ideology, or political interests of the country.

Based on these descriptions, insights archipelago (wannus) and Tannas an important part in the development of the national defense system, this is because wannus and Tannas is the 'brains' of Indonesia policy based on political interests of the nation, and this is the implementation of geopolitics and geostrategic nation.

IX. Conclusion

Based on the study it can be concluded that the preparation of the national defense strategy in the face of the threat of national disintegration in Papua can be done taking policies directed to increase human knowledge and the number of entrants into an opportunity to raise awareness of indigenous people to continue their education in order to improve the quality of human resources in order to provide awareness of the people in Papua to build their region to increase economic prosperity so that it can be a shock disintegration in Papua conflict.

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4 Sarundayang, 2011, 3.