

The Expansion of New Area of Central Papua Province Become a Conflict Between Pros and Cons in Mimika District, Papua Province

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Abstract— Based on the experiences experienced by the Papuan people, in relation to the division of territory, be it the division of Provinces or Regencies/Cities and even Districts in Papua, indigenous Papuans experience quite serious problems, when the presence of regional expansion is so crowded on land. Papuans. It turns out that the existence of regional expansion, instead of building Papua and prospering the Papuan people, but the division of the region actually brings conflict, causing conflicts between the pros and cons, between tribes and tribes and so on, which results in the loss of quite a lot of lives in Papua just because of the presence the expansion. For example, the conflict over the division of the province of Central Irian Jaya (now Central Papua), the conflict took place on August 22, 2003 in Mimika Regency, in that conflict 6 people died and dozens were injured.

Keywords— Conflict, new regional expansion and pros and cons.

I. INTRODUCTION

The central government plans to divide Papua Province into three provinces, including Central Papua Province with Timika as its capital and West Papua Province with Manokwari as its capital, previously Papua Province, so that it becomes three provinces. President B.J. Habibie. By issuing the legal basis for Law Number 45 of 1999 concerning the establishment of Central Papua Province, West Papua Province, Paniai Regency, Mimika Regency, Puncak Jaya Regency and Sorong City. Then on September 25, 1999, President B.J. Habibie issued Presidential Decree No. 327/M of 1999, which appointed Abraham Alaturi and Herman Monim as acting governors of West and Central Papua.

Based on laws as well as presidential decrees and instructions issued by the central government in the context of the formation of several new regions in Papua. As a result of the formation or expansion of the new area, it creates problems that lead to conflicts between the pros and cons, resulting in the fall or loss of lives that are not small in number, especially in Mimika Regency. After the death toll, the formation of the Province of Central Papua was dissolved until now. Efforts made by the central government and supported by local governments for the expansion of new regions based on several laws, government regulations, presidential instructions and also presidential decrees issued by the central government are actually an effort for the welfare of the community and then also create job opportunities. But the reality is not so, it invites conflict, splits in people's lives, there are pros and cons and other conflicts that often occur in Papua, so that the Papuan people consider that the division of territory in Papua is a trigger for conflict and is detrimental to the Papuan people themselves.

In fact, the expansion of the Province of Central Papua, planning for the capital to be located in Mimika Regency, is indeed very appropriate and strategic. Therefore, Mimika Regency is a suitable area to occupy the provincial capital, because it has fulfilled several requirements even though it has

only just blossomed into a Regency. In his book Krinus Kum, previously Mimika Regency was originally part of Fak-Fak Regency and was expanded as an administrative Regency in 1996, based on Government Regulation Number 54 of 1996. Then in 2000, based on Law Number 5 of 2000 Mimika switched status become a Regency, which means becoming an autonomous region (Kum, 2012: 1). Some local elites in Mimika Regency wanted the capital of Central Papua Province to be located in Mimika Regency, but also other groups who refused, finally, with pros and cons, then led to conflict and claimed six lives in 2003 ago.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

Based on the problems that we have raised, this research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. In this study, researchers used descriptive research methods, namely trying to find an understanding of the meaning based on facts or reality that occurred in Papua Province, related to the conflict of new regional expansion into pros and cons in Papua, then conducted a study in order 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, the print and electronic media, and other sources related to the conflict over the division of new regions are the pros and cons on the island of 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, related to the conflict over the division of new regions into pros and cons in Papua, which took place from 2002 to 2020. Meanwhile, secondary data was not collected directly,

but intermediary 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. *The Conflict of Pros and Cons of Expansion*

The expansion of new regions, both Provinces and Regencies/Cities in Papua, is getting more and more crowded. With the division of territory in the land of Papua, the community is divided or the pros and cons. In this regard, there are groups that support the expansion of new regions and there are also those who reject the existence of the expansion of these regions. There were pros and cons that led to conflicts between the pros and cons of the expansion, so that with the expansion conflicts it was detrimental to small communities and claimed lives.

There are at least 17 reasons used by the pro-expansion group in Papua – the group that lost land, money-crazy and positions that were used by the state to pass Jakarta's desire in Papua. Those reasons include:

1. Expansion to raise natural potential;
2. Meet the requirements for area and geographical area;
3. Pemekaran is regarded as shortening the span of control;
4. Concerning the large population of Papua;
5. Considered to meet the administrative, technical and physical requirements of the region;
6. They also consider that there is support for the special Autonomy Law;
7. It is felt that the expansion provides an opportunity to plan and organize;
8. Expansion is one of the best ways to maintain the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;
9. The expansion is also considered to open up job and business opportunities;
10. Pemekaran is also claimed as the people's demand;
11. The pro blooming group also considered that there was transportation support;
12. Market expansion;
13. Expansion because it meets the criteria for Regional Original Income;
14. Human Resources are sufficient;
15. It is considered that there are socio-cultural similarities;
16. Pemekaran has a clear legal basis, and
17. Pemekaran is also a form of reform.

Meanwhile, the Papuan civilians in refusing the division always put forward various reasons that were born from the experience of living for more than 45 years since Papua was annexed to become part of Indonesia. The reasons for the refusal were:

1. There will be migration flows and social ills of poverty;
2. Concerning the readiness of quality human resources for indigenous Papuans;
3. Reasons for political interests;
4. Pursuing the wealth and power of certain groups (creating new rich people);
5. There will be severance of socio-cultural relationships/kinships;

6. Natural Resources will be depleted due to the conspiracy of the government and companies;
7. The expansion will become a land for power struggles;
8. Reasons for wanting a referendum on independence;
9. Pemekaran is considered as a fight, expansion, and genocide;
10. New corruption ground;
11. Blooming pro group are the ones who lose;
12. The people see pemekaran as a form of silence on various issues, including violations of human rights;
13. They also assessed that special Autonomy funds were wasted with the expansion;
14. There will be a consumptive culture and officials will never be in the office;
15. Pemekaran is a form of eradicating the original culture of Papua;
16. Pemekaran is the politics of secret conspiracy or criminal conspiracy, and
17. Pemekaran is also seen as the result of infidelity/adultery by the central and regional bourgeoisie that will torment the Papuan people throughout the ages (present and future (Papuan Community, 2013).

2. *Central Papua Province Prepared*

The Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security Affairs sent Deputy I for Domestic Politics Major General Karseno with a team to Timika, to prepare for the establishment of the Province of Central Papua. On Wednesday, May 12, 2003, Karseno, accompanied by his assistants Amirullah and Nurhadi along with the Central Papua Province Expansion Team, surveyed the 106 hectares of land that was granted by the Mimika Regency government for the location for the construction of the Central Papua Province government office in Kampung Limau Asri-SP-5 Timika.

Karseno said the visit to Timika was in order to make a study and analysis of the policy for the expansion of the Central Papua Province towards a new autonomous region. We came to get the facts and aspirations of the people of Timika and its surroundings so that later there will be no impression of being said or fabricated, during the audience with the Mimika Regency Government, members of the Regional People's Representative Council and Mimika community leaders and a number of neighboring regencies in the Mimika Regent's Office Hall. He said the facts and the results of the study obtained in Timika will be used as evaluation material for the Office of the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security Affairs to conclude whether or not Central Papua is worthy of becoming a new province apart from Papua Province. According to him, since several years ago, the central government has made a moratorium on the division of provinces due to many problems. Even so, it is possible to create a new province through a rigorous evaluation and complete with a large design.

In that explanation, the main purpose of the expansion of a region is to prosper the people and improve services to the people. But what has happened so far is far from that expectation because it is used to share power and others. This is to be avoided. The expansion of Central Papua in order to improve the welfare of the Papuan people, especially in the

Central Papua region. The Head of the Expansion Team for the Province of Central Papua, Andreas Anggaibak, said that on August 23, 2003 a declaration was made for the establishment of the Province of Central Papua (at that time it was called the Province of Central Irian Jaya). However, due to the pros and cons of the expansion, the agenda was not followed up. Subsequently, on 13 May 2008, the nameplate of the Governor's Office and the Regional House of Representatives for the Province of Central Papua was re-attached. This expansion is very important. We have been used by other people all this time. There are no longer people who reject the division of Central Papua, we have made peace. Anggaibak asked the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security team to bring the aspirations of the people of Central Papua to President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in Jakarta and hoped that on August 17, 2010 the Caretaker Governor of Central Papua Province would be appointed. Our natural wealth (gold and copper mines managed by PT Freeport Indonesia) can feed 22 countries, when Timika cannot become the capital city of Central Papua Province (Papuapos, 2003).

3. Central Papua Province declared

Dozens of people from Central Papua, Papua Province, from seven regencies, namely Mimika, Paniai, Nabire, Yapen Waropen, Biak Numfor, and Supiori Regency, in Timika, Tuesday 13 May 2003 declared the formation of a new province, namely Central Papua Province, separated from the parent province of Papua. In addition to the declaration of the establishment of the Province of Central Papua, as well as the installation of the nameplate for the Office of the Governor and the Regional People's Representative Council of Central Papua with the capital city of Timika. The event was attended by the Chairman of the Committee for the Expansion of the Province of Central Papua, Andreas Anggaibak, the Secretary of the Committee for the Expansion of the Province of Central Papua, Drs Hironimus Taime, and community leaders from seven regencies. As for the ranks of the Mimika Regency Muspida, none of them attended the event. However, the declaration of the Central Papua Province took place safely and smoothly without any riots. Chairman of the Committee for the Expansion of the Province of Central Papua, Andreas Anggaibak, asked for the support of the people of Central Papua to support the expansion of the new province from the Parent Province of Papua, whose capital is Jayapura. The public need not fear the expansion of the Central Papua Province because we are fighting within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

According to him, the division of Central Papua Province already has a legal basis through Law No. 45 of 1996 and Government Regulation No. 1 of 2003. The division of Central Papua into a new province in order to prosper the community. So far, the results of our natural wealth have been drained by unscrupulous officials, while the people have enjoyed nothing. If we have our own province then we will definitely wake up and prosper the people in our own country, Anggaibak who is also the former Chairman of the Mimika Regional House of Representatives emphasized that the issue of underdevelopment of Human Resources which hindered the formation of the

Central Papua Province in 2003 was only a figment. blown by certain groups. According to Anggaibak, community groups for and against the expansion of Central Papua Province, which were involved in a war conflict in 2003 that claimed the lives of 6 people, have now accepted the expansion of Central Papua Province. The grassroots community, both pro and contra, have agreed to accept the expansion of Central Papua Province, so there are no problems among the people.

Meanwhile, Secretary of the Committee for the Expansion of the Province of Central Papua, Drs Hironimus Taime, explained the history of the establishment of the Province of Central Papua since the New Order era until now. Initially, the Papua region was divided into three parts, namely Irian Jaya I with Jayapura as its capital, Irian Jaya II with Manokwari as its capital and Irian Jaya III with Mapurujaya as its capital in Mimika. Subsequently, the Central Government issued Law Number 45 of 1996 concerning the Expansion of the Province of West Irian Jaya, which had its capital in Manokwari, Central Irian Jaya with its capital in Timika and the expansion of a number of regencies.

Subsequently, Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for Papua was issued, Presidential Instruction Number 1 of 2003 concerning the Acceleration of the Establishment of the Province of Central Irian Jaya, Declaration and Installation of the Nameplate of the Office of the Governor of Central Irian Jaya in Timika on August 21, 2003 as well as a joint statement with the community -Cons of the expansion of Central Papua Province. On Monday, March 17 2008, the Central Papua Province Declaration Team, consisting of 11 people, met with the Chairman of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, Agung Laksono, in Jakarta.

During the meeting, Agung Laksono emphasized that there is no single rule in Indonesia that prohibits the division of provinces. The results of the meeting with the Chairman of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia were then disseminated to the public and the public urged Andreas Anggaibak and his friends to immediately inaugurate the Province of Central Papua. Taime also emphasized that the Committee for the Expansion of the Province of Central Papua guarantees that there will be no conflict between communities as a result of the declaration of the declaration of the Province of Central Papua as in 2003 which claimed lives. We guarantee public order and support the Pilkada process in Mimika to run smoothly and peacefully.

The plan of the Committee for the Declaration of the Province of Central Irian Jaya is that on Saturday, August 23, 2003, the Province of Central Irian Jaya will be declared in Timika, so on the previous day, Friday, August 22, 2003 at 10:45 am West Papua Time, the masses against the expansion of the Province of Irian Jaya were gathered in the field. Timika Indah to hold a demonstration against the expansion. The counter-expansion period under the leadership of Yoppy Kilangin used 6 (six) trucks from Timika Indah to the Mimika Regency Regional House of Representatives. The crowd arrived in front of the Mimika Regency Regional People's Representative Council, at exactly 11.30 and went straight to the Mimika Regency Regional People's Legislative Council's courtyard, which was under super tight security by security

forces. Arriving at the Regional People's Representative Council, the masses unfurled banners in front of the Mimika Regional People's Legislative Council office while giving speeches against the expansion of Central Irian Jaya Province for almost 30 minutes to deliver speeches, no members of the Mimika Regency Regional People's Representative Council accepted the demonstrators; It turned out that 25 members of the Mimika Regency Regional People's Representative Council had disappeared from the office of the Regional People's Representative Council 2 hours before the masses/demonstrators arrived at the Mimika Regency Regional People's Representative Council office.

Seeing this fact, the masses decided to stay in the office of the Mimika Regency Regional People's Representative Council, until members of the Mimika Regency Regional People's Representative Council were present and responded to the aspirations expressed. This mass request was continued to the Chairman of the Mimika Regency Regional People's Representative Council (Andreas Anggaibak) by the Mimika Police Chief (Head of Mimika Resort Police) via telephone; and the response of the Chairperson of the Mimika Regency Regional People's Legislative Council instead ordered the Police Chief to disperse the masses who were holding the demonstration. The masses continued to occupy the office of the Regional People's Representative Council until late at night and the masses stayed the night (sleep) in the courtyard of the Mimika Regency Regional People's Representative Council. However, at the request of the Mimika Resort Police Chief for the masses to return to their homes, the masses finally dispersed at exactly 19.30 West Papua Time, leaving the Mimika Regency Council Office yard. On the next day, Saturday, August 23, 2003, the masses spontaneously appeared in front of the Mimika Regency Regional House of Representatives at 7.30 West Papua Time, without pick up like the previous day. The masses continued to gather in front of the Mimika Regency Regional House of Representatives office without being allowed to enter the courtyard of the Regional House of Representatives office by the security forces (police). so that the masses remained standing along the streets of the Mimika Regional House of Representatives office.

On the one hand, the pro-expansion masses were picked up at their respective addresses between 06.00 and 08.00 West Papua Time and gathered at the SP I/IV/Mapurujaya terminal in the Sempan Village area. Exactly at 09.30 West Papua Time, the nameplate of the Central Irian Jaya Governor's Office was paraded around the city of Timika by a number of pro-expansion masses led by the Makassar Bugis (South Sulawesi) tribe by attaching the South Sulawesi Family Harmony sticker on 7 (seven) vehicles, followed by 10 (ten) units of trucks and dozens of two-wheeled vehicles (ojek) escorted by police patrol cars. After circling the city of Timika, the pro-expansion masses headed for Graha TDS via Jalan SP II (in front of the Council Office) where the contra-expansion masses gave speeches. Seeing this action, the counter-expansion masses immediately blocked the convoy by ordering the pro-expansion masses to withdraw and take another route to Graha TDS. This resulted in a fierce conflict between the security forces and the contra-expansion masses. Finally, the pro-expansion convoy withdrew

and took the Serui Mekar road in front of the Timika Swadaya market towards Timika Indah. Before arriving at the SPII-Kual Kencana road through Timika Indah, the mass against the expansion had blocked the SP two road right at the side of the road from Timika Indah. So that there was a war of words between the pro and contra-expansion masses, the pro-expansion masses got out of their vehicles and there was a push between the masses; Seeing conditions that could not be controlled by the security forces, this action lasted for 30 minutes and finally, emotionally, the pro-expansion masses through Hasan Adadikam (a member of the Mimika Regional House of Representatives) immediately barged in with two-wheeled vehicles (Ojek) along with dozens of other motorcycle taxis who were blocked. mass against expansion. And finally there was a stone-throwing action followed by warning shots by the security forces (police).

Both parties agreed to withdraw from the war arena and then end the conflict on Monday, August 25, 2003 by burning the bodies of the victims of each side, Jemmy Beanal and Tinus Mom. Then the next day, Tuesday, August 26, 2003, the counter-expansion masses again attacked the pro-expansion masses at Graha TDS, which was the base for the pro-expansion masses. This attack resulted in the death of Terius Murib, a victim of serious injuries from the counter-expansion party who died on Monday, August 25, 2003 at 19.00 WPB. There was no resistance in this attack from the pro-expansion masses, because the pro-expansion masses had left Graha TDS. The next day, Wednesday, August 27, 2003, the counter-expansion masses conducted a sweep of the pro-expansion masses along the SP two Kuala Kencana road; it turned out that the pro-expansion party had withdrawn from Graha TDS to PT. Bikaru Timber (Welcome Bridge) \pm 2.5 Km from Ghaha TDS. So that at the Selamat Datang Bridge (SPII) there was mutual attack (war). This action resulted in dozens of people being injured from each side, but no casualties. So that in the evening at 11.30 West Papua Time, a group of counter-expansion masses attacked the residence of Lamberth Oniyoma who was suspected of being an informant for the pro-expansion party on Jln SP II right in front of the Timika GSBJ. Lambert Oniyoma's house was broken into and killed Lamberth Oniyoma with arrows; and injured Yulita Anggaibak (Lamberth Oniyoma's sister-in-law). Yulita Anggaibak was rushed to the Timika Mitra Masyarakat Hospital the next day her life could not be saved (died). After it was found out that the victim died on the pro- pemekaran side, the counter-expansion party stopped the attack on Thursday, August 28, 2003, and both parties agreed to end the tribal war and the peace process was carried out (Demi Bebari, 2008).

Regarding the expansion of the Province of Central Papua, according to the former President of the Republic of Indonesia, Abdurrahman Wahid, considers that:

The government is only looking for disease by carrying out expansion in Papua Province. As a result of the plan, the government has drawn protests and rejections from the Papuan people who are not ready for the division of the territory. He said this during a book review discussion to find a middle way for the special autonomy of the Papua Province, on Saturday, November 29, 2003 at the Indonesian Christian University. According to Gus Dur, the government has also acted foolishly

by making arrests of Papuans suspected of being related to the raising of the Morning Star flag. The Morning Star is a cultural flag, not a political flag, don't be fooled by the Free Papua Organization. The Papuan problem cannot be solved politically. But the government actually considers the Papua issue to be a political one. According to him, what is happening is a cultural issue that must be resolved with a cultural approach as well. Gus Dur also said that there were efforts to manipulate the geographical and cultural conditions of Papua which were not yet developed by the existing parties. Meanwhile, the government, which should have prevented this, did the same thing. Such as the extortion, extortion and rape of Papua's natural resources by the central government. This causes the indigenous tribes to feel that their wishes and aspirations are not being cared for (Tempo Interaktif, 2003).

On March 23, 2013, there was a conflict between the two camps, namely the Regional People's Representative Council and the Regent of Ndugama Regency, took place at a Sinakma hotel, Wamena Regency, the conflict started with a coordination meeting regarding the electoral district, Determination of the Permanent Voter List and the determination of the number of seats. legislature for the preparation of the 2014 Presidential Election and also mentioned about the division of Districts in Ndugama Regency. In that meeting the submission of the division of the District by one of the meeting participants, but the submission was not accepted rationally or did not agree with the submission from the Regent's camp by the Regional People's Representative Council, then one of the Ndugama Regency Regional People's Representatives Council, suddenly -Suddenly shouting loudly and then taking action to stab or stab, a local administration official from Ndugama Regency then killed him and 3 people were injured. The customary war between the Regional People's Representative Council (DPR) and the Regent's camp lasted for 4 days, then the clashes resulted in the death of two people.

So that the death toll reached 3 people. Further conflict occurred on May 30, 2013, the customary war took place in Wamena, which was triggered by members of the Regional People's Representative Council which resulted in 3 deaths and 18 injuries (Metrotv, 2013). The conflict occurred because of the issue of the division of the District, so the governor of Papua, the regent and the Regional People's Representative Council of Ndugama agreed to cancel the division of the Ndugama District. The cancellation was carried out during reconciliation between the Nduga Regional House of Representatives and the Nduga Regent, which was facilitated by the Papuan Governor Lukas Enembe and attended by the Deputy Chief of the Papuan Regional Police Brigadier General Paulus Waterpauw in Jayapura. Currently, it has been agreed that the expansion plan will be returned to its original state, namely that there are only two electoral districts according to the people's request. The request from the community that was agreed by the Regional People's Representative Council and the Nduga Regent was to return the permanent division of the district to two electoral districts with 53 thousand voters from around 79 thousand inhabitants. From the reports we received as a result of the expansion plan, eight people died and dozens

of others were injured as a result of clashes between groups pro and contra expansion (Bintang Papua, 2013).

Analyzing about this conflict, the security issues in Papua and West Papua have not been maximized and the security is less stable in dealing with conflicts on the island of Papua, so it is considered that the concept of handling security is not so serious by those concerned. This means that the security forces and the local government ignore or allow it. Why is it said so? Because during the coordination meeting at Sinakma how come the meeting participants can bring sharp tools. Freely bringing sharp tools into the meeting room which resulted in the stabbing and then killing of a government administration official. If you look at this condition, it is actually less significant in security and supervision, so it is very easy to create conflict. Therefore, it is difficult to find the concept of peace and harmony in the life of society, nation and state.

IV. CLOSING

Causing regional division conflicts not only in Mimika Regency, but also several areas throughout Papua which cause conflicts due to the presence of the regional expansion. However, conflicts often occur in other areas, for example, conflicts over regional expansion in other areas include Puncak Papua Regency, Tolikara Regency, Ndugama Regency and other areas in Papua. Regional division conflicts often occur in Papua, most of the indigenous Papuan people assess and respond that the division of territory conflicts occur in Papua because of the interests of local Papuan elites themselves. That is, they want to pursue political positions, such as governors, regents and mayors. To pursue this position, they compete to win the votes of the people. It is in these processes that conflicts over regional divisions often arise, especially in Papua.

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