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Papua as the Window of Indonesia's Spirit for the Melanesian Communities

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Abstract

This journal aims to establish Papua as the window of Indonesia's spirit for the Melanesian communities. Using a comprehensive qualitative literature review approach, the research analyzes strategies that address geopolitical dynamics, resource competition, cultural and technological impacts, regulatory frameworks, and implementation processes. The article acknowledges challenges in historical grievances, governance, infrastructure, environmental risks, and social cohesion in both Indonesia and Papua. To unlock Papua's well-being and security, several key initiatives are proposed. These initiatives include preserving cultural heritage, improving education and healthcare, developing infrastructure and tourism, promoting regional cooperation, and ensuring equitable benefits for indigenous Papuan communities. Emphasizing drivers of competitiveness such as innovation, research, human capital, and regional integration, the research identifies sectors with growth potential, such as natural resources, agriculture, renewable energy, tourism, and manufacturing. To fulfill Indonesia's global role, an outward-oriented strategy that prioritizes cultural values, economic progress, environmental conservation, maritime collaboration, and diplomatic engagement is recommended. Successful implementation of these strategies is expected to enhance regional stability, increase prosperity, improve cooperation, and achieve inclusive and sustainable development in Papua. The article provides recommendations for strengthening national identity, preserving cultural diversity, empowering local communities, enhancing education, promoting social cohesion, ensuring environmental sustainability, and strengthening global partnerships. By implementing these initiatives, Indonesia can effectively navigate geopolitical dynamics, unlock Papua's economic potential, and foster inclusive growth. This research aligns with the vision of Indonesia Golden 2045, promoting a harmonious, prosperous, and inclusive environment.

Keywords: Papua as the Window of Indonesia's Spirit, Melanesian Culture Preservation, Geopolitical Dynamics, Sustainable Development, Indonesia Golden 2045

1. Introduction

The historical events in Papua, particularly those occurring after World War II and the Dutch occupation, have had a profound impact on the current situation in the region. The failure to achieve independence and the subsequent international recognition of Papua as part of Indonesia have sparked ongoing discussions regarding its future. (Kawer, 2012)

Following World War II, Papua became a battleground for Japanese and Allied forces (Smith, 1996), and the subsequent Dutch occupation fueled aspirations for independence among the local population. However, unfulfilled promises of independence by the Dutch contributed to the emergence of nationalist sentiments among the Papuan people (Kawer, 2012). It is important to note that unrealistic attempts by the Papua separatist movement to challenge Indonesian sovereignty through means such as calling for a UN review or foreign intervention tend to exacerbate the situation (McGibbon, 2006), which has continued to occur up to now.

It is important to recognize that conflicts around the world are often intrinsically tied to the presence of valuable natural resources. Whether it is in Africa, the Middle East, the Ukraine-Russia conflict, or even historical conflicts within the Indonesian archipelago, struggles for control over resources have played a significant role.

Furthermore, there has been a shift in global geopolitical and geostrategic strategies in modern warfare and colonization, which has led to changes in underlying dynamics and tactics. Some nations still resort to "hard force," while others employ "soft force" or even hybrid methods that combine elements of both. Different countries adopt various strategies and tactics in their engagements with other nations, which can range from military invasions to fueling internal conflicts or employing asymmetric warfare. The United States' actions in Iraq and Libya are examples of open military invasions (Smith, 2022), while other nations contribute to internal conflicts in African countries (Palik et al, 2022). Some countries utilize asymmetric warfare techniques that encompass ideological, political, and economic methods, as demonstrated in Angola, Tibet, Egypt, and Sri Lanka.

Within the context of Papua and Indonesia, a significant question arises regarding whether the country has fallen prey to neocolonialist strategies employed by global elites. The answer to this question is subjective and dependent on individual perspectives, underscoring the need for clarity in the state's stance and political policies. The conflict in Papua elicits diverse opinions and comments, reflecting the range of viewpoints held by different individuals. Amidst these discussions, Sulaiman B. Ponto, a former Head of the Military Strategic Intelligence Agency (BAIS TNI), emerges as a notable figure who offers a perceptive analysis and response. Ponto expresses confusion regarding the perceived ambiguity of political policies in Papua, thereby enriching the ongoing debates and discussions surrounding the conflict.

To acquire a comprehensive understanding of the philosophical underpinnings and key determinants that have contributed to the emergence of the Papua conflict, it is imperative to undertake an in-depth exploration of its historical context. This historical context encompasses various stages, beginning with the era of Dutch colonialism and extending to subsequent political orders such as the Old Order, the New Order, and the current Reform Order in Indonesia.

The historical roots of the Papua conflict can be traced back to the period of Dutch colonial rule, which lasted for over three centuries until Indonesia's independence in 1945. During this time, Papua, known as Dutch New Guinea, experienced distinct socio-political dynamics influenced by Dutch governance and policies. The imposition of colonial rule significantly shaped the region's economic, social, and cultural landscape, setting the stage for subsequent tensions and conflicts.

After Indonesia's independence, the status of Papua became a contentious issue. While the rest of the country united under the newly formed republic, Papua remained under Dutch administration. The Indonesian government consistently asserted its claim over Papua, considering it an integral part of the nation-state and a reflection of its national identity. However, the Dutch government held onto Papua, resulting in ongoing diplomatic negotiations and intermittent confrontations.

The transfer of sovereignty over Papua from the Netherlands to Indonesia in 1963 marked a significant milestone in the conflict. This process was facilitated by the New York Agreement, mediated by the United Nations, which established a temporary arrangement and a subsequent process for self-determination in Papua. While awaiting an Act of Free Choice to determine its final political status, Papua was placed under Indonesian administration. The integration of Papua into Indonesia has been well-documented in written records and United Nations resolutions, affirming its status as an integral part of the Indonesian nation. Influential figures like Frans Kaisiepo and Silas Papare played important roles in nurturing a sense of Indonesian nationalism among the Papuan people.

Under Sukarno's presidency during the Old Order era, attempts were made to integrate Papua into the Indonesian nation-state through different policies, including the establishment of a centralized governance system. However, political instability and economic difficulties during this period hindered effective integration and contributed to the emergence of regional grievances.

Moreover, the Act of Free Choice conducted in 1969 and the subsequent UN Resolution 2504 have remained contentious issues, sparking intense debate and criticism. Critics contend that the process was not truly representative of the aspirations of the Papuan people and was influenced by external pressures. Consequently, the outcome of the Act, which affirmed Papua's integration into Indonesia, has faced continuous discontent and resistance from certain segments of the Papuan population.

One of the main criticisms revolves around the limited participation of the Papuan people in the decision-making process. The Act of Free Choice involved a small number of handpicked representatives who were tasked with expressing the will of the entire Papuan population. Critics argue that this selection was not inclusive or democratic, and it did not provide a genuine opportunity for the Papuan people to express their views on self-determination.

Moreover, there have been allegations of external pressures and manipulation that influenced the outcome of the Act. It is argued that both Indonesian authorities and international actors exerted significant influence on the process, undermining the autonomy and independence of the decision-making process. These allegations further contribute to the discontent and skepticism surrounding the Act's legitimacy.

The Act's outcome has resulted in dissatisfaction and resistance among specific segments of the Papuan population, leading to various forms of expression such as protests, demands for independence, and allegations of human rights violations. These ongoing demonstrations of discontent underscore the deep-seated grievances and unresolved issues associated with Papua's assimilation into Indonesia.

During the New Order era led by President Suharto, the Indonesian government implemented a development-oriented strategy known as "Transmigration" in 1978. This strategy aimed to alleviate population pressures in Java by relocating people to other parts of Indonesia, including Papua. However, this policy caused tensions as indigenous Papuans expressed concerns about preserving their culture, protecting their land rights, and ensuring access to resources. It is essential to understand that the transmigration policy was not an imposition of Javanese culture but rather a means to promote diversity within the framework of the Republic of Indonesia and achieve a more balanced population distribution beyond densely populated Java. The Indonesian government intended to raise awareness of diversity through this program and believed that the presence of individuals from different regions would strengthen national identity and nationalism among indigenous communities.

The Papuan transmigration program, implemented by the Indonesian government to accelerate sustainable development in Papua, involved providing agricultural, plantation, and fisheries education to the Papuan people, leveraging the long-established expertise from the island of Java during the Dutch colonial era. Additionally, this program aimed to assimilate Papuan people into Indonesian society by instilling the values of Pancasila (the philosophical foundation of the Indonesian state). This humanitarian approach complemented the government's physical efforts to enhance the quality of education and social characteristics in Papua. The objective was to foster constructive outcomes by gradually fostering natural interactions between Papuan people and other local communities, thereby strengthening diversity and nationalism.

Unfortunately, towards the end of the New Order era, Indonesia faced severe international criticism as the global community advocated for a double standard of international law, particularly concerning human rights. This perception portrayed Indonesia as a violator of human rights on par with the United States during the Gulf War, Israel's occupation of Palestine, and the genocide in Bosnia Herzegovina. However, these perceptions were shaped by geopolitical realities at the time. When global elites hold unfavorable views towards a particular country, they employ various pretexts to undermine it. This traumatic experience continues to haunt our military today, despite significant changes in the current political landscape.

The Reform Order, which began in 1998 following Suharto's resignation, brought significant changes to Indonesia's political landscape and policies. It marked a shift towards democracy, decentralization, and increased recognition of regional autonomy. In the context of Papua, this period witnessed efforts to address long-standing grievances, including the enactment of the Papua Special Autonomy Law in 2001. The handling of the Papua conflict during President SBY's administration still referred to the separatist movement as "separatism," and the military (TNI) played a significant role in Papua, albeit with limited and cautious engagement due to human rights concerns.

President Jokowi continued the development of Papua, building upon the efforts and strategies initiated by his predecessors. Under the concept of "Democratic Policing" introduced by National Police Chief Tito Karnavian (2017), the approach to addressing separatism in Papua shifted. Separatist groups were rebranded as Armed Criminal Groups, emphasizing the role of law enforcement rather than overt military involvement. This approach aimed to prevent human rights violations, further escalating the conflict, and potentially attracting foreign intervention in support of Papuan independence.

However, it is crucial to establish a coherent approach when the situation escalates beyond disturbances of public order and evolves into a significant armed threat. In such cases, the deployment of the military (TNI) becomes necessary, as has been witnessed in regions like Aceh and East Timor in the past. Balancing the use of law enforcement and military intervention is crucial for addressing the complex dynamics of the Papua conflict. The concept of "Democratic Policing" is expected to acknowledge the importance of upholding human rights and avoiding excessive use of force while also recognizing the need for a robust response when confronted with significant armed challenges.

This shift in approach under President Jokowi's administration reflects a nuanced understanding of the complexities involved in the Papua conflict. It acknowledges the potential risks associated with military intervention while also recognizing the importance of maintaining public order and security in the face of armed threats. Striking the right balance between law enforcement and military involvement is crucial for effectively managing the conflict and ensuring the protection of human rights in Papua. However, at the operational level, this policy faces ubiquitous challenges, resulting in confusion and protracted conflicts.

As stated by Kurnianto et al in *Police Journal: Police Science Institute* (2022), in recent times, the Papua region has experienced a rise in incidents caused by the Papua Separatist Movement. These occurrences have prompted the Indonesian National Police (Polri) to take decisive actions in addressing the situation using various approaches. One of the measures implemented is the deployment of additional personnel to the field to respond to the escalating security challenges. Recognizing the inadequate number of Polri personnel, the organization seeks assistance from the Indonesian National Army (TNI) to support security operations on the ground. The provision of personnel and equipment support from the TNI to Polri is considered crucial and obligatory within the framework of good governance, particularly when requested by Polri, while also adhering to moral and ethical considerations.

However, it is crucial to note, as highlighted by the Secretariat General of the Judicial Commission, Republic of Indonesia (2019), that in the context of good governance, the use of TNI forces by Polri should not solely rely on ethical, moral, or psychological factors. This is because both institutions, TNI and Polri, have distinct roles and authorities as defined by the law. TNI operates as combatants, while Polri operates as non-combatants, as specified in Article 41, paragraph 1 of Law No. 2/2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. According to this law, the Indonesian National Police is permitted to seek assistance from the Indonesian National Army, with further

regulations established by the government. Additionally, Article 14 of the Indonesian National Police Chief Regulation No. 3/2009 on Police Operational Systems clarifies that police operations are conducted by various units at different levels, allowing for collaboration with other function developers and governmental/non-governmental agencies.

These operations undoubtedly require a legitimate legal framework established through Government Regulation (PP). However, it is worth noting that the necessary Government Regulation to serve as the foundation for requesting TNI assistance to Polri has not been enacted thus far. Consequently, in order to bridge this regulatory gap, both Polri and TNI have established a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) concerning TNI's assistance to Polri in upholding public order and security. Article 9 of this MOU emphasizes the importance of developing Technical Cooperation Guidelines (PKS) to govern the implementation mechanisms in the field regarding TNI's assistance to Polri. However, the PKS has not been followed up or implemented to date, resulting in uncertainty and adverse consequences for the synergy between Polri and TNI in the field, as stated by Nov in an article on hukumonline.com (2008).

This situation has led to several challenges, including weak coordination among implementing entities in the field, such as government entities and security forces (TNI-Polri), thereby impeding dynamic command and control, personnel utilization, resource allocation, and equipment utilization. As a result, conflicts become more widespread, protracted, and cause significant losses and damages. Furthermore, there is insufficient logistical capacity, budget allocation, and resources to meet the needs of the supporting units deployed. Additionally, overlapping implementation of actions in the field reduces effectiveness, frequent conflicts arise due to miscommunication and sectoral ego among field implementers. Moreover, there is weak support among various components, including the government, TNI, and societal elements, in terms of personnel reinforcement and the provision of resources, infrastructure, and budget, as mentioned by Major General Pratimun, Commander at the Indonesian Army Command and General Staff College (2016).

According to Brigadier General Police Johnny Pol Latupeirissa, as stated in his individual paper for the Indonesian National Resilience Institute (Lemhannas RI) in 2013, the Indonesian National Army (TNI) has the responsibility to protect the sovereignty of the state and defend the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Additionally, the TNI is tasked with safeguarding the entire nation and all Indonesian citizens from threats and disturbances that may jeopardize national unity and integrity. This is achieved through the implementation of Military Operations for War (MOP) and Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW). The TNI's involvement in MOOTW is guided by state policies and political decisions, as outlined in Law No. 34/2004 on the TNI. The use of TNI force in MOOTW is in accordance with the existing legislation.

To support the TNI's duties, the TNI Commander issued TNI Commander Regulation No. 71/VIII/2011 on August 19, 2011, which provides operational guidelines for TNI assistance to the Indonesian National Police (Polri) in maintaining public order and security (Kamtibmas). This regulation serves as a framework for TNI units to fulfill their role of assisting the Polri in maintaining Kamtibmas. However, challenges persist in the field due to weak regulations. The mechanisms for implementing TNI assistance to the Polri lack proper legislative support, as stated in article 7(2)(b):10 of Law No. 34/2004 on the TNI, which mentions "assisting the Indonesian National Police in the framework of security and public order tasks regulated by the law." The absence of specific legislation has resulted in several issues:

1. Uncertainty for the TNI in supporting Polri's tasks.
2. Lack of clarity in the mechanism governing the involvement of the TNI in handling conflicts, both social and communal, particularly in actions with a policing nature to assist the Polri.
3. Lack of clarity regarding the budget and logistics required for personnel/troop movement and operational deployment for TNI assistance to the Polri (BKO) from initial bases to operational areas.
4. Delayed troop/personnel movement when immediate action is required by the Polri, as TNI units are mostly stationed in their respective headquarters. Consequently, communal conflicts may escalate to critical and widespread conditions, posing significant challenges.

Moreover, Brigadier General Police Johny Pol Latupeirissa highlights in his paper that preventive actions taken in providing Operational Control Assistance (BKO) to the Polri, such as securing and guarding objects, have resulted in challenges related to command, control, and communication, leading to frequent miscommunications. The involvement of community elements, including religious and customary leaders, and community organization members in handling communal conflicts, as mandated by the constitution, the 1945 Constitution, and other relevant laws and regulations, is currently underutilized, particularly in resolving social conflicts. Communities tend to bring cases to the legal sphere and rely on the judicial process, neglecting the role of community leaders acknowledged by both the community and the government. However, customary institutions can play a significant role in conflict resolution by offering solutions that are acceptable to conflicting groups within the community. Therefore, it is crucial to foster strong cooperation between the Polri and community elements (religious leaders, customary leaders, and community leaders) to address various social conflicts. Unfortunately, the current role of community elements is diminishing due to various factors, including:

1. Insufficient guidance and approach from the government and security forces towards customary and religious leaders, as well as community organization elements in their respective regions.
2. Lack of concern from the community and community leaders regarding security issues and anticipation of potential communal conflicts.
3. Loss of trust from community leaders towards the government stems from the perceived inability of the government to provide a sense of security when it is needed by the community.
4. Emergence of primordial attitudes fueled by political interests, exacerbating differences among societal groups and potentially leading to open conflicts within the community.

According to Laode Ida, a Commissioner of the Indonesian Ombudsman (2022), there is a prevailing notion among local figures and officials that the responsibility for dealing with "separatist movements" lies solely with the military and police. However, it is crucial to recognize that these dissenting groups are an integral part of the local community. Therefore, local stakeholders should play a more active role in engaging and persuading them, rather than relying solely on external forces. This viewpoint is in line with an article by Kennial Leia published in *Betahita* (2023), which highlights a troubling increase in violence and human rights violations in Papua Province in 2022.

One of the reported violations that serves as an example is the curtailment of freedom of expression and resistance against palm oil plantations. This issue has led to violence involving both security forces and armed conflicts between the military and the West Papua National Liberation Army. The inadequate attention given by the government to the concerns and aspirations of indigenous communities, combined with the military presence, may have contributed to the continuation of violence and human rights abuses. The exploitation of natural resources, particularly in the case of palm oil plantations, has further heightened conflicts within indigenous communities, resulting in their marginalization.

To address the ongoing violence and human rights abuses in Papua, it is crucial for the Indonesian government to adopt peaceful approaches and prioritize dialogue, fair legal processes, and the cessation of military mobilization. Additionally, a comprehensive evaluation of investment policies should be undertaken to prevent land grabbing, environmental destruction, and the marginalization of indigenous Papuans (National Commission on Human Rights Republic of Indonesia, 2021).

Chairman of the People's Consultative Assembly Republic of Indonesia, Bambang Soesatyo (2021), emphasizes the importance of assisting in the fight against various terrorist threats and humanitarian crimes committed by the Armed Separatist Criminal Group (PSM). He states that murder falls under the category of humanitarian crimes and grave human rights violations according to international statutes and Indonesian Law No. 26 of 2000 concerning Human Rights Courts. Consequently, the state has an obligation and responsibility to take action to ensure that the people of Papua can enjoy their rights and be respected as human beings. Any failure to address the actions of the PSM can be seen as a significant failure of the state.

According to CNN Indonesia (2021), on April 29, 2021, the government, through the Minister of Coordinating Political, Legal, and Security Affairs (Menkopolhukam), officially listed the Armed Separatist Criminal Group

(PSM) in Papua, as well as individuals and related organizations, in the List of Suspected Terrorists and Terrorist Organizations. This decision is based on Law Number 13 of 2013 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Terrorism Financing Crimes and Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning the Eradication of Terrorism Crimes. PSM is categorized as a terrorist organization because it has ideological and political motives to separate itself from the legitimate government. Therefore, the handling of this issue is carried out by the police as law enforcement officers, while local officials are involved in political efforts. The main objective of law enforcement in this case is to restore security and public order.

The Indonesian government is expected to consistently emphasize the importance of law enforcement in tackling the criminal activities conducted by the PSM group. This approach is in line with the duties and roles of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) in establishing a stable and harmonious environment in Papua, which is an integral part of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Ensuring the safety of citizens and maintaining public order are of utmost importance. When it comes to law enforcement, the preferred method is to apprehend suspects alive for proper legal proceedings, as any loss of life is considered a violation of the human rights of civilians.

In contrast, the Indonesian National Army (TNI) has the primary focus of safeguarding Indonesia's territorial integrity and is specifically tasked with actively pursuing and neutralizing dissident elements. Consequently, incidents involving shootings and resulting in casualties during military operations can be considered as human rights violations, given that the military's main objective is to eliminate or neutralize the enemy. Considering the distinct objectives of these institutions, involving the military in law enforcement is not an appropriate approach.

As stated by the Secretariat General of the Judicial Commission, Republic of Indonesia (2019), in response to the dynamics of threats and disruptions in the form of communal conflicts, the President of the Republic of Indonesia enacted Law No. 7 of 2012 concerning the Handling of Social Conflicts. Additionally, Presidential Instruction No. 2 of 2013 was issued to officials, emphasizing the involvement of various elements of the government and the community in addressing domestic security disruptions. These elements encompass religious figures, traditional figures, community figures, peace activists, representatives of conflicting parties from the Conflict Resolution Task Force, and other relevant community institutions.

Despite numerous policy initiatives, the conflict in Papua remains persistent, characterized by sporadic violence, pro-independence movements, and grievances stemming from resource exploitation and socio-economic disparities. A comprehensive examination of the historical context, spanning from Dutch colonialism to the present Reform Order, offers valuable insights into the intricate factors that contribute to the Papua conflict. These factors encompass issues of sovereignty, self-determination, governance, economic interests, cultural identity, and social justice.

The Papua conflict is a complex issue influenced by historical, geopolitical, and economic factors. Its roots lie in the competition among global elite business groups and oligarchs who seek control over the region's abundant natural resources. Resolving this conflict necessitates a deep understanding of its complexities and a careful exploration of diverse perspectives to identify the most effective strategies for establishing long-lasting peace and promoting development in the region.

In 1947, Great General Raden Soedirman provided a straightforward perspective on geopolitics: "defend our homes and yards together" (Hendrajit, 2017). This statement underscores the significance of collective defense and unity in protecting our communities and territories. Embracing this principle enables us to navigate the intricacies of geopolitics and work towards a harmonious resolution of the Papua conflict.

By delving into the historical backdrop, we can acquire a comprehensive understanding of the underlying dynamics and complexities inherent in the Papua conflict. This understanding plays a crucial role in formulating well-informed policies, promoting meaningful participation and dialogue, and developing sustainable solutions that effectively address the aspirations and grievances of all stakeholders involved. To ensure security and public order, active involvement of all elements of the indigenous Papuan community is essential. Strengthening various

aspects, including geography, demography, natural resources, ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture, defense and security capacities, becomes imperative. These efforts aim to safeguard the well-being, safety, and human rights of the indigenous Papuan people, aligning with the vision of Golden Indonesia 2045.

To align with the vision of Golden Indonesia 2045 and position itself as a prominent global player, Indonesia must actively engage with foreign nations, international organizations, and the global community. The involvement of these stakeholders will play a crucial role in shaping the political, economic, socio-cultural, and security landscape, particularly in the region of Papua. By participating in international dialogues, advocating for the interests of Papua, and seeking support for sustainable development initiatives, Indonesia can make substantial contributions to the overall advancement of the region and wield influence in various domains.

In order to achieve these objectives, Indonesia should adopt a strategic approach that prioritizes international engagement. This approach should focus on fostering economic cooperation and capacity development, preserving Indonesia's cultural heritage, undertaking humanitarian initiatives, promoting environmental conservation, ensuring global security, and gaining recognition for its maritime significance. By embracing this approach, Indonesia can effectively establish itself as a prominent global player and make significant contributions to global peace and prosperity.

This strategic approach aligns with the G20 Bali Leader's Declaration of 2022, which emphasizes the importance of international cooperation and collaboration for addressing global challenges and achieving sustainable development. By actively engaging with the international community and leveraging its strengths and resources, Indonesia can strengthen its position on the global stage and effectively address the complexities and opportunities presented by the Papua conflict.

The implementation of this strategic approach will empower Indonesia to exert a peaceful and harmonious influence on the international stage. This influence will be characterized by mutual respect and mutually beneficial outcomes. As a result, Indonesia's contributions will play a pivotal role in fostering global peace and prosperity in an interconnected global landscape.

Given the complex and uncertain nature of Papua's future, it is essential to adopt a comprehensive and inclusive approach that incorporates diverse perspectives and potential scenarios. Resolving the region's grievances and sociopolitical tensions is essential for achieving a holistic resolution (Malik, 2019). The framework "Papua as the window of Indonesia's spirit for the Melanesian communities" provides a potential pathway towards a prosperous and harmonious future for the region, recognizing Papua as a global center of Melanesian community.

The framework emphasizes the importance of dialogue and cooperation between all stakeholders, including the Indonesian government, the Papuan people, and the international community. It also calls for the development of economic opportunities and infrastructure in Papua, as well as the protection of human rights and the environment. The framework is a promising step towards a more peaceful and prosperous future for Papua. However, it is important to note that it is just one possible approach, and that there are many other factors that will need to be considered in order to achieve a lasting solution.

This proposed solution acknowledges the demographic composition of Papua, particularly the significant Melanesian population in Indonesia. Notably, Professor Harry Truman Simanjuntak (2015), a respected archaeologist, emphasizes that around 80% of the global Melanesian population resides in Indonesia. This population is primarily concentrated in regions such as Maluku, East Nusa Tenggara, and Papua. Historical evidence, cultural practices, and archaeological findings support the notion that the Melanesian people constitute a cohesive family with a long history of interaction spanning thousands of years. Notably, remnants from Papua New Guinea have been discovered in areas such as Maluku, North Maluku, and their surrounding regions, underscoring the depth of this historical interaction.

In summary, as of 2015, Indonesia hosted approximately 80% of the global Melanesian population, with significant concentrations in the Maluku Islands, East Nusa Tenggara, and Papua. The remaining 20% were

dispersed across various countries in the Asia-Pacific region, including Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste, Fiji, New Caledonia, and the Solomon Islands. Given the substantial presence of the Melanesian population in Indonesia, it is crucial to develop a comprehensive solution that takes into account the unique cultural and historical aspects of the region. By doing so, it becomes possible to address challenges, foster empowerment, and pave the way for a prosperous and stable future in Papua.

The acknowledgment of Papua as the epicenter of Melanesian communities introduces a captivating complexity, influenced by the progress of information technology and the postmodern and metamodernism era (Bargar, 2021). These factors have significantly influenced the concept of globalization, introducing novel dimensions and dynamics that impact global interactions and give rise to various challenges. The intricacies associated with this era are multifaceted and interrelated, underscoring the significance of conducting comprehensive analysis and implementing appropriate adaptations. Some key challenges in this era include:

1. **Paradigm Shifts:** The postmodern and metamodernism era challenges traditional ways of thinking, requiring a re-evaluation of existing frameworks and the adoption of new perspectives and approaches.
2. **Identity and Authenticity:** In an increasingly interconnected and globalized world, questions about personal and cultural identity, as well as the authenticity of experiences and expressions, become more complex.
3. **Truth and Knowledge:** Conventional notions of truth and knowledge are challenged as subjective narratives and multiple perspectives proliferate. Navigating through this abundance of information requires critical thinking and a nuanced understanding of diverse sources.
4. **Globalization and Fragmentation:** The era is characterized by both globalization, which promotes interconnectedness, and fragmentation, which emphasizes individualism and diversity. Balancing these forces and managing their implications pose significant challenges.
5. **Technological Advancements:** Rapid technological advancements raise ethical concerns, such as privacy, social dynamics, and the digital divide. Integrating technology into society requires careful consideration of its impact on various aspects of life.
6. **Environmental Crisis:** The postmodern and metamodernism era coincides with pressing environmental challenges, including climate change and resource depletion. Addressing these issues requires a holistic and sustainable approach.
7. **Socio-Political Dynamics:** The era gives rise to new socio-political dynamics, such as identity politics, social movements, and institutional reconfigurations. Navigating these dynamics and promoting inclusivity and equity is a complex task.
8. **Moral and Ethical Dilemmas:** The era presents moral and ethical dilemmas in areas such as bioethics, artificial intelligence, and social justice. Striking a balance between individual freedoms, societal well-being, and ethical considerations requires nuanced decision-making.

To adapt to the challenges, societies must embrace qualities such as flexibility, openness, and critical thinking. It is crucial to foster ongoing dialogue, adopt interdisciplinary approaches, and cultivate empathy and understanding. By acknowledging and addressing these challenges, societies can strive towards creating a future that is more inclusive, sustainable, and harmonious within the context of globalization.

In order to establish Papua as the window of Indonesia's spirit for the Melanesian communities, the implementation of several initiatives is imperative. Quoting UNESCO in the Pacific Strategy 2018-2022 (2018), these initiatives encompass the preservation and promotion of Melanesian cultural heritage, the development of infrastructure and tourism facilities, the establishment of academic and research institutions, and the enhancement

of regional cooperation. Through these endeavors, global cultural diversity will be fostered, and cross-cultural understanding will be promoted, contributing to a more interconnected and harmonious world.

According to the National Medium-Term Development Plan for 2020-2024, Appendix Presidential Regulation No 18 of 2020, it is crucial for Indonesia to actively engage with foreign nations, international organizations, and the global community to ensure that the benefits are distributed fairly and that local communities have meaningful participation. The emergence of Papua as the window of Indonesia's spirit for the Melanesian communities has significant implications for both the region and the international community.

Learning from Provincial Regulation of Papua No. 16 of 2008 regarding the Protection and Development of Indigenous Papua Culture, the development of Papua as the window of Indonesia's spirit for the Melanesian communities requires the preservation and promotion of various elements of Melanesian culture. This includes indigenous languages, traditional arts, music, dance, and rituals. To achieve this, it is essential to establish museums, cultural centers, and educational institutions that serve as venues for showcasing and honoring Melanesian cultures. These initiatives aim to attract scholars, researchers, and tourists from around the world who are interested in exploring and appreciating the unique traditions and lifestyles of Melanesian communities.

The development of infrastructure and tourism facilities in Papua is not only important for its cultural significance but also for facilitating cultural tourism. By ensuring sufficient transportation, accommodation, and other necessary amenities, the region can meet the demands of visitors seeking authentic cultural experiences. This will not only contribute to economic growth but also create employment opportunities and income for the local population.

Furthermore, this establishment has the potential to bring significant social and economic benefits to local communities (Democracy and Justice Governance Partnership for Governance Reform, 2012). It will create opportunities for cultural exchange, education, and economic development, while also fostering a greater appreciation and understanding of Melanesian cultures among people from various parts of the world.

It is crucial to prioritize the preservation and promotion of Melanesian cultural heritage (Palimbunga, 2017). This can be achieved through the establishment of dedicated academic and research institutions that focus on studying and protecting Melanesian traditions, developing infrastructure and tourism facilities that cater to cultural tourism, and enhancing regional cooperation to encourage cultural exchange and collaboration.

Acknowledging Papua as the epicenter of Melanesian communities will not only foster regional cooperation and exchange among Melanesian nations but also cultivate a shared sense of identity and unity (Democracy and Justice Governance Partnership for Governance Reform, 2012). This sense of cohesion may lead to the establishment of regional initiatives and organizations that address common challenges, preserve cultural heritage, and promote sustainable development throughout Melanesia.

From an economic standpoint, Indonesia's active engagement with foreign nations and international organizations can attract foreign direct investment (FDI) to Papua. By forging trade agreements, investment partnerships, and economic cooperation, Papua can benefit from increased investment, technology transfer, and access to global markets. This, in turn, will stimulate the development of vital sectors in Papua such as infrastructure, tourism, agriculture, and natural resource management.

Based on current trends and potential advancements, we can speculate on some aspects of what the future might look like in the year 2045 based on Global Strategic Trends Programme (2014):

1. **Technological Advancements:** Rapid advancements in technology are likely to continue, with breakthroughs in areas such as artificial intelligence, robotics, nanotechnology, biotechnology, and renewable energy. This could lead to significant improvements in various sectors, including healthcare, transportation, communication, and energy production.

2. **Sustainable Development:** The global focus on sustainability is expected to intensify, with increased efforts to address climate change, promote renewable energy sources, and implement eco-friendly practices. Countries and communities are likely to prioritize environmental conservation and the transition towards a more sustainable and resilient future.
3. **Urbanization and Infrastructure:** Urban areas are projected to expand, with the rise of smart cities that integrate advanced technologies for improved efficiency, connectivity, and quality of life. Infrastructure development will be crucial to support growing populations, with a focus on efficient transportation systems, sustainable architecture, and resilient urban planning.
4. **Demographic Shifts:** The global population is expected to continue growing, albeit at a slower pace. Aging populations in many countries may present challenges related to healthcare, retirement, and labor force dynamics. Moreover, migration patterns and cultural shifts may contribute to greater diversity and interconnectedness among societies.
5. **Global Cooperation:** The need for international cooperation and collaboration to address global challenges such as climate change, economic inequality, and public health crises is likely to become more evident. Multilateral initiatives and agreements may be established to foster collective action and find solutions to common problems.
6. **Advancements in Healthcare:** Medical breakthroughs, including personalized medicine, genetic engineering, and regenerative therapies, could revolutionize healthcare. Enhanced accessibility to healthcare services, improved disease prevention, and more effective treatments may contribute to longer lifespans and better overall health outcomes.
7. **Social and Cultural Changes:** Societal attitudes and norms are likely to evolve, influenced by factors such as globalization, technological advancements, and changing demographics. Issues related to diversity, equality, human rights, and social justice are expected to remain at the forefront, shaping social structures and cultural values.
8. **Digital Transformation:** The digital revolution will continue to reshape various aspects of life, from education and entertainment to commerce and governance. Increased connectivity, widespread adoption of digital platforms, and advancements in virtual reality and augmented reality may transform how people interact, work, and access information.

Indonesia possesses a significant opportunity to emerge as a prominent global player in modern industries by leveraging its abundant natural resources. To seize this opportunity, Indonesia should concentrate on key areas such as taking a lead in renewable energy, implementing sustainable resource management practices, fostering value-added manufacturing, promoting technological innovation, investing in infrastructure, engaging in international collaboration, adopting sustainable industry practices, and prioritizing talent development.

To effectively address the challenges and seize the opportunities presented by globalization, Indonesia must prioritize key aspects such as national identity, humanity, cultural diversity, environmental sustainability, and global partnerships in its strategic solutions and development plans. By placing emphasis on these priorities, Indonesia can shape a promising future that upholds its national ideology, preserves its diverse cultural heritage, and actively contributes to global peace and prosperity. Through the implementation of these strategies, Indonesia can establish itself as a global leader while remaining steadfast in its values and making a positive impact on both domestic and international fronts.

Given the existing challenges, it is imperative for Indonesia to devise strategic solutions and plans that not only address these challenges but also promote social cohesion, community well-being, peace, and overall progress at both the national and global levels. These strategies should prioritize the preservation of Indonesia's national ideology, the unity among its diverse communities, and the safeguarding of its rich cultural heritage.

1.2 Theory

1.2.1 National Resilience Theory

According to the National Resilience Institute of Indonesia RI (2022), national resilience in Indonesia refers to the nation's ability to effectively confront and overcome threats, disruptions, obstacles, and challenges. This resilience is essential for safeguarding the nation's identity, integrity, survival, and the achievement of national goals. National resilience is considered a fundamental principle that necessitates continuous nurturing and development to strengthen the nation through national development. Anchoring national resilience in the core values of Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), and *Sesanti Bhinneka Tunggal Ika* is crucial.

To gauge the progress of national development, it is necessary to establish predefined parameters that serve as a foundation for future planning. This requires efforts at the personal, family, community, and environmental levels. The National Resilience Approach adopts a perspective that combines prosperity and security, focusing on eight interconnected domains of national strength known as *Astagatra*. These domains include Geography, Natural Resources, Demography, Ideology, Politics, Economy, Socio-Culture, and Defense and Security. The stability of each domain is crucial since they interact with and influence one another, either strengthening or weakening them. For instance, political and social unrest can negatively impact other domains of national strength. Therefore, it is important to consider all domains as an integrated whole, with their resilience being dynamic and subject to change based on development levels and the strategic environment.

1.2.2 National outlook

According to the National Resilience Institute of Indonesia (2021), the national outlook refers to the collective viewpoint of a society, nation, and state, as well as their interactions with other countries. It is shaped through philosophical reflection on the self and the surrounding environment, considering historical, social, and cultural factors, and leveraging geographical circumstances to foster motivation and inspiration in the pursuit of national objectives.

1.2.3 National Alertness Theory

According to the National Resilience Institute of Indonesia (2021), national alertness refers to the mindset and attitude of individuals towards their nation, rooted in a sense of care and responsibility for the sustainability of their social, national, and state life in the face of potential threats. It encompasses the readiness and preparedness of the Indonesian nation to proactively detect, anticipate, and take preventive action against various forms of potential threats to the Republic of Indonesia. National alertness is a manifestation of Indonesia's concern and responsibility for the safety and integrity of the nation. It should be underpinned by a strong ideological conviction and nationalism, supported by ongoing monitoring of evolving situations and conditions, both domestically and internationally.

1.2.4 Archipelagic outlook

According to National Resilience Institute of Indonesia (2021), the archipelagic outlook represents the perspective of the Indonesian nation, emphasizing the significance of Pancasila and encompassing the country's diverse aspects of life as an archipelagic nation. It prioritizes national unity and the preservation of Indonesia's territorial integrity while valuing and respecting diversity across society, nation, and state to achieve national aspirations.

The main objective of the Archipelagic Outlook is to promote unity and harmony through a sense of kinship and solidarity among Indonesians. This sense of kinship fosters tolerance and care for fellow citizens, facilitating multicultural and pluralistic coexistence within Indonesian society, nation, and state. This national perspective is crucial for revitalizing the Pancasila ideology, as the Archipelagic Outlook is deeply rooted in Pancasila's values

and aligned with the principles of the 1945 Constitution. It considers the nation's history, culture, self-identity, and philosophical perspectives, as well as the diverse geographical conditions that shape Indonesia's identity.

1.2.5 National Insight

According to National Unity and Politics (2019), National insight refers to the perspective held by the Indonesian nation, rooted in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. It focuses on the goals of unity and territorial integrity, highlighting the collaboration between the people and the government to achieve national objectives and contribute to global order based on principles such as independence, lasting peace, and social justice. National insight is a fundamental aspect of the archipelagic outlook, which represents Indonesia's geopolitical viewpoint. The archipelagic outlook sees Indonesia as a cohesive entity that encompasses its entire territory, including all political, economic, socio-cultural, and defense and security aspects. By incorporating national insight, the archipelagic outlook underscores the interconnectedness and holistic nature of Indonesia's identity and aspirations.

1.2.6 Social Contract Theory

According to J.J. Rousseau (2004), individuals are willing to trade their individual freedom for various forms of freedom, such as political, economic, social, cultural, and security, due to the belief that humans are inherently good, but society corrupts them. In this context, law enforcement plays a crucial role in maintaining security and order in society, although in Indonesia, it is often considered a last resort when preventive measures fail. Emile Durkheim, in his book "The Rules of the Sociological Methods" (1962), argues that no society is exempt from the issue of crime or criminality. The nature of crime continually evolves, driven by individuals seeking to exploit loopholes in the static criminal laws. Society is responsible for determining appropriate forms of punishment, including normative measures such as imprisonment, fines, and execution, as well as social punishments like isolation or shame, which reflect the moral boundaries upheld by the community. From the Durkheimian perspective, security is defined by a society's ability to respond to crime, which is evident in various community efforts aimed at addressing crime as an integral part of societal development (social facts).

1.2.7 Abraham Maslow Theory

In Abraham Maslow's paper "A Theory of Human Motivation" (1943), an influential American psychologist known for his work on personality theory and the hierarchy of human needs proposed that self-actualization is a pathway for individuals to achieve a sense of fulfillment and wholeness. According to this theory, every person possesses inherent potential that, when nurtured and developed, can become a driving force towards self-actualization. This process involves gradually fulfilling and integrating a hierarchy of human needs, starting from physiological and safety needs, progressing to social and esteem needs. The self-actualization phase represents the pinnacle of this hierarchy, as it requires the fulfillment of needs in the preceding phases.

Individuals who have attained self-actualization are characterized by maturity, self-regulation, effective management of life's challenges, enthusiasm in their work, happiness, appreciation for diversity, willingness to take calculated risks, and adept problem-solving abilities. This level of self-actualization is an aspiration for society, as it fosters the development of a strong and sovereign nation. It emphasizes the importance of meeting individuals' needs at all levels to create a society where people can thrive and contribute to the collective well-being.

1.2.8 Functional Theory

Functional theory, developed by Emile Durkheim (1962), a prominent figure in modern sociology, provides a framework for understanding the role of social functions in maintaining social stability and cohesion within a society. This theory views society as a system composed of interconnected parts, where each part performs specific functions that contribute to the overall functioning of the society.

Durkheim argued that social functions are essential for upholding social solidarity, which refers to the bonds and unity among individuals in a society. Two main forms of social solidarity are identified: mechanical solidarity and organic solidarity. Mechanical solidarity is observed in traditional societies characterized by shared values, norms, and collective beliefs. In these societies, individuals have similar roles and functions, and solidarity is maintained through their sameness and homogeneity. On the other hand, organic solidarity is found in modern societies marked by specialization and interdependence. In such societies, individuals have distinct roles and complement each other in providing the needs and services required by the society. Solidarity is established through the functional interdependence among these individuals.

Durkheim further proposed that social functions have two dimensions: integrative and regulatory. The integrative dimension focuses on functions that promote social unity and cohesion, while the regulatory dimension deals with functions that govern and control individual behavior within society. By emphasizing the importance of social functions, Durkheim highlighted the significance of maintaining social stability and balance between individuals and society.

The concepts of functional theory provide a foundation for understanding social roles, interactions, and dynamics within a society. They also underscore the importance of social integration in sustaining a community. Durkheim's work continues to be influential in sociological analysis, offering insights into the functions that contribute to the overall functioning and well-being of societies.

Studying the ongoing situation in Papua which is still volatile due to the acts of terror and provocation by the Papua Separatist Movement seeking international support for a referendum and independence from Indonesia, therefore in this research, the problem formulation chosen is: How can we strengthen Papua's Astagatra (issues) that are being integrated into the Golden Indonesia 2045 vision?

2. Research Methods

The present study adopts a descriptive qualitative approach, which aims to thoroughly, broadly, and deeply explore and depict the social situation under investigation. As described by Bogdan and Taylor (2010) cited from Lexy J. Moleong (1989), qualitative research generates descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from individuals and observed behaviors. It focuses on social phenomena and gives voice to the feelings and perceptions of the participants. The descriptive research design is employed to address questions related to who, what, when, where, and how in the specific research context. Moreover, it facilitates the acquisition of information concerning the status of variable phenomena or situational conditions. Wakefield, Talbert, and Pense (2006) have outlined the presentation sequence of descriptive studies, which includes conceptual construction, the theory used, purpose, methodology, and findings, to explain phenomena.

The utilization of the descriptive research design in this study falls within the domain of qualitative research, offering researchers extensive opportunities to delve into the gathered information. Given the focus on strategic development issues globally, internationally, regionally, and within Papua itself, it is imperative to strengthen Papua's Astagatra in alignment with the Golden Indonesia 2045 vision. This exploration follows a research methodology that provides a strategic approach to "Papua as the window of Indonesia's spirit for the Melanesian communities". It offers comprehensive insights from multiple perspectives, meticulously examining the historical context, means, methods, and objectives for enhancing Papua's Astagatra. Moreover, it includes aspects of normative and functional integration, and international relations. Comprehending this dynamic and ensuring a comprehensive and informed approach is crucial for all stakeholders to effectively address the challenges and opportunities.

Overall, this research employs a systematic literature review (SLR) as the methodology. SLR is a research method that summarizes primary research to provide a comprehensive and balanced body of evidence. The data collection techniques involve various literature sources such as books, scientific journals, Lemhannas Research papers, and media articles.

3. Analysis

3.1 Strategic Environment Development

3.1.1 Global

The dissolution of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War have led to significant transformations in the broader context of globalization and the postmodern era. As a result, nations have had to adapt their perspectives, strategies, and goals to respond to these changes (Clark, 2001).

Globalization has played a crucial role in fostering increased interconnectedness and collaboration on a global scale across multiple domains, including trade, culture, education, economy, politics, technology, defense, and security. This integration has led to greater interdependence among nations. However, it has also raised concerns regarding the exploitation of developing nations and the widening disparities between countries. Socioeconomic inequalities have expanded due to economic integration and capital flows that primarily benefit wealthier regions or countries.

As globalization has advanced, it has become apparent that developed nations and powerful elites have sometimes exploited the process, resulting in negative consequences for developing countries, particularly those lacking competitiveness at domestic and international levels. Globalization has transformed the world into what has been described as a "global village," (McLuhan, 1962) with boundaries becoming less significant. This transformation is characterized by the compression of space, as explained by David Harvey (1990). These defining features of globalization have had wide-ranging impacts on various aspects of society, shaping the current global landscape.

These characteristics encompass the gradual eroding of national borders, which has facilitated the movement of people and goods, blurring the conventional boundaries that once defined nations. As a result, there has been a dilution of national and local identities and cultures, a diminishing emphasis on nationalism and patriotism, an emergence of identity politics, widening socioeconomic inequalities, complex patterns of international migration, economic crises propelled by the expansion of global capital flows, intensified competition in trade, the implementation of protectionist measures, monetary crises, currency unification, and the growing regionalization of economies. Migration, in particular, has further exacerbated these disparities as individuals seek economic opportunities or refuge beyond their national borders.

In the current era of Geopolitics V, the impact of social media intensifies the gradual erosion of nationalism, patriotism, and local identities and cultures. Social media platforms have emerged as influential instruments for spreading threats, propaganda, and disinformation, even within Indonesia (Widjajanto, 2022). The extensive adoption of social media has brought about notable shifts in cultural, ethical, and normative landscapes. While it facilitates access to information, it also facilitates the propagation of disinformation and hate speech, frequently fueled by identity politics, extremist ideologies, or socioeconomic prejudices (Putra, 2023). These dynamics possess the capacity to escalate conflicts and contribute to the fracturing of nations.

The dissolution of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War have had significant implications for Indonesia in the context of globalization and the postmodern era. Globalization has fostered increased interconnectedness and collaboration on a global scale across various domains. For Indonesia, this has opened up opportunities for trade, culture, education, technology, and investment. The country has been able to adapt its perspectives, strategies, and goals to respond to these changes.

Indonesia has benefited from globalization through increased trade and economic integration with other nations. The country has been able to attract foreign direct investment, expand its export-oriented industries, and participate in global supply chains. This has contributed to economic growth, job creation, and technology transfer.

However, globalization has also presented challenges for Indonesia, particularly in terms of socioeconomic inequalities and the exploitation of developing nations. The widening disparities between countries and the dominance of developed nations and powerful elites in the global economy have posed challenges for Indonesia's

competitiveness. The country has had to address issues such as protecting local industries, reducing dependency on foreign goods, and promoting sustainable development.

In the era of Geopolitics V, globalization has made social media play a significant role in shaping cultural, ethical, and normative landscapes in Indonesia. While social media facilitates access to information, it has also become a platform for the spread of threats, propaganda, and disinformation. Indonesia has taken measures to address these challenges by implementing regulations and promoting digital literacy to mitigate the negative impacts of social media.

Shifting to the impact of globalization, specifically the trade war between the United States and China on Indonesia, it is evident that this conflict has significantly affected Indonesia's export-oriented industries, which are closely tied to the Chinese market (Cerutti et al, 2019). The increase in tariffs and trade restrictions has hindered Indonesian exporters' access to China, leading to reduced trade volume and revenue. Furthermore, the trade war has broader implications for Indonesia's overall economic growth as the country heavily relies on international trade. The uncertainties in global markets resulting from the trade tensions have impacted investor sentiment and caused fluctuations in commodity prices.

The trade war between the United States and China has had both challenges and opportunities for Indonesia. The trade tensions and increased tariffs have hindered Indonesian exporters' access to the Chinese market, affecting trade volume and revenue. The uncertainties in global markets resulting from the trade war have also impacted investor sentiment and commodity prices, including key exports such as palm oil, coal, and rubber (Cerutti et al, 2019).

Despite the complexities and obstacles inherent in the trade war, it has opened up avenues of opportunity for Indonesia in terms of attracting foreign direct investment and bolstering its global manufacturing capabilities through strategic shifts in supply chains. However, the successful exploitation of these prospects necessitates the implementation of targeted policy interventions and a substantial investment of time to enhance the country's competitiveness.

Furthermore, the trade war has raised geopolitical apprehensions for Indonesia, emphasizing the need for a careful equilibrium in its relationships with the United States and China, while simultaneously safeguarding national interests and regional stability (ASEAN Regional Forum, 2018). Notwithstanding these challenges, the trade war has undeniably presented Indonesia with the potential to draw in foreign direct investment and elevate its position in global manufacturing by positioning itself as an attractive alternative for production and investment. By capitalizing on the reconfiguration of global trade dynamics, Indonesia stands to reap substantial benefits.

In the modern era, there is a growing global demand for advanced electronic technology and clean energy solutions driven by the shift towards modern lifestyles, cleaner energy sources, and sustainability concerns (IEA, 2022). This demand presents challenges and opportunities for policymakers, industries, and investors in effectively addressing global economic needs.

Meeting the demand for advanced electronic technology requires a reliable supply of minerals crucial for electronic component production, such as lithium, cobalt, and rare earth elements. Ensuring a sustainable and responsible supply chain for these minerals is essential to meet global demand while minimizing environmental and social impacts.

Similarly, the transition to cleaner energy sources like solar and wind power necessitates the development of clean energy technologies reliant on specific minerals and materials. Planning, investment, and innovation are required to establish a reliable and sustainable supply chain for solar panels, wind turbines, energy storage systems, and electric vehicle infrastructure.

To meet the challenges and seize the opportunities presented by the global demand for advanced electronic technology and clean energy solutions, Indonesia must address several key factors. These include resource availability, geopolitical dynamics, technological advancements, and environmental considerations (Saxena,

2010). Overcoming these challenges involves diversifying mineral supply sources, investing in domestic mining capabilities, promoting responsible mining practices, and minimizing environmental impacts.

Technological advancements in material science, recycling, and resource efficiency play a crucial role in reducing reliance on primary resources and minimizing the environmental footprint. By developing innovative materials and technologies, improving recycling techniques, and implementing resource-efficient practices, Indonesia can adopt a more sustainable approach.

Despite the challenges, there are significant opportunities to be seized. Diversifying mineral supply sources enhances supply chain resilience, stimulates local economies, and reduces import dependence. Promoting responsible mining practices and eco-friendly technologies not only improves the industry's reputation but also attracts responsible investors and supports sustainable development.

Industries and investors can capitalize on these opportunities by developing sustainable mining practices, investing in alternative materials, and promoting resource efficiency. Additionally, investments in clean energy technologies and infrastructure drive job creation, economic growth, and facilitate the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Addressing these challenges and seizing opportunities necessitates collaboration among governments, industries, and stakeholders. Policymakers should establish regulatory frameworks that promote responsible resource management and support the development of clean energy technologies. Industries should adopt sustainable practices, invest in research and development, and foster partnerships across the supply chain. Investors have a crucial role to play by financing projects that contribute to sustainable resource management and the development of clean energy technologies.

By establishing a sustainable and responsible mineral supply chain, Indonesia can capitalize on the global demand for advanced technology and clean energy solutions. The country's abundant mineral resources, including nickel, lithium, cobalt, and rare earth elements, present an opportunity to boost the economy, generate employment, and decrease import reliance (IEA, Ret. 2023). Through the promotion of responsible practices and the adoption of eco-friendly technologies, Indonesia can attract responsible investments and foster sustainable development.

To establish Indonesia as a prominent global participant amidst the complexities arising from globalization, the trade war, social media, and increasing global demands, certain fundamental factors such as independence, competence, capacity, unity, and sovereignty must be accorded the highest priority. By emphasizing these critical elements, Indonesia can effectively navigate the global landscape and exert a constructive and influential influence at both the national and international levels. By placing a strong emphasis on independence, Indonesia can assert its autonomy and make decisions that align with its national interests, rather than being overly reliant on external forces. Developing competence across various sectors and industries will enhance Indonesia's ability to compete in the global arena, enabling it to contribute effectively to international networks and partnerships. Strengthening capacity through investment in infrastructure, education, and technological advancements will empower Indonesia to tackle emerging challenges and seize opportunities. Fostering unity among diverse communities within the country will ensure a cohesive national identity and enable Indonesia to present a united front on the global stage. Finally, safeguarding sovereignty will enable Indonesia to protect its national interests, maintain its cultural heritage, and preserve its unique identity in an increasingly interconnected world. By prioritizing these factors, Indonesia can navigate the complexities of globalization and position itself as a significant global player with a positive and influential impact.

3.1.2 International

China's New Maritime Silk Road concept, which encompasses the land-based Silk Road Economic Belt and the maritime-based Maritime Silk Road, presents several potential advantages for Indonesia (Song et al, 2022). The enhanced connectivity and trade opportunities offered by this concept can greatly benefit Indonesia's economy and strengthen its position in the region.

The land-based Silk Road Economic Belt opens up new trade routes for Indonesia, linking it to Central and East Asia as well as Europe. This increased connectivity provides Indonesian businesses with access to larger markets and facilitates the exchange of goods and services, promoting economic growth and development.

The maritime-based Maritime Silk Road, which connects Chinese ports to key regions such as the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, offers Indonesia valuable opportunities to expand its maritime trade. By leveraging this maritime connectivity, Indonesia can enhance its access to markets in these regions, establish new trade routes, and diversify its export and import activities.

China's commitment to ensuring the security and effectiveness of the maritime Silk Road is particularly beneficial for Indonesia. As China strengthens its capabilities as a Blue Water Navy, it extends its security presence to vital regions such as the South China Sea, the Indian Ocean, and the Persian Gulf (Bentley, 2023). This increased security presence can contribute to the stability and safety of maritime trade routes, benefiting Indonesia's shipping industry and ensuring the reliable flow of goods and resources.

However, Indonesia should also be mindful of potential challenges and risks associated with China's geopolitical strategies, such as the String of Pearls and the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). These strategies involve the establishment of military and economic infrastructure in strategic locations, raising concerns about regional security dynamics. It is crucial for Indonesia to carefully evaluate the implications of these developments to safeguard its security interests and maintain a balanced relationship with China.

The actions of other major players in the region, such as the United States, Russia, Italy, and Pakistan, also have implications for Indonesia. The United States' military presence in the Asia-Pacific region and its plans for deploying missiles can impact regional security stability, necessitating a close analysis of their potential consequences.

Russia's expansion of its cross-border oil and gas pipeline network and Italy's involvement in the Belt and Road Infrastructure Initiatives introduce additional complexities (Boyu et al, 2022). Indonesia should carefully consider the economic partnerships and geopolitical implications arising from these developments to make informed decisions and navigate potential challenges.

Pakistan's role in supporting the Belt and Road Initiative through the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor holds significance for Indonesia's regional engagements. Understanding the extent of Pakistan's involvement and its potential impacts on regional trade and connectivity is crucial for Indonesia's strategic planning.

In conclusion, the strategic environments shaped by China's Belt and Road Initiative, the actions of the United States, and the involvement of other countries have wide-ranging implications for Indonesia. It is essential for Indonesia to conduct a comprehensive assessment of these factors, considering regional security, economic partnerships, and geopolitical dynamics. By doing so, Indonesia can develop a well-rounded strategy and policy that safeguards its interests while maximizing the benefits arising from the New Maritime Silk Road concept (Hamilton-Hart, 2015).

3.1.3 Regional

In recent years, there has been a noticeable shift in economic growth towards the Asia-Pacific region due to geopolitical and geostrategic developments. This shift is primarily driven by the declining competitiveness of the United States compared to the rapid economic growth of China and India, the world's most populous countries. Interestingly, both China and India were global economic leaders in the 18th century, underscoring their historical significance.

As a result of this geopolitical shift, many countries have recognized the need for multilateral cooperation and have adjusted their geostrategic and geo-economic policies accordingly. ASEAN, as a regional organization, plays a significant role in this transformation. With the second-largest economy in the world, largely driven by

contributions from China, Southeast Asia presents a highly promising market for establishing manufacturing production bases.

According to predictions from McKinsey researcher Jeongmin Seong (2019), Asia is expected to become the epicenter of the global economy by 2040. Asian consumption is projected to account for 40% of the global total, and Asia's GDP is estimated to reach 52% of the global GDP by that time. This economic gravity shift to Asia is attributed to four complementary economic clusters: China as a pivotal anchor and driver of trade networks, Advanced Asia represented by South Korea and Japan as technology pioneers, Emerging Asia comprising Southeast Asian countries with integrated economies and diverse cultures, and India along with other neighboring Asian countries experiencing rapid economic growth.

One significant development in the region is the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), the largest trade agreement outside of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Encompassing approximately 30% of the world's GDP and around 50% of the global population, the RCEP aims to consolidate the existing ASEAN Free Trade Area with trading partners such as China, Japan, South Korea, Australia, and New Zealand (Transnational Institute, 2018).

Apart from the RCEP, Indonesia's position and opportunities in the changing geopolitical landscape are shaped by various factors and initiatives (Berkofsky et al, 2019). These include China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), the United States' engagement with Papua New Guinea, the impact of climate change, India's Act East Policy, South Korea's New Southern Policy, the evolving influence of Australia, China's capabilities in the Blue Water Navy, the US Indo-Pacific Command (US INDO-PACOM) focus and the AUKUS partnership, the Five Power Defense Arrangements (FPDA), the Blue Dot Network, and active involvement with the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA). Notably, China's expanding presence in the South Pacific, demonstrated by the Solomon Islands' shift from Taiwan to China, signifies their success in attracting regional countries (Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of China (Taiwan), 2019). China's infrastructure projects in Vanuatu further consolidate their economic and strategic interests (Yaung et al, 2020). In response, the US has taken measures, including Secretary of State Antony Blinken's visit to Papua New Guinea and signing a defense cooperation agreement, acknowledging China's growing influence. Additionally, the US has pledged extra funding to address climate resilience and electricity requirements in Papua New Guinea (Berry, 2023). China, however, opposes any geopolitical maneuvers in the Pacific islands, considering them reflective of a Cold War mindset. The competitive dynamics between the US and China for influence in the Pacific islands are evident, as highlighted by increased US engagement and Chinese officials' visits and security agreement signings with the Solomon Islands (Faridz, 2023).

Shifting the focus to Papua's history, it is important to acknowledge that the region experienced significant turmoil following World War II (Smith, 1996). During the war, Papua became a battleground where Japanese and Allied forces clashed, with the Kokoda Track campaign being a particularly intense and pivotal episode in the Pacific theater (McGibbon, 2006). The sacrifices made and the outcomes of this conflict have had a lasting impact on the region. After the war, Papua came under the administration of the Netherlands. This period of Dutch occupation sparked aspirations for independence among the local population. The unfulfilled promises of independence made by the Dutch during this time contributed to the emergence of nationalist sentiments among the Papuan people (Poyer, 2022).

The rising dominance of China in the Asia-Pacific region has prompted several countries and organizations to take measures to counterbalance its influence (Malik, Ret. 2023). The United States, Japan, Australia, India, and ASEAN member states have adopted various strategies to achieve this:

1. United States: The United States has been actively involved in the region to maintain its presence and balance China's influence. It has strengthened its alliances and partnerships with countries like Japan, South Korea, Australia, and India through various defense cooperation agreements, joint military exercises, and diplomatic initiatives. The U.S. has also increased its naval presence in the South China Sea and supported countries like Vietnam and the Philippines in their territorial disputes with China.

2. Japan: Japan has been particularly concerned about China's assertiveness in the region. It has sought to strengthen its defense capabilities and forge closer security partnerships with countries in the Asia Pacific. Japan has increased its defense spending, revised its defense guidelines, and conducted joint military exercises with other countries, including the United States and Australia. Additionally, Japan has actively pursued economic partnerships with Southeast Asian nations to enhance connectivity and promote regional stability.
3. Australia: Australia has also taken steps to counterbalance China's growing influence. It has deepened its security cooperation with the United States, including hosting joint military exercises and increasing intelligence sharing. Australia has also been active in promoting regional security dialogues, such as the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad), which includes the United States, Japan, and India. Moreover, Australia has been vocal about human rights issues in China and has raised concerns about cybersecurity threats.
4. India: India has been cautious about China's influence in the region, particularly due to ongoing border disputes and geopolitical tensions. India has strengthened its ties with other countries in the region, particularly the United States, Japan, and Australia, through initiatives like the Quad. It has also pursued economic cooperation and connectivity projects with Southeast Asian countries to enhance its presence and counterbalance China's influence.
5. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN): ASEAN member states, collectively and individually, have pursued a balanced approach in managing their relationships with China. While seeking economic cooperation with China, they have also emphasized the importance of upholding international law, peaceful resolution of disputes, and maintaining regional stability. ASEAN has promoted regional initiatives like the Code of Conduct in the South China Sea to address territorial disputes and promote confidence-building measures.

It is worth acknowledging that different countries and organizations have adopted a range of strategies to counterbalance China's influence in the Asia Pacific region. These measures encompass strengthening alliances, bolstering defense capabilities, engaging in joint military exercises, facilitating regional security dialogues, pursuing economic partnerships, and advocating for international norms and the rule of law. Each country and organization have devised their own approaches based on their national interests and the evolving geopolitical dynamics in the region.

Indonesia, as the largest economy and a key player in ASEAN, holds significant influence in the region. The country has been actively involved in shaping the evolving geopolitical landscape through its foreign policy initiatives. Some of the key developments and opportunities for Indonesia within the changing dynamics of the Asia-Pacific region include:

1. Economic Cooperation: Indonesia is well-positioned to benefit from the growing economic integration in the region. Its strategic location, large population, and abundant natural resources make it an attractive destination for foreign investment and trade. Indonesia has been actively engaged in regional trade agreements like the RCEP, which can further enhance its economic ties with major economies in the region.
2. Infrastructure Development: With the rise of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and other connectivity projects in the region, Indonesia has the opportunity to leverage its infrastructure needs and attract investment for developing ports, railways, roads, and other vital infrastructure. This can boost connectivity within ASEAN and improve Indonesia's trade and investment links with neighboring countries.
3. Maritime Security: As an archipelagic nation, Indonesia holds a key role in ensuring maritime security and stability in the region. It has been actively involved in efforts to combat piracy, illegal fishing, and other transnational crimes in its waters. Strengthening maritime security cooperation with regional partners can enhance Indonesia's influence and contribute to a more secure and stable maritime environment.

4. **Regional Leadership:** Indonesia has the potential to emerge as a regional leader within ASEAN and the wider Asia-Pacific region. Its democratic governance, stable political system, and commitment to regional cooperation make it an influential player. By actively participating in regional forums, promoting dialogue, and mediating disputes, Indonesia can shape regional agendas and foster closer cooperation among nations.
5. **Climate Change and Sustainable Development:** As a country highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, Indonesia has been actively involved in international efforts to address environmental issues and promote sustainable development. The country's rich biodiversity and natural resources provide opportunities for eco-tourism, renewable energy projects, and sustainable practices. By leading in environmental initiatives, Indonesia can strengthen its regional standing and contribute to a greener and more sustainable Asia-Pacific. It's important to note that the geopolitical landscape is constantly evolving, and the dynamics within the Asia-Pacific region can continue to shift in the coming years.
6. **Cultural Diplomacy:** Strengthening people-to-people exchanges and cultural diplomacy can play a vital role in enhancing Indonesia's regional influence. By promoting cultural understanding, educational exchanges, and tourism, Indonesia can foster stronger ties with its neighbors and build trust and goodwill. These efforts can contribute to greater cooperation and collaboration across various sectors, including trade, tourism, and education.
7. **Regional Conflict Resolution and Peacekeeping:** As conflicts and security challenges persist in the Asia-Pacific region, Indonesia can play a significant role in conflict resolution and peacekeeping efforts. By utilizing its diplomatic capabilities, Indonesia can act as a mediator and facilitate dialogue between conflicting parties. Active participation in regional security mechanisms and peacekeeping operations can enhance Indonesia's regional standing and contribute to regional stability.
8. **Strengthening Regional Infrastructure Connectivity:** Enhancing regional infrastructure connectivity is crucial for facilitating trade, investment, and economic integration. Indonesia should actively participate in regional infrastructure development initiatives and connectivity projects, such as the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and the ASEAN Connectivity Master Plan. By improving transportation networks, digital connectivity, and energy infrastructure, Indonesia can enhance its regional connectivity and attract investments that promote economic growth and development.
9. **Promoting Education and Skills Development:** Investing in education and skills development is essential for Indonesia's long-term growth and competitiveness. Indonesia should prioritize initiatives that enhance the quality of education, promote vocational training, and foster innovation and entrepreneurship. By equipping its workforce with the necessary skills and knowledge, Indonesia can attract investments, promote technological advancements, and enhance its human capital, leading to sustainable economic development.
10. **Cultural Diplomacy and Soft Power:** Indonesia's rich cultural heritage and diversity provide a strong foundation for cultural diplomacy and soft power projection (Irfanuddin et al, 2021). Indonesia should actively promote its cultural assets, such as traditional arts, music, cuisine, and tourism destinations, to enhance its image and influence in the region. By fostering cultural exchanges, promoting cultural diplomacy programs, and leveraging cultural heritage, Indonesia can strengthen its soft power and enhance its regional engagement.
11. **Active Engagement in Multilateral Organizations:** Indonesia should actively participate in multilateral organizations and forums that promote regional cooperation and address common challenges. Organizations such as ASEAN, APEC, and the United Nations provide platforms for Indonesia to engage in dialogue, influence decision-making processes, and advocate for its interests. By playing an active role in shaping regional agendas and collaborating with other member states, Indonesia can strengthen its regional influence and contribute to the formulation of regional policies.

As the geopolitical landscape in the Asia-Pacific region continues to evolve, Indonesia must adopt a multi-dimensional strategy to effectively navigate these changes. This strategy encompasses the prioritization of key

areas, the implementation of strategic policies, and active engagement with stakeholders. By capitalizing on economic opportunities, participating in regional trade agreements, fostering strategic partnerships, and addressing challenges, Indonesia can optimize its benefits, enhance its regional influence, and contribute to stability, prosperity, and cooperation.

In summary, Indonesia's approach to navigating the ever-changing geopolitical landscape in the Asia-Pacific region necessitates the implementation of a comprehensive strategy (Pakpahan, 2017). This strategy encompasses the prioritization of key areas, the implementation of strategic policies, and active engagement with various countries and organizations. By capitalizing on economic opportunities, participating in regional trade agreements, fostering strategic partnerships, and addressing the impacts and challenges, Indonesia can optimize its benefits, augment its regional influence, and contribute to stability, prosperity, and cooperation.

3.2 Papua's Astagatra

These ongoing and upcoming dynamics will have a significant impact on shaping the resilience of Papua's Astagatra. Therefore, it is essential that we thoroughly and comprehensively improve all aspects of these Astagatra. The areas of Astagatra that require continuous strengthening include:

3.2.1 Geography

Papua occupies a strategically important location in Southeast Asia, positioned at the easternmost part of Indonesia. Its geographical location provides both opportunities and challenges, shaping its strategic significance and overall condition.

Located in the Pacific Ring of Fire, Papua is positioned along major maritime trade routes and is surrounded by the Pacific Ocean to the north and the Arafura Sea to the south. Its proximity to Australia, Melanesia, and the Pacific Islands adds to its regional importance. Papua's location also grants it access to valuable maritime resources, including fisheries, oil and gas reserves, and potential seabed minerals (Putri, 2023).

Furthermore, Papua's vast land area and diverse geographical features contribute to its strategic significance. The province's extensive rainforests, mountain ranges, and rivers present opportunities for resource extraction, including timber, minerals, and hydropower. Its rich biodiversity, including rare plant and animal species, also attracts scientific interest and conservation efforts.

However, the strategic position and condition of Papua also bring forth challenges. The province's remote and rugged terrain poses logistical difficulties for infrastructure development, hindering economic progress and connectivity with the rest of Indonesia. Additionally, the geographical isolation of some communities in Papua has resulted in disparities in access to basic services such as healthcare, education, and transportation.

The strategic location of Papua has implications for political dynamics as well. The province's proximity to the borders of Papua New Guinea and Australia raises issues of border security, migration, and cross-border cooperation. It also influences diplomatic relations between Indonesia and neighboring countries, particularly in the context of regional stability and cooperation.

Understanding the strategic location, position, and condition of Papua is crucial for policymakers, researchers, and stakeholders involved in various fields such as governance, economic development, security, and environmental conservation (Sokoy, 2022). Addressing the challenges associated with Papua's geographical features while harnessing its strategic advantages can contribute to sustainable development, improved living conditions for its residents, and enhanced regional cooperation in Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

Indonesia, as a whole, also holds a strategic location in Southeast Asia, serving as a bridge between the Indian and Pacific Oceans. With its vast archipelago consisting of over 17,000 islands, Indonesia is positioned at a crucial juncture for international trade, maritime routes, and geopolitical dynamics (Pratiwi et al, 2021). This strategic location provides Indonesia with unique advantages and challenges.

Geographically, Indonesia is located along important sea lanes, such as the Strait of Malacca, Sunda Strait, and Lombok Strait, which are vital for global maritime trade. These strategic waterways connect the Indian Ocean with the South China Sea and the Pacific Ocean, facilitating the movement of goods, energy resources, and international shipping (Guoxing, 2000).

Furthermore, Indonesia's position near the equator grants it abundant natural resources and favorable climatic conditions. The country is rich in mineral deposits, including coal, oil, natural gas, gold, and various industrial minerals, making it an important player in the global resource sector. Additionally, Indonesia's tropical climate enables the cultivation of diverse agricultural products, such as palm oil, rubber, coffee, and spices (Manurung,Ret.2023).

However, along with its strategic advantages, Indonesia faces several challenges. Its vast territory poses governance and administrative complexities, requiring effective coordination between the central government and regional authorities. The archipelagic nature of the country also presents transportation and infrastructure challenges, necessitating investments in connectivity and logistics.

Moreover, Indonesia's strategic position exposes it to various geopolitical and environmental risks. The country is susceptible to natural disasters, including earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, and floods. Additionally, its proximity to the Pacific Ring of Fire makes it prone to seismic activities (Mercy Corps, 2020).

In terms of geopolitics, Indonesia's position plays a significant role in regional and global diplomacy, particularly in fostering interfaith dialogue and promoting peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Indonesia's condition as a multiethnic and multicultural nation further contributes to its strategic significance. The country is home to diverse ethnic groups, languages, and religious beliefs, which require inclusive governance and social cohesion efforts to maintain stability and unity.

In summary, Indonesia's strategic location, position, and condition offer both advantages and challenges. Its geographical location, abundant natural resources, and status as a regional power in Southeast Asia make it a key player in global affairs. However, the country must navigate various complexities, including governance issues, infrastructure development, environmental risks, and maintaining social harmony. Effectively managing these factors is crucial for Indonesia's continued development and its role as an influential nation in the region and beyond.

To improve the geography of Papua in a way that fosters well-being and security, the following strategies can be considered:

1. **Infrastructure Development:** Invest in the development of physical infrastructure such as roads, ports, airports, and telecommunications networks. This will enhance connectivity within and beyond Papua, facilitating trade, tourism, and investment. Improved infrastructure will also contribute to the efficient movement of goods and people, reducing transportation costs and boosting economic activity.
2. **Energy Access:** Improve access to reliable and affordable energy sources in Papua. This can be achieved through the development of renewable energy projects, which can provide clean and sustainable energy for both urban and rural areas. Access to electricity will support economic activities, improve living conditions, and stimulate the growth of industries and businesses.
3. **Sustainable Agriculture and Forestry:** Promote sustainable agricultural practices and responsible forestry management in Papua. Encourage the adoption of techniques that preserve biodiversity, protect natural resources, and ensure the long-term productivity of agricultural and forestry sectors. This includes supporting smallholder farmers, promoting agroforestry, and implementing sustainable land-use practices to minimize deforestation and land degradation.

4. **Tourism Development:** Capitalize on Papua's unique natural and cultural attractions to develop a sustainable tourism industry. Invest in tourism infrastructure, promote responsible tourism practices, and enhance visitor experiences through the provision of accommodation, transportation, and recreational facilities. This can generate employment opportunities, stimulate local economies, and diversify Papua's sources of revenue.
5. **Economic Diversification:** Reduce dependence on a single sector by promoting economic diversification. Encourage the development of industries beyond the extraction of natural resources, such as manufacturing, agriculture, fisheries, and creative industries. This will help create a more resilient and balanced economy, reducing vulnerability to commodity price fluctuations and fostering stable long-term growth.
6. **Support Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs):** Provide support and incentives for the growth of SMEs in Papua. This can include access to financing, business development services, technology adoption, and training programs. Supporting SMEs can stimulate entrepreneurship, create job opportunities, and enhance local economic development.
7. **Investment Promotion:** Implement policies and initiatives to attract domestic and foreign investment to Papua. This can involve streamlining bureaucratic processes, providing investment incentives, improving the business environment, and promoting Papua's economic potential to investors. Attracting investment will help create employment, transfer technology, and foster economic growth.
8. **Environmental Conservation:** Ensure the protection and sustainable management of Papua's unique and diverse ecosystems. Strengthen environmental regulations, enforce conservation measures, and support community-based conservation initiatives. Protecting the environment will not only preserve Papua's natural heritage but also contribute to long-term economic stability, as it is often linked to sectors such as ecotourism and sustainable resource extraction.
9. **Disaster Risk Management:** Strengthen disaster risk management systems in Papua to enhance resilience and mitigate the impacts of natural disasters. This includes investing in early warning systems, disaster preparedness, and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction. By improving disaster resilience, Papua can minimize the economic and social costs of natural disasters and ensure the security of its communities.
10. **Cross-Border Cooperation:** Foster cross-border cooperation with neighboring countries, particularly Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. Enhance trade, investment, and infrastructure connectivity to leverage regional economic opportunities. Collaboration with neighboring regions can enhance economic integration, improve security, and open up new markets for Papua's goods and services.

It's important to ensure that these strategies are implemented in a way that respects the rights and aspirations of the local communities, including Indigenous Papuans, and takes into account their traditional knowledge, cultural values, and sustainable development goals. This will contribute to the inclusive and equitable growth of Papua while preserving its unique identity and natural resources.

3.2.2 Demography

The demography of Papua is characterized by its diverse population, including indigenous Papuans and migrants from other parts of Indonesia. Understanding the demographic dynamics is crucial for understanding the social fabric and development needs of the province (Ananta et al, 2016).

Papua is home to various ethnic groups, each with its own cultural traditions and languages. The indigenous Papuans rely on subsistence farming, hunting, and fishing for their livelihoods. There is also a significant population of migrants from other parts of Indonesia, leading to complex social dynamics and occasional tensions between different ethnic groups.

The population distribution in Papua is uneven, with urban centers having higher population densities than rural areas. This spatial disparity affects access to basic services such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure, particularly in remote and isolated communities.

Papua has a youthful population, which presents both opportunities and challenges for its development. Addressing youth unemployment, providing quality education, and ensuring their active participation in societal and economic activities are crucial for the province's future.

Demographic factors also influence the political landscape of Papua, with the indigenous Papuan population expressing aspirations for self-determination and greater autonomy. These dynamics shape discussions on governance, human rights, and inclusive development in the province.

Indonesia's demographic factors also play a significant role in benefiting Papua. The country's large population provides a potential market for goods and services produced in Papua, contributing to economic growth and development in the region.

However, managing the challenges associated with a large population, such as infrastructure development, social services, and income inequality, is essential. Investing in education and skill development is crucial to fully capitalize on Indonesia's demographic advantage.

In summary, understanding the demography of Papua and Indonesia is crucial for informed policymaking and development efforts. Papua's diverse population, including indigenous Papuans and migrants, presents unique challenges and opportunities that need to be addressed. By addressing the specific needs of the population and taking advantage of Indonesia's demographic advantage, Papua can achieve sustainable development and inclusive growth.

Similarly, Indonesia's demographic advantage offers significant potential for economic growth, cultural enrichment, and market expansion. The country's youthful population, cultural diversity, and large consumer base provide a strong foundation for sustainable development. However, realizing these opportunities requires strategic investments in education, infrastructure, and social welfare to ensure inclusivity, equality, and the development of a skilled workforce. By effectively harnessing its demographic advantage, Indonesia can position itself as a dynamic and prosperous nation globally.

To improve the demography of Papua in a way that fosters well-being and security, the following strategies can be considered:

1. **Education and Skill Development:** Prioritize access to quality education and skills training for Indigenous Papuans by investing in schools, teachers, and resources. Offer scholarships and vocational training programs to empower them with valuable skills for employment and entrepreneurship.
2. **Cultural Preservation and Promotion:** Recognize and celebrate the unique cultural heritage of Indigenous Papuans. Support initiatives that preserve and promote traditional knowledge, arts, crafts, and languages, contributing to cultural tourism and economic opportunities.
3. **Land Rights and Resource Ownership:** Ensure secure land tenure and Indigenous control over traditional lands. Involve Indigenous communities in decision-making processes related to land use, resource extraction, and development projects, respecting the principle of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC).
4. **Economic Empowerment and Entrepreneurship:** Support Indigenous Papuans through access to capital, business development support, and market opportunities. Establish funding programs, business incubators, and training in financial management and business planning to foster economic self-reliance.

5. **Healthcare and Social Services:** Improve access to quality healthcare, social services, and infrastructure in Indigenous communities. Upgrade facilities, train local healthcare providers, and address health disparities to meet the specific needs of Indigenous Papuans.
6. **Representation and Participation:** Promote Indigenous Papuans' representation and participation in decision-making processes at all levels of government. Encourage the formation of representative bodies and involve them in policy discussions and implementation.
7. **Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:** Empower Indigenous Papuan women by promoting gender equality, women's leadership, and access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities.
8. **Capacity Building and Technical Assistance:** Offer training programs, technical assistance, and mentorship opportunities to build the capacity of Indigenous Papuans in advocacy, community development, and natural resource management.
9. **Social Protection and Rights:** Safeguard the rights of Indigenous Papuans through legal protections and mechanisms. Combat discrimination, address land and resource conflicts, and establish social protection programs.
10. **Networking and Collaboration:** Foster networks and collaboration among Indigenous Papuans, organizations, and institutions to facilitate knowledge sharing, learning, and collective action, strengthening their collective voice and agency.

It's essential to engage Indigenous Papuans themselves in the design and implementation of these strategies to ensure their cultural appropriateness, effectiveness, and sustainability. By supporting the development and empowerment of Indigenous Papuans, Papua can create a more inclusive and equitable society that respects and values the rights and contributions of all its people.

3.2.3 Natural Resources

Indonesia and Papua have abundant natural resources, including gold, nickel, copper, cobalt, and rare earth elements, which present significant opportunities for the development of future technologies. These resources are essential components in electric vehicles, batteries, electronic devices, and other technological advancements. However, to ensure sustainable development and minimize negative impacts, it is crucial to adopt responsible resource management practices.

Papua's Grasberg mine, one of the largest gold mines globally, holds substantial reserves that can support the production of electronic devices like mobile phones and TVs. Nickel, another valuable resource found in Papua, is crucial for batteries, particularly those used in electric vehicles (Schulman, 2016). Papua's nickel deposits also likely contain cobalt, further enhancing its potential contribution to battery production. Copper, abundant in Papua's Grasberg mine and other regions, is essential for electrical wiring and electronic devices.

Papua's forests provide potential resources for sustainable biomaterials and bioenergy, supporting the production of renewable materials and energy. The region's marine resources, including coral reefs and fish stocks, offer opportunities for sustainable aquaculture and the development of marine-based technologies.

To fully realize the potential of these resources, several challenges must be addressed. Sustainable mining practices, including responsible resource extraction and environmental impact mitigation, are crucial to minimize ecological footprints (Kearney, 2018). Stringent environmental regulations and effective governance mechanisms can ensure the long-term sustainability of resource extraction. Additionally, according to the National medium-term development plan 2020-2024, social inclusivity and equitable distribution of benefits are crucial. Involving local communities in decision-making processes and providing fair compensation and opportunities for participation can address social issues and enhance the overall well-being of the Papuan people.

By prioritizing sustainable and responsible resource management practices, Indonesia and Papua can harness their natural resources for the development of future technologies while minimizing environmental and social impacts. This approach will position the region as a leading player in the global technological landscape and contribute to a sustainable and technologically advanced future.

Indonesia and Papua possess rich reserves of natural resources, including gold, nickel, copper, cobalt, and rare earth elements, offering immense potential for the development of future technologies. These resources play crucial roles in electric vehicles, batteries, electronic devices, and other technological advancements. However, to maximize the benefits of these resources while minimizing environmental and social impacts, it is essential to prioritize sustainable and responsible resource management practices (Rudiawan et al, 2021). By adopting a holistic and inclusive approach that includes effective governance, environmental regulations, and community involvement, Indonesia and Papua can unlock their potential for a sustainable and technologically advanced future, and position itself as a leading player in the global technological landscape.

To improve Papua's natural resources in a way that fosters well-being and security, the following strategies can be considered:

1. **Sustainable Resource Management:** Implement sustainable practices for the extraction and utilization of Papua's natural resources, such as minerals, timber, fisheries, and non-timber forest products. This includes promoting responsible mining techniques, reforestation programs, sustainable fishing practices, and sustainable harvesting of forest products. By ensuring the long-term viability of these resources, Papua can sustain economic growth without depleting its natural capital.
2. **Value-Adding Industries:** Encourage the development of value-adding industries that utilize Papua's natural resources. Instead of solely exporting raw materials, promote processing and manufacturing industries that add value to the resources before export. This can include establishing timber processing facilities, mineral processing plants, fish processing factories, and other value-adding industries. Value addition not only increases the economic returns but also creates employment opportunities and enhances the resilience of the local economy.
3. **Research and Development:** Invest in research and development (R&D) to explore innovative ways of utilizing and managing Papua's natural resources. Support scientific research, technology transfer, and innovation in sectors such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining. R&D can lead to the development of new products, improved resource management practices, and the adoption of sustainable technologies, contributing to both economic growth and environmental conservation.
4. **Conservation and Ecotourism:** Protect and conserve Papua's unique ecosystems and biodiversity, while also promoting sustainable ecotourism. Establish protected areas, national parks, and wildlife sanctuaries to preserve critical habitats. Develop ecotourism infrastructure and services that provide visitors with opportunities to experience Papua's natural beauty and wildlife while generating income for local communities. This can create employment, diversify the economy, and promote environmental stewardship.
5. **Sustainable Agriculture and Forestry Practices:** Promote sustainable agricultural and forestry practices that balance economic productivity with environmental sustainability. Encourage the adoption of agroforestry systems, organic farming methods, and sustainable land-use practices. Provide training and support to farmers and foresters in implementing sustainable practices, which can enhance productivity, preserve soil fertility, protect watersheds, and reduce the negative impacts of agriculture and forestry on the environment.
6. **Renewable Energy Development:** Harness Papua's renewable energy potential to foster economic growth and reduce dependency on fossil fuels. Develop hydropower projects, solar farms, wind farms, and other renewable energy installations. This can provide clean and affordable energy for local communities, stimulate economic activities in the renewable energy sector, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

7. **Community-Based Resource Management:** Empower local communities, including Indigenous Papuans, in the management and decision-making processes related to natural resource utilization. Recognize and support community-based resource management systems that have been developed by local communities over generations. This can involve granting legal rights to Indigenous communities, providing training and capacity-building, and involving local communities in planning and decision-making processes. By involving communities in resource management, it ensures their participation, promotes sustainable practices, and safeguards their livelihoods.
8. **Public-Private Partnerships:** Foster partnerships between the public and private sectors to promote sustainable resource management and investment. Encourage collaboration between government agencies, local communities, and private enterprises to develop and implement sustainable projects. Public-private partnerships can bring together expertise, financial resources, and local knowledge to drive sustainable resource development while ensuring transparency, accountability, and equitable distribution of benefits.
9. **Environmental Regulations and Enforcement:** Strengthen environmental regulations and ensure their effective enforcement to prevent overexploitation and environmental degradation. Implement strict environmental standards, monitoring systems, and penalties for non-compliance. Effective enforcement will deter illegal activities, protect ecosystems, and maintain the long-term productivity and security of Papua's natural resources.
10. **International Cooperation:** Engage in international cooperation and partnerships to promote sustainable resource management and secure economic growth. Collaborate with international organizations, governments, and stakeholders to exchange knowledge, share best practices, and access funding opportunities. International cooperation can provide technical assistance, capacity-building support, and market access, enabling Papua to optimize the sustainable development of its natural resources.
11. **Sustainable Value Chains:** Encourage the establishment of local mineral processing and manufacturing industries to add value to raw mineral resources. By promoting downstream processing and manufacturing, Papua can capture a larger share of the value chain and create employment opportunities, while diversifying the economy beyond resource extraction.
12. **Technology Adoption:** Embrace emerging technologies such as automation, robotics, and artificial intelligence in mining operations to increase efficiency, improve safety, and reduce costs. This will help Papua stay at the forefront of technological advancements in the mining industry.

By adopting these strategies, Papua can tap into the full potential of its mineral reserves in the emerging world of modern technology. The focus is on ensuring the sustainable and responsible development of the mining sector. This approach will bring about economic growth, create employment opportunities, and enhance the living standards of the people in Papua. At the same time, it will safeguard the environment and uphold the rights of local communities.

The aim is to establish a mining industry in Papua that is sustainable and inclusive. By maximizing the potential of its mineral reserves, Papua can achieve a balance between economic development and environmental protection. Additionally, it can promote social well-being and drive overall economic progress in the region.

3.2.4 Ideology

Understanding the complex and multifaceted ideology in Papua is essential for addressing the region's challenges. By embracing the ideology of Pancasila, Papua can benefit from unity, equality, social justice, and participatory governance. Implementing Pancasila's principles requires upholding them in policies, programs, and governance practices, tailored to meet the specific needs and aspirations of the Papuan people (Waterpauw, 2013). With effective implementation, Pancasila has the potential to contribute to an inclusive and equitable development in Papua while recognizing and respecting its cultural diversity.

The ideology in Papua is a complex and multifaceted subject that encompasses various political, social, and cultural dimensions. It is influenced by historical factors, colonial legacies, indigenous identities, and aspirations for self-determination.

One significant aspect of ideology in Papua is the struggle for self-determination and aspirations for independence. Many Papuans advocate for the right to determine their political status and exercise their right to self-governance. This ideology is rooted in the historical context of Papua's integration into Indonesia and the perceived marginalization and oppression faced by indigenous Papuans. The desire for independence is often expressed through various forms of activism, protests, and political movements.

Another important aspect of ideology in Papua is the preservation and promotion of indigenous identities and cultures. Papuans have a rich and diverse cultural heritage, with hundreds of distinct ethnic groups and languages. Indigenous Papuans strive to maintain their traditional customs, languages, and ways of life, which are deeply intertwined with their spiritual beliefs, land tenure systems, and social structures. The ideology of cultural preservation emphasizes the importance of cultural autonomy, recognition of indigenous rights, and the protection of ancestral lands.

Furthermore, ideology in Papua also encompasses the pursuit of social justice, human rights, and equality. Many Papuans argue that they have been subjected to discrimination, economic marginalization, and human rights abuses. The ideology of social justice seeks to address these issues and advocate for equal access to resources, opportunities, and public services for all Papuans. It also highlights the need for inclusive governance, meaningful participation of indigenous communities in decision-making processes, and the elimination of systemic inequalities.

It is important to note that there are diverse perspectives and ideologies within Papua. While some Papuans advocate for independence, others support autonomy within the framework of the Indonesian state. Different political parties, civil society organizations, and interest groups in Papua also espouse varying ideologies and policy positions. The ideological landscape in Papua is characterized by a dynamic and evolving discourse shaped by ongoing dialogues, negotiations, and interactions between different stakeholders.

Understanding the various ideologies in Papua is crucial for addressing the complex issues and challenges faced by the region. It requires an inclusive and respectful approach that recognizes the diversity of perspectives and seeks to reconcile differing ideologies through dialogue, reconciliation processes, and participatory decision-making. Promoting an environment of mutual understanding, respect for human rights, and peaceful coexistence is essential for fostering a more inclusive and sustainable future for Papua.

In conclusion, the ideology of Pancasila has the potential to benefit Papua by promoting unity, equality, social justice, and participatory governance (Waterpauw, 2013). By embracing and implementing the principles of Pancasila, Indonesia can work towards an inclusive and equitable development in Papua, recognizing and respecting its cultural diversity and addressing historical challenges of inequality. It is crucial to ensure the effective implementation of Pancasila's principles to realize its potential in benefiting Papua.

To improve Papua's ideology and foster its full integration into the Indonesian territory while promoting Indonesian nationalism, well-being, and security, several steps can be taken:

1. **National Unity and Identity:** Promote a sense of national unity and strengthen the Indonesian identity among the people of Papua. Emphasize the shared values, history, and cultural diversity that unite all Indonesians. Encourage the celebration of national holidays, symbols, and traditions to foster a sense of belonging and pride in being part of Indonesia.
2. **Education and Awareness:** Enhance education programs that promote Indonesian history, values, and nationalism. Incorporate curriculum content that highlights the contributions of Papua to the nation's development and showcases the benefits of being part of Indonesia. Foster awareness and understanding of

the diversity and richness of the Indonesian archipelago, including Papua, to build a strong sense of national identity.

3. **Inclusive Governance:** Ensure that governance structures and processes in Papua are inclusive and responsive to the needs and aspirations of the local population. Promote the active participation of Papuans in decision-making processes at various levels, including local government, to give them a sense of ownership and empowerment. This inclusivity fosters a stronger bond between Papua and the rest of Indonesia.
4. **Economic Development:** Prioritize economic development in Papua to improve the well-being and security of its residents. Invest in infrastructure, industries, and job creation initiatives that benefit the local population. Provide support for entrepreneurship, skills development, and access to markets and financing. Economic growth and improved living standards contribute to a sense of belonging and integration within Indonesia.
5. **Infrastructure Connectivity:** Improve infrastructure connectivity between Papua and other parts of Indonesia. Enhance transportation networks, including roads, ports, and airports, to facilitate the movement of goods, services, and people. This connectivity not only promotes economic integration but also strengthens social and cultural ties among different regions of Indonesia.
6. **Socio-Cultural Integration:** Promote socio-cultural integration between Papua and the rest of Indonesia. Encourage cultural exchanges, festivals, and events that foster interaction and understanding among people from different parts of the country. Support initiatives that promote cultural diversity while highlighting the commonalities that bind Indonesians together.
7. **Rule of Law and Security:** Uphold the rule of law and ensure security in Papua. Strengthen law enforcement institutions to address any security challenges and maintain peace and stability. This creates a conducive environment for economic development, social progress, and the well-being of all residents.
8. **Access to Basic Services:** Improve access to basic services such as healthcare, education, clean water, and electricity in Papua. Ensure that these services are provided equitably to all residents, regardless of their geographic location. This helps bridge the development gap between Papua and other regions of Indonesia and enhances the well-being of the local population.
9. **Cultural Exchange Programs:** Promote cultural exchange programs that bring people from Papua to other parts of Indonesia and vice versa. These programs facilitate understanding, appreciation, and respect for the diverse cultures within the country. By fostering cultural exchange, Papua can become more integrated into the larger Indonesian cultural fabric.
10. **Dialogue and Reconciliation:** Foster dialogue, understanding, and reconciliation between different groups within Papua and between Papua and the Indonesian government. Address grievances, historical injustices, and human rights concerns through peaceful means and inclusive processes. Open and constructive dialogue creates opportunities for reconciliation, trust-building, and a shared vision for a prosperous and secure Papua within the Indonesian nation.

By focusing on these measures, Papua can strengthen its integration within Indonesia, cultivate Indonesian nationalism, and promote the well-being and security of its residents. It requires a balanced approach that respects and values the unique identity and culture of Papua while fostering a strong sense of national unity and shared aspirations.

3.2.5 Politics

Politics in Papua is a multifaceted and intricate topic influenced by various factors, such as historical legacies, struggles for self-determination, ethnic diversity, resource conflicts, and the dynamics between the central government and local authorities. The political landscape is marked by ongoing discussions regarding the region's

political status, with some Papuans advocating for independence while others support regional autonomy within Indonesia. However, it is important to note that the government has firmly closed the possibility of a referendum through People's Consultative Assembly Decree No. 8 of 1998, which nullified People's Consultative Assembly Decree No. 4 of 1993 on referendums, and Law No. 6 of 1999, which repealed Law No. 5 of 1985. As a result, Indonesian law does not provide for a referendum in this context.

The relationship between the central government and local authorities is a significant factor in Papua's politics. The province of Papua has its own provincial government, and special autonomy arrangements have been put in place to address the unique needs and aspirations of the Papuan people. However, debates and tensions persist regarding the implementation of special autonomy and its effectiveness in addressing the challenges faced by the region.

Political participation and representation of indigenous Papuans are important aspects of politics in Papua. Efforts have been made to increase the representation of Papuans in political institutions and decision-making processes at both local and national levels. However, ongoing debates surround the extent to which indigenous voices are heard and included in political discussions and policy-making. (Hadiprayitno, 2017)

The politics of resource extraction and development also play a significant role in Papua. The region is rich in natural resources that have attracted national and international interests, leading to debates and conflicts regarding their management and distribution. Concerns about environmental sustainability, local community rights, and economic benefits shape these discussions.

Given the diversity of perspectives, aspirations, and interests within Papua, addressing the region's political challenges requires a nuanced and inclusive approach. Encouraging dialogue, fostering trust-building processes, and promoting meaningful participation of all stakeholders, including indigenous communities, civil society organizations, and political actors, are essential for creating a more inclusive and responsive political system in Papua.

Addressing political grievances and promoting reconciliation processes are crucial for building a peaceful and sustainable political environment in the region. Emphasizing respect for human rights, promoting good governance, and addressing socio-economic disparities are important steps toward creating an inclusive and equitable political system in Papua.

In Indonesia, the political landscape plays a crucial role in shaping the relationship between the central government and the province of Papua. Over the years, various political initiatives and policies have been implemented to benefit Papua and address its unique challenges. These initiatives aim to promote development, empower local communities, preserve cultural heritage, and improve the well-being of the people in Papua.

Special Autonomy for Papua, introduced in 2001, grants a higher degree of political, administrative, and financial authority to the provinces of Papua and West Papua. It aims to address historical grievances and aspirations by granting greater control over their own affairs, including the management of natural resources, economic development, education, and healthcare. However, ongoing efforts are required to enhance its effectiveness and ensure equitable distribution of resources and benefits throughout the province.

Inclusive and participatory governance has been recognized as crucial in Papua. Efforts have been made to increase the representation and participation of indigenous Papuans in decision-making processes at various levels of government. The inclusion of indigenous representatives in local legislatures and the establishment of mechanisms for community consultation and engagement demonstrate these efforts.

The Indonesian government has also taken steps to address human rights issues and improve security in Papua. Initiatives such as the National Dialogue on Papua and the establishment of a special unit within the national police force dedicated to handling human rights violations demonstrate a commitment to addressing past grievances and ensuring the protection of human rights in the region.

Economic development and infrastructure projects are part of the political agenda aimed at benefiting Papua. Investments in roads, bridges, airports, and seaports aim to improve connectivity, facilitate trade and investment, stimulate economic growth, create employment opportunities, and improve access to basic services for the local population.

Despite these efforts, challenges persist in Papua. Issues such as poverty, inequality, inadequate infrastructure, and social unrest continue to pose obstacles to the region's development. The government's commitment to addressing these challenges and promoting inclusive development in Papua remains a priority in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing No. 23 of 2020 concerning the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing for the years 2020-2024.

Politics in Papua is influenced by a range of factors and requires a comprehensive approach to address the region's challenges. Special autonomy, inclusive governance, human rights initiatives, and infrastructure development projects are among the political measures implemented to benefit Papua. Ongoing efforts are needed to ensure effective implementation and address persistent challenges in the region's development.

To improve politics in Papua in unity with Indonesia, while fostering Indonesian nationalism, well-being, and security, the following steps can be taken:

1. **Inclusive Political Participation:** Ensure that Papua has a fair and inclusive political system that allows for the active participation of all segments of society. Promote the representation of Papuan voices and interests in national, regional, and local government bodies. Encourage the formation of political parties that advocate for the well-being and aspirations of Papuans while upholding the principles of Indonesian nationalism.
2. **Decentralization and Regional Autonomy:** Strengthen decentralization and regional autonomy in Papua, allowing local governments to have greater decision-making powers and control over their resources. This enables Papuans to shape their own development strategies and priorities, leading to improved well-being and security. However, it should be balanced with the overall national interest and respect for Indonesia's unity.
3. **Good Governance and Transparency:** Promote good governance practices, transparency, and accountability in Papua's political institutions. Strengthen anti-corruption measures and promote ethical conduct among political leaders and civil servants. By ensuring transparency and accountability, the trust of the people in the political system can be restored, fostering well-being and security.
4. **Political Dialogue and Conflict Resolution:** Encourage political dialogue and peaceful conflict resolution mechanisms to address any political tensions or grievances in Papua. Provide a platform for open and constructive discussions among different stakeholders, including government representatives, civil society, and community leaders. This allows for the peaceful resolution of conflicts and the development of inclusive policies that promote well-being and security.
5. **Human Rights and Justice:** Uphold human rights principles and ensure access to justice for all individuals in Papua. Address any past human rights abuses and establish mechanisms for accountability and redress. Protect and promote the rights of Papuan people, including their cultural and land rights, while upholding the principles of Indonesian nationalism and unity.
6. **Economic Development and Social Welfare:** Promote sustainable economic development in Papua that benefits the local population and improves their social welfare. Invest in key sectors such as infrastructure, education, healthcare, agriculture, and tourism. Encourage job creation, skills development, and entrepreneurship opportunities to uplift the living standards of Papuans and enhance their well-being.
7. **Security and Rule of Law:** Strengthen security measures in Papua to maintain peace, stability, and the rule of law. Enhance the capacity of law enforcement agencies to address any security challenges effectively and

fairly. Promote community policing initiatives that build trust between the police and local communities, fostering a sense of well-being and security.

8. **Interfaith and Interethnic Dialogue:** According to the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (2023), Vice President K.H. Ma'ruf Amin encouraged interfaith and interethnic dialogue in Papua to foster understanding, tolerance, and social cohesion. Promote dialogue among different religious and ethnic groups, creating an environment of mutual respect and appreciation for diversity. This helps to build a unified Papua within the context of Indonesian nationalism.
9. **Civic Education and Public Awareness:** Strengthen civic education programs to promote an understanding of democratic principles, citizenship, and the rights and responsibilities of individuals in Papua. Foster public awareness and engagement in political processes, encouraging active participation and informed decision-making. This empowers Papuans to actively shape their political landscape and contribute to their well-being and security.
10. **Cooperation and Partnerships:** Foster cooperation and partnerships between the central government, local governments, civil society organizations, and international stakeholders to support the political development of Papua. Collaboration allows for the sharing of knowledge, resources, and best practices, leading to improved governance, well-being, and security in the region.

By implementing these measures, politics in Papua can be improved in unity with Indonesia while fostering Indonesian nationalism, well-being, and security. It requires a commitment to inclusivity, good governance, dialogue, and sustainable development to ensure that Papuans have a stake in the development.

3.2.6 Economy

Papua, Indonesia's easternmost province, holds immense economic potential with its abundant natural resources, advantageous geography, and emerging sectors. Rich in minerals like copper, gold, nickel, and natural gas, Papua offers opportunities for mining and exploration. The region's vast rainforests present potential for sustainable timber production and ecotourism. Coastal areas offer prospects for fisheries and marine resource utilization.

To fully unlock Papua's economic potential, diversification beyond resource extraction is crucial. Promoting sectors like agriculture, renewable energy, tourism, and manufacturing can drive growth. Papua's fertile land supports diverse crops such as palm oil, cocoa, coffee, and spices. Sustainable agricultural practices and value-added processing can generate employment and stimulate the local economy. The region's cultural heritage and natural beauty can attract tourists, fostering infrastructure and service development.

Papua's economic potential is reinforced by its strengths. Abundant natural resources contribute to revenue generation and exports. Its strategic location near Asian markets and trade routes creates opportunities for partnerships. A growing domestic market driven by population growth and rising incomes benefits local businesses and industries.

However, Papua faces challenges hindering economic development. Inadequate infrastructure, limited access to education and healthcare, low human capital, and lack of economic diversification are significant obstacles. Developing infrastructure in Papua's remote and rugged terrain is costly. Improving access to education and healthcare services is vital for human capital development. Reducing reliance on resource extraction mitigates environmental risks and price fluctuations.

To ensure sustainable economic growth, Papua must address various threats. Resolving social conflicts, strengthening governance, resolving land tenure issues, and addressing environmental risks are essential. Social conflicts disrupt economic activities and investments, while corruption deters investors. Clear land regulations and resolving conflicting claims facilitate investment. Environmental risks like deforestation and climate change need to be addressed for the long-term sustainability of Papua's natural resources (Wayar et al, 2021).

Papua's economic growth is bolstered by Indonesia's robust economy, infrastructure development, and policies reducing regional disparities. However, addressing infrastructure gaps, improving access to financial services, and promoting sustainable and inclusive economic strategies are necessary. This approach respects local communities' rights and aspirations, ensuring long-term benefits for Papua.

Papua possesses significant economic potential driven by natural resources, geography, and emerging sectors. Diversification, infrastructure development, and sustainable practices are key. To unlock Papua's economic potential and address its challenges, a comprehensive and sustainable development strategy is needed. This includes improving infrastructure connectivity, investing in human capital development, promoting inclusive and transparent governance, and implementing sustainable resource management practices. Collaborative efforts involving the government, private sector, local communities, and civil society are crucial for harnessing Papua's economic potential while ensuring social and environmental sustainability. Furthermore, Papua benefits from Indonesia's robust economy, which provides a favorable market, infrastructure development, and initiatives to reduce regional disparities. Leveraging these strengths and addressing challenges will be crucial for Papua's economic development and its contribution to Indonesia's overall growth and development.

To improve Papua's economy and fully integrate it into Indonesia's potentials, while fostering well-being and security, the following steps can be taken:

1. **Infrastructure Development:** Invest in the development of critical infrastructure such as transportation networks, ports, airports, and power generation facilities. Improved infrastructure facilitates the movement of goods, services, and people, opening up economic opportunities and attracting investments to Papua.
2. **Economic Diversification:** Promoting economic diversification by supporting the growth of various sectors in Papua. Encouraging the development of industries such as agriculture, fisheries, mining, forestry, tourism, and manufacturing reduces the region's dependence on a single sector and creates a more resilient and inclusive economy. It also fosters the creation of stronger downstream industries.
3. **Investment and Business Environment:** Create an attractive investment and business environment in Papua by simplifying bureaucratic processes, reducing red tape, and providing incentives for investors. Foster public-private partnerships to promote investment in key sectors and support the establishment of local businesses. This stimulates economic growth, creates job opportunities, and improves well-being.
4. **Human Capital Development:** Focus on human capital development by investing in education, vocational training, and skills development programs. Equip the local workforce with the skills and knowledge required for diverse industries. Enhance collaboration between educational institutions, businesses, and industry associations to align training programs with market demand and improve employability.
5. **Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Support:** Support the growth of SMEs in Papua by providing access to financing, business development services, and technical assistance. Promote entrepreneurship and innovation to encourage the establishment and expansion of local businesses. This empowers Papuan communities, generates income, and contributes to the overall economic well-being.
6. **Sustainable Resource Management:** Ensure sustainable management of Papua's natural resources to balance economic development with environmental conservation. Promote responsible mining practices, sustainable forestry, and sustainable agriculture methods. By preserving the region's natural resources, long-term economic benefits can be achieved, while maintaining the well-being of local communities and protecting the environment.
7. **Tourism Promotion:** Develop Papua's tourism industry by promoting its unique cultural heritage, natural beauty, and adventure tourism potential. Invest in infrastructure, promote tourist destinations, and provide training for local communities to engage in tourism-related activities. Tourism diversifies the economy, creates employment opportunities, and preserves cultural heritage.

8. **Regional Economic Integration:** Facilitate Papua's integration into regional and global economic networks. Encourage trade and investment partnerships with neighboring countries and leverage regional economic initiatives such as ASEAN and the Pacific Islands Forum. This enhances Papua's access to regional markets, boosts trade, and strengthens economic ties, contributing to well-being and security.
9. **Access to Finance:** Improve access to finance for businesses and individuals in Papua by expanding banking services, microfinance initiatives, and credit programs tailored to the needs of local communities. This enables entrepreneurship, supports business growth, and facilitates economic activities.
10. **Local Value Chains:** Promote the development of local value chains by strengthening linkages between different sectors and fostering collaboration among producers, processors, and distributors. Encourage the use of local inputs, facilitate market access, and support the development of cooperative networks. This helps to retain value within the local economy, create employment opportunities, and enhance well-being.

By implementing these measures, Papua's economy can be fully integrated into Indonesia's potential, fostering well-being and security. It requires a comprehensive approach that emphasizes infrastructure development, economic diversification, human capital development, sustainable resource management, and regional integration. Through these efforts, Papua can unlock its economic potential and improve the living standards of its people while contributing to Indonesia's overall economic growth and stability.

3.2.7 Socio Cultural

Indonesia and Papua share a rich and diverse socio-cultural landscape that shapes the identity and societal dynamics of the region. Papua, as a part of Indonesia, benefits from the country's socio-cultural diversity, commitment to pluralism, and initiatives aimed at empowering indigenous communities.

Papua is renowned for its cultural diversity, with numerous indigenous tribes, each with its distinct cultural heritage. These tribes, including the Dani, Asmat, Yali, Biak, and others, have their own languages, customs, and artistic expressions (Nandy, 2023). This cultural diversity contributes to the vibrant and multicultural society of Papua, enriching the region with a wealth of knowledge and traditions passed down through generations.

Traditional livelihoods play a crucial role in the socio-cultural fabric of Papua. Indigenous communities engage in subsistence farming, hunting, fishing, and gathering activities, maintaining a close relationship with the land and natural resources. Sustainable resource management practices are deeply ingrained in the socio-cultural traditions of Papua's indigenous populations, preserving their traditional knowledge and practices.

Cultural expressions are highly valued and celebrated in Papua. Traditional dances, music, carvings, and intricate artworks are prominent forms of cultural expression, reflecting the creativity and craftsmanship of the indigenous communities. These cultural expressions often convey spiritual beliefs, myths, and historical narratives of the local cultures, contributing to the rich artistic heritage of Papua.

Community structure and values are central to Papua's socio-cultural landscape. Traditional community structures, such as clans or tribes, play a significant role in social organization and decision-making processes. Respect for elders, communal harmony, and reciprocity are core values guiding social interactions and relationships within the community.

Recognizing the importance of cultural preservation, various initiatives have been undertaken to safeguard Papua's socio-cultural heritage. Government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and indigenous community leaders need to collaborate to document and revitalize traditional practices, support cultural education programs, and establish cultural centers. These efforts aim to empower indigenous communities, preserve their cultural identities, and ensure the sustainable development of Papua while respecting the rights and aspirations of its diverse population.

As part of Indonesia, Papua also benefits from the socio-cultural strengths of the country as a whole. Indonesia's socio-cultural diversity, with its multitude of ethnic groups, languages, and traditions, enriches the cultural landscape of Papua. The commitment to pluralism and religious tolerance in Indonesia fosters an environment of harmony and peaceful coexistence among people of different faiths, benefiting the socio-cultural fabric of Papua. Moreover, Indonesia's socio-cultural programs and initiatives that empower and preserve the heritage of indigenous communities can have a positive impact on Papua's socio-cultural development. Efforts to protect and promote Papua's socio-cultural heritage are crucial for fostering inclusive development, preserving cultural identities, and ensuring the well-being and rights of indigenous communities in Papua.

To improve Papua's socio-cultural integration in unity with Indonesia and foster well-being and security while exercising Pancasila and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika, the following steps can be taken:

1. **Promote Cultural Understanding and Appreciation:** Encourage dialogue, cultural exchange programs, and initiatives that promote understanding and appreciation of Papua's diverse cultures and traditions. Organize cultural festivals, art exhibitions, and performances that showcase the rich heritage of Papua. This helps build bridges of understanding, respect, and harmony among different communities.
2. **Education and Awareness:** Incorporate Papua's history, culture, and local languages into the education curriculum. Teach students about Papua's unique identity, traditions, and contributions to Indonesian culture. Raise awareness about the importance of cultural diversity, tolerance, and mutual respect among students, teachers, and the wider community.
3. **Community Engagement:** Foster community engagement and participation in decision-making processes. Encourage local communities to actively contribute to the development and preservation of their cultural heritage. Create platforms for dialogue and collaboration between different cultural, religious, and ethnic groups, allowing them to express their needs and concerns.
4. **Cultural Preservation and Revitalization:** Support efforts to preserve and revitalize Papua's traditional arts, crafts, music, dance, and storytelling. Establish cultural centers, museums, and galleries to showcase and preserve cultural artifacts. Provide resources and training for local artists and artisans to sustain and promote their traditional skills.
5. **Language Preservation:** Recognize and support the preservation of Papua's indigenous languages. Promote bilingual education that preserves local languages alongside Indonesian language proficiency. Encourage the use of bilingualism in official settings, media, and cultural activities.
6. **Social Inclusion and Empowerment:** Ensure equal access to social services, opportunities, and resources for all Papuans. Promote policies that address historical inequalities and empower marginalized communities. Support initiatives that enhance the participation and representation of Papuans in public institutions, civil society organizations, and decision-making processes.
7. **Religious Harmony:** Promote interfaith dialogue, understanding, and tolerance among different religious communities in Papua. Encourage religious leaders to foster unity and peace through their teachings and actions. Support initiatives that strengthen interfaith cooperation and collaboration for the betterment of society.
8. **Media and Communication:** Encourage responsible and inclusive media coverage of Papua, highlighting its cultural diversity, achievements, and positive developments. Support the establishment of community radio stations and local media outlets that represent the voices and aspirations of Papuans. Foster the use of media as a tool for cultural expression, dialogue, and mutual understanding.
9. **Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation:** Address underlying grievances and conflicts through inclusive dialogue, reconciliation processes, and justice mechanisms. Ensure the active participation of all stakeholders,

including Papuan communities, in efforts to resolve conflicts and promote peace. Support programs that promote healing, truth-telling, and trust-building between different groups.

10. Celebrating Diversity: Organize events, programs, and campaigns that celebrate Papua's cultural diversity and promote unity in diversity. Encourage Papuans to actively participate in national celebrations and events while maintaining and expressing their unique cultural identities. Emphasize the shared values of tolerance, respect, and unity that underpin Pancasila and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika.

By implementing these steps, Papua can further enhance its socio-cultural integration within Indonesia, exercise the principles of Pancasila and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika, and promote the well-being and security of its people.

3.2.8 Defense Security

Security

Alongside these developments, Indonesian nationalists tended to marginalize the Papuan people, as found in research conducted by the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) in 2004. The research supported the notion that differences in the construction of nationalism between Indonesia and Papua have become a major issue in Papua. Thorning and Kivimaki (2002) stated that Papuans, as Indonesian citizens, have been separated from the political discourse conducted by other Indonesian citizens due to differences in economic, educational, and cultural aspects. The presence of the Indonesian government in Papua, particularly during the New Order era, was often associated with military power that frequently adopted a security approach in dealing with popular protests.

Subsequently, the government, as a stakeholder, realized that local government regulations alone were not sufficient, especially for regions like Papua and Aceh, which possess unique characteristics not found in other areas. If these distinctive factors are not properly addressed, the potential for separatist rebellions to secede from the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) may increase. This is what prompted the central government to issue Law No. 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy (Otsus) for Papua.

The issuance of Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, later revised as Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, was the post-reform government's effort to acknowledge past policy formulation mistakes. The government recognized that the centralism implemented during the New Order era, which was supposed to build a strong state situated among the people, instead led to significant social and economic disparities as a result of the "Java-centric" development strategy, where development was focused only on Java and Sumatra while other regions in the archipelago were neglected.

The Special Autonomy (Otsus) funds allocated to Papua are of significant magnitude. Over a period of 21 years (2002-2023), the Otsus funds have experienced an average nominal increase of 8.9 percent per year, with the highest increase occurring in 2006 at 64.1 percent, attributed to the increased national General Allocation Fund. According to Pattinasarany et al (2021), Papua Province received Rp. 5.9 trillion in Otsus funds, which is equivalent to the total Regional Budget (APBD) of Maluku Province at Rp. 3.2 trillion, North Maluku at Rp. 2.7 trillion, or East Nusa Tenggara Province (NTT) at Rp. 5.8 trillion in the same year. This budget consists of special autonomy funds and infrastructure assistance funds.

In 2022, the government allocated Rp. 8.5 trillion for special autonomy (Otsus) and an additional infrastructure fund of Rp. 4.37 trillion for provinces in the Papua region. When combined, the budget for Papua reached Rp. 12.88 trillion, experiencing an increase of Rp. 949.2 billion compared to the previous year's realization of Rp. 11.93 trillion. In the 2023 State Budget Plan, the government also increased the additional budget for Papua by Rp. 405 billion (3.15%) from the 2022 outlook. However, there are allegations that a significant portion of government funds allocated to Papua are not used for their intended purposes, as evidenced by the involvement of numerous officials in corruption cases handled by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK).

According to CNN Indonesia (2022), Minister of Political, Legal, and Security Affairs (Menko Polhukam) Mahfud MD revealed that the special autonomy (Otsus) funds disbursed by the central government to Papua since 2001

amounted to more than Rp. 1,000 trillion. This amount is an accumulation of Otsus funds, regional own-source revenue (PAD), village funds, and ministry or agency expenditures. These facts have led Mahfud to question the reason why the people of Papua remain poor despite the substantial flow of funds. Moreover, the poverty in Papua has caused the residents to be angry with the central government.

The situation in Papua serves as a correction and criticism of the government, highlighting that good policies are those formulated comprehensively and evaluated periodically to assess their benefits. The ineffectiveness of Otsus in driving progress in Papua is due to its misuse by certain Papua elites. Despite being part of the indigenous Papuan community, they prioritize their own interests and groups at the expense of the lives of their fellow Papuans living in the interior and forests.

After 21 years of implementing the Special Autonomy Law, Papua has not achieved the expected justice, prosperity, and well-being. Empirical evidence indicates that economic growth, education, and health in Papua still face significant challenges. This underscores the necessity for greater attention to development in Papua, as regulatory policies alone have proven insufficient in addressing the complex issues at hand. The situation in Papua is closely related to the humanitarian dimension present in the region itself. The challenges faced by the Papuan people go beyond economic and social disparities; they encompass a broader spectrum of human rights, dignity, and inclusivity. Therefore, in addition to policy changes, it becomes crucial to focus on proper oversight of fund utilization and efforts to enhance the capacity of Papua's human resources engaged in public administration. This approach is essential to eliminate corrupt behavior and greed in budget management, recognizing these aspects as relevant elements of humanitarianism.

In response to regional disparities and the need for improved governance, the government took further steps in 2022 by creating four new special autonomous provinces in Papua. These provinces were established through specific laws: Law No. 14 of 2022 for South Papua Province, Law No. 15 of 2022 for Central Papua Province, Law No. 16 of 2022 for Papua Mountains Province, and Law Number 29 of 2022 for Southwest Papua Province. The primary aim behind this development accopment was to expedite services and regional progress, ultimately ensuring more effective and efficient governance. Additionally, the government recognized the potential of local culture as social capital and sought to utilize it to narrow development disparities between regions. By incorporating cultural strengths and identity into development strategies, it is believed that progress can be more evenly distributed, fostering a sense of inclusivity and empowerment among the Papuan population.

However, it should be noted that achieving positive outcomes requires not only changes in governance but also the comprehensive and periodic evaluation of policies. The misallocation and misuse of significant funds, including special autonomy (Otsus) funds, have raised concerns about the effectiveness of such initiatives. While substantial financial resources have been allocated to Papua over the years, the intended benefits have not always reached the population as desired.

Even after imprisoning many Papua elites for their greedy actions, the awareness of the nationalist Papua society has not fully opened up. The lingering impact of past injustices and unfulfilled promises of independence made by the Dutch has contributed to the emergence of nationalist elites in Papua (McGibbon, 2006). However, counterproductive efforts by some elements of the Papua separatist movement, such as calling for foreign intervention or advocating for a UN review of Papua's political status, are considered misguided. These approaches lack realism and tend to exacerbate the already complex situation.

Despite the unsuccessful attempts to declare independence, the contemporary Papuan nationalists have maintained a spirit of struggle, considering it as their main asset in pursuing their aspirations for independence. These groups are known for their persistence in employing various strategies to build resistance. One such strategy involves emphasizing a Papua-centric narrative that highlights racial differences, distinguishing indigenous Melanesian Papuans from other Indonesians who belong to the Polynesian race.

According to Suropati (2019), this racial claim is reinforced by differences in political identity and national identity based on interpretations of international law and Papua's history. For example, the New York Agreement of 1962

did not involve indigenous Papuans in the process, leading them to feel neglected. The same occurred in determining Papua's political status through the Act of Free Choice in 1969, where indigenous Papuans felt marginalized as all their representatives in the Act's Decision-Making Body (DMP) were determined by the Indonesian military (Asmoro et al, 2021). Overall, the procedures for determining DMP representation and the implementation of the Act of Free Choice were considered unfair, depriving indigenous Papuans of the opportunity to determine their own destiny. In other words, indigenous Papuans felt excluded from crucial decision-making processes concerning their future. Consequently, many indigenous Papuans felt disillusioned with the integration process into the state.

So when these elites are investigated by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and other supervisory institutions, they immediately rally the cry for "*MERDEKA*" (freedom) and incite grassroots Papuan communities to demonstrate in support of independence. Some of these elites also provide financial support and weapons to Armed Separatist Criminal Groups (KKSAB) or the Papua Separatist Movement (PSM) in their efforts to provoke the government and distort the facts on the ground to advance their diplomatic maneuvers in gaining support from foreign states, organizations, and the international community that have significant interests in controlling Papua's natural resources and geography, effectively turning Papua into their colony.

The central government must learn from this situation. While Otsus deserves criticism, it should not be blamed as it is the best diplomatic product preventing Papua's disintegration. However, there are deviations in implementing Otsus caused by humanitarian aspects, particularly in terms of the integrity of Papua's human resources (HR).

According to Aditya in Kompas.com (2022), a futuristic, holistic, and integral approach is necessary in addressing conflicts like this, and we can learn from the cases of Aceh and Timor-Leste in dealing with the Papua issue. Indonesia successfully resolved the conflict in Aceh through the Otsus approach but failed to retain Timor-Leste due to the referendum. This indicates that the Otsus approach is fundamentally effective in maintaining Papua's unity with Indonesia, and the discourse of a referendum, which could lead to Papua's separation from the Republic of Indonesia, should be avoided, as the government has closed the door to a referendum through People's Consultative Assembly Decree No. 8 of 1998, which revoked People's Consultative Assembly Decree No. 4 of 1993 on referendums, and Law No. 6 of 1999, which repealed Law No. 5 of 1985. Therefore, in Indonesian positive law, there is no room for a referendum.

Referring to its period of validity, Otsus is not indefinite; it has a time limit. It is also not advisable to continuously extend Otsus, as it would indicate the government's weakness in formulating policies. Hence, a democratic approach is needed to actively involve the participation of the Papuan community, especially the freedom fighters and indigenous Papuan people, as the narrative of Papua's development has been largely determined by outsiders and their own elites. It is time for the marginalized Papuan community to have increased participation in building a comprehensive and inclusive Astagatra Papua. This responsibility lies with the central government to facilitate and enhance community participation through robust democratic institutions, such as an intellectually and morally upright civil society, a critical press that voices the truth, high-quality and adequate universities, and technological advancements that support the acceleration of the democratization process in Papua.

To enhance security in Papua while promoting unity with Indonesia and upholding the principles of Pancasila and *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*, the following steps can be taken:

1. Strengthen international cooperation: Given Papua's significance in regional security, strengthening partnerships with neighboring countries, regional organizations, and international actors is crucial. This cooperation facilitates information sharing, joint training programs, and collaboration in addressing transnational security challenges.
2. Address historical connections: Recognize and acknowledge the historical connections between Papua and ancient kingdoms like Sriwijaya and Majapahit. Understanding and appreciating this shared history can help foster cultural understanding and unity among the diverse communities in Papua.

3. Promote inclusive decision-making: Ensure that the voices and aspirations of the Papuan people are heard and included in decision-making processes. This involves creating platforms for meaningful dialogue and participation, particularly regarding issues that directly affect the Papuan community.
4. Improve implementation of Special Autonomy: Address the challenges and limitations in the implementation of Special Autonomy for Papua. Enhance transparency, accountability, and oversight in the utilization of funds, and tackle issues such as corruption and unequal distribution. Involve the native Papuan community in decision-making processes and empower them to actively participate in the development and governance of their region.
5. Invest in capacity building and infrastructure: Support initiatives that enhance the capacity of local security forces and government agencies in Papua. This includes providing training programs, resources, and infrastructure development to improve their ability to address internal security challenges and effectively manage border security.
6. Promote social harmony and inclusion: Encourage initiatives that promote social harmony and unity among the diverse communities in Papua. Foster understanding, respect, and tolerance for different cultures, religions, and ethnicities. Promote dialogue, reconciliation, and community-building activities to strengthen social cohesion.
7. Safeguard natural resources: Develop sustainable strategies for managing and protecting Papua's rich natural resources. Implement regulations and practices that ensure responsible exploitation and conservation of these resources, preventing conflicts and environmental degradation.
8. Enhance governance and transparency: Implement measures to improve governance, transparency, and accountability in Papua. Combat corruption, promote the rule of law, and ensure that public resources are utilized for the benefit of the Papuan people.
9. Foster economic development: Support economic initiatives that promote job creation, entrepreneurship, and economic opportunities in Papua. Encourage investments in key sectors such as agriculture, tourism, and infrastructure development to stimulate economic growth and improve the livelihoods of the Papuan people. This will not only contribute to the overall development of the region but also reduce social and economic disparities.
10. Ensure equitable resource distribution: Address the issue of unequal resource distribution within Papua. Promote fair and equitable access to education, healthcare, infrastructure, and other essential services across the region. Bridge the development gap between urban and rural areas, ensuring that all communities benefit from the progress and opportunities available.
11. Strengthen law enforcement and justice systems: Improve the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in Papua to maintain security, uphold the rule of law, and protect the rights of all individuals. Enhance the justice system by ensuring timely and fair legal proceedings and promoting access to justice for all residents of Papua.
12. Promote cultural preservation and empowerment: Recognize and protect the rights of indigenous Papuan communities. Support initiatives that preserve and promote indigenous languages, arts, traditions, and knowledge systems. Empower local communities to actively participate in decision-making processes and preserve their cultural identities.
13. Enhance education and healthcare services: Invest in improving the quality and accessibility of education and healthcare services in Papua. Build schools and healthcare facilities, train qualified teachers and healthcare professionals, and provide resources to ensure that every Papuan child has access to quality education and healthcare.

14. Promote media freedom and freedom of expression: Ensure that freedom of the press and freedom of expression are protected in Papua. Encourage responsible journalism that promotes accurate reporting and unbiased coverage of events in the region. Facilitate open dialogue and public discourse to address concerns and grievances, fostering an environment of transparency and accountability.
15. Facilitate reconciliation and conflict resolution: Promote reconciliation and constructive dialogue between different groups in Papua. Encourage initiatives that foster understanding, healing, and forgiveness among communities affected by past conflicts. Support mediation and conflict resolution mechanisms to address grievances and promote peaceful coexistence.

Defence

According to Evan Laksmana (2019), Senior Fellow for Southeast Asia Military Modernisation at the Asia office of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, the concept of positioning Indonesia as the Global Maritime Fulcrum (GMF) was introduced by President Joko Widodo, commonly known as Jokowi, when he took office in 2014. The GMF aims to establish Indonesia as a significant player in the region, strategically located between the Indian and Pacific Oceans. It encompasses various elements, including maritime culture, resources, infrastructure, diplomacy, and defense. Many saw the GMF as a promising grand strategy that would shape Indonesia's domestic and foreign policies.

President Jokowi officially presented the GMF at the East Asia Summit in November 2014. The doctrine gained further recognition and expansion three years later through a Presidential Regulation on National Sea Policy. Foreign governments, including China, have taken the GMF seriously, with Chinese officials attempting to link it to their Belt and Road Initiative. Even U.S. Secretary of Defense James Mattis acknowledged Indonesia as the "maritime fulcrum of the Indo-Pacific area" during his visit to Jakarta in 2018.

However, during President Jokowi's second term, the GMF seemed to fade away. In his inauguration speech, he did not mention the words "maritime" or "foreign policy," instead emphasizing human capital, infrastructure, regulatory and bureaucratic reforms, and a broader economic transformation. This shift in focus raised questions about the future of the GMF as a comprehensive strategy.

China's New Maritime Silk Road concept, part of its Belt and Road Initiative, presents both opportunities and challenges for Indonesia. The land-based Silk Road Economic Belt opens up new trade routes, linking Indonesia to Central and East Asia as well as Europe. This increased connectivity provides Indonesian businesses with access to larger markets, fostering economic growth. Similarly, the maritime-based Maritime Silk Road connects Chinese ports to key regions such as the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, offering Indonesia valuable opportunities to expand its maritime trade and diversify its export and import activities.

China's commitment to ensuring the security and effectiveness of the Maritime Silk Road is particularly advantageous for Indonesia. As China strengthens its capabilities as a Blue Water Navy, extending its security presence to crucial regions like the South China Sea, the Indian Ocean, and the Persian Gulf, it contributes to the stability and safety of maritime trade routes. This benefits Indonesia's shipping industry and ensures the reliable flow of goods and resources.

Nevertheless, Indonesia must be cautious of potential challenges and risks associated with China's geopolitical strategies, such as the String of Pearls and the Belt and Road Initiative. These strategies involve the establishment of military and economic infrastructure in strategic locations, raising concerns about regional security dynamics. It is essential for Indonesia to carefully evaluate the implications of these developments to safeguard its security interests and maintain a balanced relationship with China.

Furthermore, as Indonesia positions itself as a significant maritime player, it must also consider the dynamics of other global and regional actors. The United States, through its Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM), has been increasing its engagement in the region, emphasizing the importance of maintaining a free and open Indo-

Pacific. The recent AUKUS partnership, the Blue Dot Network initiative, and the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) all contribute to the evolving regional landscape.

To improve confidence-building measures (CBM), Indonesia should actively engage in diplomatic dialogues and initiatives within regional frameworks such as IORA. By fostering mutual understanding and cooperation, Indonesia can promote trust among regional stakeholders and mitigate tensions. Additionally, Indonesia can enhance its maritime capabilities through capacity-building programs, joint exercises, and information sharing with regional partners. These efforts contribute to a more stable and secure maritime environment, ensuring the peaceful coexistence of nations in the region.

To position Indonesia as a Global Maritime Fulcrum, several strategic steps can be taken:

1. **Enhancing Maritime Infrastructure:** Invest in the development of maritime infrastructure, including ports, shipping lanes, and coastal facilities. This will improve connectivity, facilitate trade, and attract more maritime activities to Indonesian waters.
2. **Strengthening Maritime Security:** Enhance maritime security capabilities, including maritime surveillance, intelligence gathering, and response mechanisms. This will ensure the protection of Indonesian waters from illegal activities such as piracy, smuggling, and illegal fishing.
3. **Promoting Maritime Diplomacy:** Engage in active maritime diplomacy by participating in regional and international forums and initiatives. This includes fostering partnerships, sharing best practices, and collaborating on issues related to maritime safety, environmental protection, and resource management.
4. **Developing Human Capital:** Invest in maritime education and training programs to develop a skilled workforce in maritime industries, including shipping, fisheries, and marine research. This will ensure the availability of qualified personnel to support the growth of Indonesia's maritime sector.
5. **Expanding Maritime Cooperation:** Foster regional cooperation with neighboring countries and international partners to address common maritime challenges and promote shared prosperity. This includes joint patrols, information sharing, and coordinated efforts to combat transnational crimes at sea.
6. **Promoting Sustainable Marine Resource Management:** Implement policies and regulations to ensure the sustainable use of marine resources, including fisheries and marine ecosystems. This will contribute to the preservation of Indonesia's rich marine biodiversity and support the long-term viability of its maritime industries.
7. **Strengthening Maritime Research and Development:** Invest in scientific research and development related to maritime technologies, oceanography, marine biology, and renewable energy sources. This will foster innovation and contribute to the growth of Indonesia's maritime industry.
8. **Encouraging Maritime Tourism:** Promote Indonesia's natural beauty and cultural heritage through maritime tourism. Develop coastal and island destinations, improve tourist facilities, and ensure sustainable tourism practices to attract both domestic and international visitors.
9. **Facilitating Trade and Investment:** Simplify trade procedures, reduce bureaucracy, and provide incentives to attract foreign direct investment in maritime industries. This will create job opportunities, promote economic growth, and enhance Indonesia's role as a regional trade hub.
10. **Strengthening Legal Frameworks:** Review and update relevant maritime laws and regulations to ensure they align with international standards and promote maritime safety, security, and environmental protection. This will provide a robust legal framework for Indonesia's maritime activities and facilitate cooperation with other countries.

In conclusion, the improvement of defense and security in Papua is a multifaceted endeavor that requires a comprehensive and inclusive approach. By implementing effective measures, Indonesia can simultaneously enhance security, foster unity, and promote sustainable development in the region. The presence of Indonesian security forces in Papua ensures the maintenance of law and order, safeguarding the well-being of the local population and promoting peace and stability. These forces also play a vital role in protecting national sovereignty and territorial integrity, given Papua's diverse ethnic groups and complex socio-political dynamics. Furthermore, defense and security efforts in Papua provide a sense of security and confidence among the Papuan people, creating an environment conducive to investment, tourism, and overall development.

However, it is crucial to address any human rights concerns and strive for a balanced approach that respects the rights and aspirations of the Papuan community. Collaboration among the central government, local authorities, civil society organizations, and international partners is essential for achieving enduring peace, stability, and progress in the region. This collaboration should involve community outreach programs, dialogue with stakeholders, and efforts to bridge gaps and address grievances.

Additionally, ensuring stability and prosperity in Papua requires comprehensive measures, including addressing internal security threats, managing border security, protecting natural resources, promoting social harmony, and investing in capacity building and infrastructure development. Effective governance, cooperation among relevant agencies, international collaboration, and inclusive community engagement are key to safeguarding Papua's stability and development. By prioritizing these aspects and adopting a balanced approach, Indonesia can position itself as a Global Maritime Fulcrum, leveraging its strategic location, land resources, and maritime resources to become a prominent player in the global maritime domain.

In summary, through a comprehensive and all-encompassing approach, Indonesia can strive to improve defense and security in Papua while fostering unity, inclusivity, and sustainable development. By addressing the historical, socio-economic, and political aspects of the situation and respecting the rights and aspirations of the Papuan people, Indonesia can contribute to lasting peace, stability, and progress in the region. Collaboration among various stakeholders and the implementation of strategic measures will be crucial in achieving these goals and ensuring the well-being of the Papuan community while safeguarding Indonesia's national interests and sovereignty.

3.2.9 Technology

The region of Papua faces specific needs and challenges in harnessing technology for development. To address these, several key areas should be prioritized:

1. **Technology Infrastructure:** Papua requires significant investment in infrastructure to bridge the digital divide and ensure widespread internet connectivity. This involves expanding telecommunications networks, establishing broadband in remote areas, and improving digital literacy programs.
2. **Extending Technology Coverage:** Efforts must focus on extending technology coverage to remote and underserved areas. This includes expanding mobile networks, improving internet connectivity, and establishing information and communication technology (ICT) hubs and centers. Collaboration between the government, private sector, and development partners is crucial for accelerated technology development.
3. **Unique Conditions and Challenges:** Papua's rugged landscapes, isolated communities, socioeconomic disparities, limited electricity access, and cultural diversity create challenges in implementing technology solutions. Equitable access and adoption must be ensured, considering the region's unique context.
4. **Technology-driven Development Opportunities:** Papua offers significant opportunities for technology-driven development. Enhancing connectivity and digital infrastructure can spur economic growth, enable e-commerce, digital entrepreneurship, and access to online markets. Technology can also be applied in agriculture, healthcare, education, and tourism to improve productivity, service delivery, and quality of life.

5. **Integration of Cultural Heritage:** Papua's rich cultural heritage and indigenous knowledge systems should be integrated into technology initiatives. Empowering local communities to preserve and leverage their traditional knowledge and cultural practices through digital platforms can foster cultural identity, language revitalization, and sustainable development.
6. **Collaboration and Partnerships:** Collaboration among stakeholders, including public-private partnerships, local communities, academic institutions, and civil society organizations, is essential in addressing the technology gap. Engaging these stakeholders in technology-related programs and initiatives ensures inclusive development and participatory decision-making.
7. **Sustainable Technology Solutions:** Papua should prioritize sustainable and environmentally friendly technology solutions. This includes promoting renewable energy sources, energy efficiency, and green technology practices to minimize environmental impacts and contribute to long-term sustainability.
8. **Building Local Capacity:** Developing local capacity in technology-related skills and knowledge is vital for Papua's development. Providing training programs, scholarships, and vocational education opportunities in fields such as information technology, engineering, and digital innovation can equip the local workforce with the expertise needed for technology development and utilization.

Addressing technology needs in Papua requires a comprehensive and inclusive approach. By investing in infrastructure, promoting digital literacy, integrating cultural heritage, fostering partnerships, prioritizing sustainability, and building local capacity, Papua can harness the potential of technology for economic growth, social development, and improved quality of life while considering the region's unique needs and aspirations.

To enhance technology adoption and application in Papua for the betterment of well-being and security, the following strategies can be considered:

1. **Develop digital infrastructure:** Invest in expanding broadband internet connectivity and improving telecommunications networks to provide access to information, digital services, and online platforms. This will facilitate economic growth, education, healthcare, and communication.
2. **Promote technology education and training:** Establish programs and initiatives to encourage technology education in Papua, including quality Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) education and vocational training in relevant technology skills. This will equip the local workforce with the necessary knowledge and skills to effectively utilize technology. (Permata, 2019)
3. **Support entrepreneurship and start-ups:** Create an environment that fosters entrepreneurship and the growth of technology start-ups in Papua. Provide support through funding, mentorship, and incubation programs to nurture local talent and innovative ideas. This will contribute to economic growth and the development of technology solutions that enhance security measures.
4. **Enhance digital literacy and inclusion:** Implement digital literacy programs to bridge the digital divide and ensure that all segments of the population have the necessary skills to benefit from technology. Focus on training and resources for marginalized groups, such as women, indigenous communities, and rural populations, to empower them with digital knowledge and access.
5. **Facilitate technology transfer and collaboration:** Foster collaboration between local institutions, industry players, and research organizations to facilitate technology transfer and innovation. Encourage partnerships with national and international technology companies and institutions to bring expertise, knowledge, and resources to Papua. This can lead to the development and implementation of innovative technological solutions that address local needs and enhance security measures.

6. Integrate technology in key industries: Identify key industries in Papua, such as agriculture, fisheries, mining, and tourism, and promote the adoption and integration of relevant technologies to enhance productivity, efficiency, and competitiveness. This may include precision farming techniques, IoT sensors for resource monitoring, and digital marketing platforms for tourism promotion.
7. Ensure technology transfer and capacity building: Facilitate technology transfer from more developed regions of Indonesia to Papua, ensuring that local communities have the knowledge and skills to effectively utilize and maintain the technology. Offer capacity-building programs and training to empower individuals and communities to maximize the benefits of technology in their daily lives and economic activities.
8. Foster public-private partnerships: Encourage collaboration between the government, private sector, and academic institutions to drive technology adoption and innovation. Foster partnerships that leverage the expertise and resources of each sector to develop and implement technology solutions that address local challenges and enhance well-being and security.
9. Improve digital government services: Implement e-governance initiatives to enhance the delivery of government services in Papua. Digitize administrative processes, enable online access to public services, and promote transparency and accountability through digital platforms. This will streamline processes, reduce corruption, and improve security in public administration.
10. Promote smart cities and sustainable development: Foster the development of smart cities in Papua by utilizing technology to improve the quality of life, sustainability, and security of urban areas. Implement smart infrastructure, such as intelligent transportation systems, efficient energy management, and integrated security systems, to enhance public safety and well-being.
11. Encourage research and development in technology and innovation: Support research and development activities in technology and innovation, focusing on areas relevant to Papua's context and challenges. Foster collaborations between local research institutions, universities, and industries to conduct research that addresses specific needs, such as sustainable resource management, climate change adaptation, and community resilience.
12. Establish innovation hubs and incubators: Create innovation hubs and incubators in Papua to provide a supportive environment for technology-driven entrepreneurship and innovation. These hubs will serve as spaces for collaboration, networking, and mentoring, fostering the development of technology-based startups and promoting the commercialization of local ideas and inventions.

Implementing these strategies in Papua will enable effective technology adoption and utilization, leading to improved well-being, security, and socio-economic development. This comprehensive approach encompasses various aspects such as infrastructure development, education, entrepreneurship, collaboration, digital literacy, and data-driven decision-making. By adopting these measures, Papua can tap into its potential, bridge the technological gap, and establish a sustainable and secure future that aligns with the unique needs and aspirations of its people.

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1. Conclusions

The historical events in Papua, the challenges brought by globalization, and the complexities of the postmodern era have significant implications for the current situation in Papua and Indonesia as a whole. The discussions surrounding Papua's independence and its recognition as part of Indonesia by the international community continue to shape the region's future.

To establish Papua as the window of Indonesia's spirit for the Melanesian communities, we need to consider Laksmana (2021) argument that "Indonesia must effectively navigate the geopolitical dynamics in the Asia-Pacific region, including China's Belt and Road Initiative and maritime expansion. This requires engaging with regional and global powers to protect its interests and promote stability".

Indonesia's strategic location, regional influence, and abundant natural resources present opportunities and challenges. Overcoming governance issues, developing infrastructure, managing environmental risks, and addressing social complexities are necessary for sustained development and a prominent regional role.

To peacefully enhance Indonesia's influence, an outward-focused strategy should prioritize cultural values, economic progress, humanitarian involvement, environmental conservation, maritime collaboration, and diplomatic engagement. Addressing internal challenges related to independence, competency, capacity, unity, and sovereignty is essential to fulfill Indonesia's global role.

Active participation in international relations is of great significance in shaping Papua's future. Through active engagement with foreign nations, international organizations, and the global community, Indonesia can contribute to economic opportunities, healthcare support, cultural exchanges, and educational partnerships in Papua.

In the realm of international trade, the impact of international politics and the pursuit of national interests is substantial. The ongoing trade war between the United States and China, for instance, has far-reaching effects on global trade, including Indonesia's close ties to the Chinese market (Kumar, 2021). To mitigate the impacts of this trade war, it is crucial to address regulatory frameworks and promote inclusive and sustainable development. Streamlining trade processes, ensuring transparency and fairness, and fostering inclusivity in trade relations are essential steps. Investing in innovation, research and development, and human capital can enhance Indonesia's competitiveness and adaptability in the global market. Regional cooperation and integration can provide alternative markets for Indonesian exporters, reducing reliance on any single market.

To become a key player in modern industries, Indonesia should focus on various aspects. This includes the development of renewable energy to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and tap into the growing clean energy market. Sustainable resource management, which encompasses responsible mining practices, reforestation efforts, and sustainable fishing practices, is vital to preserve valuable resources and maintain ecological balance. The establishment of value-added manufacturing industries requires investment in technology, research and development, and workforce training. Fostering technological innovation involves creating an innovation-friendly environment, promoting research and development, and supporting entrepreneurship. Infrastructure development, including transportation networks, digital connectivity, and logistics systems, is necessary to enhance Indonesia's competitiveness as a business destination.

Active participation in international collaboration and partnerships provides Indonesia and Papua with access to advanced technologies, new markets, and valuable expertise, contributing to their growth and positioning in modern industries. Implementing sustainable industry practices, such as responsible waste management, energy efficiency, and reduced carbon emissions, is crucial for maintaining competitiveness and contributing to global sustainability goals. By adopting these practices, Indonesia and Papua can demonstrate their commitment to environmental stewardship and contribute to global efforts in mitigating climate change and achieving sustainable development.

Investing in education and vocational training programs that are aligned with industry needs equips the workforce with the necessary skills, attracts investment, enhances productivity, and ensures a sustainable talent pool for future industry growth.

By strategically leveraging their natural resources and addressing the key aspects mentioned, Indonesia has the potential to position itself as a global player in modern industries while promoting Papua as the window of Indonesia's spirit for the Melanesian communities. This positioning will contribute to economic growth, job creation, and sustainable development, ensuring Indonesia's long-term prosperity and security.

Preserving Papua's cultural heritage, empowering indigenous communities, and fostering socio-cultural integration with Indonesia are essential for inclusive development, cultural preservation, and the well-being and rights of indigenous communities.

Promoting peace, stability, and dialogue is vital for Papua's sustainable development. Resolving conflicts through peaceful means, embracing trust-building initiatives, and promoting justice and accountability contribute to social harmony and inclusive growth. Addressing social issues and promoting inclusivity are integral to Papua's development. Prioritizing healthcare, education, housing, and access to clean water and sanitation helps create a more equitable and inclusive society.

Promoting education, infrastructure development, responsible resource management, and regional integration contribute to unlocking Papua's economic potential and fostering inclusive growth. Investing in education and vocational training ensures alignment with industry needs and reduces unemployment, poverty, and inequality. Infrastructure development improves accessibility, facilitates trade and tourism, and enhances competitiveness as a business destination.

Promoting economic diversification in Papua is important, supporting the growth of various sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, mining, forestry, tourism, and manufacturing. This reduces dependence on a single sector and creates a resilient and inclusive economy, encouraging the development of stronger downstream industries. Sustainable resource management, including responsible mining practices, reforestation efforts, and sustainable fishing practices, is crucial to protect Papua's rich biodiversity and ecosystems. Responsible tourism development, considering the protection of natural and cultural assets and the socio-economic well-being of local communities, can harness Papua's potential as a tourism destination.

Promoting the development of local value chains is important. Strengthening linkages between different sectors, fostering collaboration among producers, processors, and distributors, and encouraging the use of local inputs helps retain value within the local economy, creates employment opportunities, and enhances well-being.

Supporting small and medium enterprises (SMEs) is crucial. This can be achieved by providing access to financing, business development services, and technical assistance. Promoting entrepreneurship and innovation empowers local businesses, generates income, and contributes to overall economic well-being. Improving access to finance for businesses and individuals in Papua is vital. This can be achieved by expanding banking services, microfinance initiatives, and credit programs tailored to the needs of local communities. This enables entrepreneurship, supports business growth, and facilitates economic activities. (Cabinet Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia, 2022)

To position Papua as a prominent center of Melanesian communities, it is essential to effectively manage geopolitical dynamics, implement an outward-focused strategy, actively engage in international relations, make strategic investments in modern industries, address social issues, promote inclusivity, preserve cultural heritage, ensure responsible resource management, and foster peace and stability. These objectives are outlined in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024 and aim to unlock Papua's economic potential, contribute to global sustainability goals, and ensure the well-being and prosperity of its people. These efforts align with the UN Peacekeeping program, such as the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) program initiated in 2017, which involves creating context-specific programs for members of separatist groups, disarming armed group members, facilitating their transition to civilian life, and supporting their reintegration into society.

Additionally, facilitating Papua's integration into regional and global economic networks is crucial. This can be achieved by encouraging trade and investment partnerships with neighboring countries and leveraging regional economic initiatives such as ASEAN and the Pacific Islands Forum. These measures will enhance market access, strengthen economic ties, and promote the overall well-being and security of the region.

The concept of positioning Indonesia as the Global Maritime Fulcrum was introduced by President Joko Widodo, known as Jokowi, in 2014. While the GMF initially gained recognition and expansion, its prominence seemed to

diminish during President Jokowi's second term. Indonesia must carefully navigate China's Belt and Road Initiative, which presents both opportunities and challenges. It is crucial to evaluate the implications of China's strategies to safeguard Indonesia's security interests. Additionally, as Indonesia positions itself as a maritime player, it must consider the dynamics of other global and regional actors, such as the United States. To advance as a GMF, Indonesia should focus on enhancing maritime infrastructure, strengthening maritime security, promoting maritime diplomacy, developing human capital, expanding cooperation, promoting sustainable marine resource management, investing in research and development, encouraging maritime tourism, facilitating trade and investment, and strengthening legal frameworks. These strategic steps will contribute to Indonesia's position as a significant player in the global maritime domain.

In conclusion, the historical events in Papua, the challenges of globalization, and the complexities of the postmodern era have profound implications for Papua's current situation and Indonesia as a whole. To position Papua as a center of Melanesian communities and establish Indonesia as a Global Maritime Fulcrum, a comprehensive approach is needed, encompassing geopolitical dynamics, international engagement, sustainable development, cultural preservation, social inclusivity, and peace-building efforts.

By effectively implementing these strategies and taking concrete actions, Indonesia can navigate the evolving geopolitical landscape in the Asia-Pacific region and unlock Papua's economic potential. This will contribute to regional stability, increased prosperity, and enhanced cooperation among nations. Furthermore, it will drive inclusive and sustainable development in Papua, ensuring the well-being of its residents. These efforts align with the broader vision of Indonesia Golden 2045 and will foster a harmonious, prosperous, and inclusive environment for all individuals as the nation progresses towards its goals. **(MEANS)**

4.2 Recommendation

In the face of the challenges brought about by globalization and the complexities of the postmodern and metamodernism era, it is vital for Indonesia to adopt strategic solutions and development plans that not only address these challenges but also promote social cohesion, community well-being, and the overall betterment of the nation-state and humanity as a whole. These strategies should aim to safeguard Indonesia's national ideology, uphold unity, and preserve its rich cultural diversity. The following points outline potential strategies that can be implemented:

1. **Strengthening National Identity:** Indonesia should prioritize initiatives that strengthen the sense of national identity and pride among its citizens. This can be achieved through the promotion of national symbols, historical awareness, and shared values. Emphasizing the importance of unity in diversity and celebrating Indonesia's multicultural heritage can help foster a strong national identity.
2. **Preserving Cultural Diversity:** Indonesia should actively preserve and promote its diverse cultural heritage. This involves supporting cultural institutions, traditional arts, and local communities. Encouraging cultural exchange programs, festivals, and exhibitions can create opportunities for different cultures to interact, fostering understanding and appreciation among Indonesians and the global community.
3. **Empowering Local Communities:** Indonesia should empower local communities by promoting their active participation in decision-making processes and development initiatives. This can be achieved through decentralization of power, capacity building, and providing support for local entrepreneurship and sustainable development projects. By empowering local communities, Indonesia can ensure inclusive and equitable development.
4. **Enhancing Education:** Indonesia should prioritize education reforms that promote critical thinking, cultural understanding, and global awareness. This involves updating the curriculum to include subjects that foster tolerance, empathy, and intercultural competence. Investing in quality education and providing equal opportunities for all citizens will contribute to the nation's social and economic development.

5. **Promoting Social Cohesion:** Indonesia should implement policies and programs that promote social cohesion and inclusivity. This includes addressing socioeconomic disparities, reducing inequality, and ensuring equal access to basic services, such as healthcare and education. Building strong social networks, fostering dialogue, and promoting interfaith and intercultural dialogue can also contribute to social cohesion.
6. **Environmental Sustainability:** Indonesia should prioritize environmental sustainability in its development plans. This involves implementing measures to protect natural resources, mitigate climate change, and promote sustainable practices across sectors. By embracing sustainable development, Indonesia can contribute to global efforts to address environmental challenges and secure a sustainable future.
7. **Strengthening Global Partnerships:** Indonesia should actively engage in international collaborations and partnerships. This includes participating in regional and global forums, promoting economic cooperation, and exchanging knowledge and best practices with other nations. By strengthening global partnerships, Indonesia can enhance its influence and contribute to global governance and peace.
8. **Strengthening legal frameworks that govern maritime activities, coastal areas, and the land border with Papua New Guinea.**

These strategies are designed to protect Indonesia's national ideology, promote unity, and safeguard cultural diversity amidst the challenges presented by globalization and the postmodern and metamodern era. By implementing these strategic solutions and development plans, Indonesia can strive to achieve social harmony, community well-being, and the advancement of its nation-state and humanity as a whole. This endeavor will contribute to the establishment of a democratic society that values cultural diversity and flourishes in an ever-evolving global environment.

To accomplish this, it is crucial to embrace Pancasila as a unifying ideology and to promote and preserve cultural diversity. Engaging the public, enhancing civic education, fostering international cooperation, and prioritizing ethical and sustainable development are crucial measures for navigating the complexities of the modern era and building a promising future for Indonesia. Aligning with Pancasila values is of utmost importance, as it embodies the essence of national values derived from the Pancasila philosophy:

1. **Religious values:** Embrace high spiritual values based on religion and beliefs, while demonstrating a high tolerance for other religions and beliefs recognized and practiced in Indonesia.
2. **Kinship values:** Emphasize togetherness and shared responsibility among fellow citizens, regardless of their origin, beliefs, and culture, reflecting Indonesia's diversity.
3. **Harmony values:** Possess the ability to adapt and the willingness to understand and accept local cultures or indigenous wisdom, given Indonesia's pluralistic nature.
4. **Democracy values:** Prioritize the interests of the Indonesian people in formulating and implementing government policies, reflecting the people's sovereignty.
5. **Justice values:** Ensure fairness for all citizens, regardless of differences, and aim to distribute prosperity to all members of the nation.
6. **Equality values:** Uphold the equal rights of every citizen before the law, and emphasizing that all individuals must abide by the law without exception (Value of Law Obedience).

People's awareness: Recognize that the hard-fought independence is based on a noble desire to make Indonesia an independent, united, sovereign, just, and prosperous nation. This noble desire aims to protect the Indonesian people and homeland, advance the welfare of the people, enlighten the life of the nation, and contribute to a world order based on freedom, eternal peace, and social justice.

To position Papua as the center of Melanesian communities and solidify Indonesia's position as a significant global player amidst the challenges and complexities of globalization in the postmodern and meta modern era, it is essential to embrace an outward-oriented strategy. This strategy should prioritize Indonesia's cultural values, dedication to environmental conservation, and its role as a maritime hub. By adopting such an approach, Indonesia can effectively establish itself on the global stage as a Global Maritime Fulcrum and make meaningful contributions to global peace and prosperity. The following recommendations outline strategic insights and plans that can be implemented to achieve these objectives:

1. **Cultural Diplomacy:** Indonesia should leverage its rich cultural heritage as a means of soft power diplomacy. This involves promoting Indonesian arts, traditional performances, literature, and cuisine on a global scale. Organizing cultural exchange programs, festivals, and exhibitions can foster mutual understanding and appreciation of Indonesian culture, thus strengthening relations with other nations.
2. **Economic Integration:** Indonesia should actively engage in regional and global economic initiatives to enhance its economic influence. This includes forging stronger trade relationships, attracting foreign direct investment, and promoting Indonesian products and services internationally. By participating in global value chains and collaborating with international partners, Indonesia can expand its economic opportunities and enhance its global presence.
3. **Environmental Stewardship:** Given its abundant natural resources, Indonesia must prioritize environmental preservation and sustainable development. This entails implementing comprehensive policies and initiatives to combat deforestation, promote renewable energy, and address climate change. By taking a leadership role in environmental stewardship, Indonesia can establish itself as a responsible global citizen and contribute to global sustainability efforts.
4. **Humanitarian Engagement:** Indonesia should actively contribute to global humanitarian initiatives by providing assistance and support to countries in need. This includes participating in peacekeeping missions, delivering humanitarian aid during natural disasters, and advocating for human rights and social justice. By demonstrating a commitment to humanitarian values, Indonesia can enhance its reputation as a compassionate nation and contribute to global stability and well-being.
5. **Maritime Cooperation:** Leveraging its strategic location, Indonesia has the potential to play a significant role in global maritime affairs. It should actively engage in regional and international maritime cooperation frameworks. By promoting maritime defense and security, connectivity, and sustainable development, Indonesia can strengthen its position as a Global Maritime Fulcrum and contribute to global maritime governance.
6. **Diplomatic Engagement:** Indonesia should maintain an active and balanced diplomatic approach in its interactions with other nations. This involves fostering constructive dialogues, promoting conflict resolution, and advocating for peace and stability in regional and international forums. By being a reliable and trustworthy partner, Indonesia can forge stronger diplomatic ties and contribute to global peace and security.
7. **Education and Research Collaboration:** Indonesia should prioritize collaborations with international institutions in education and research to enhance its intellectual influence. By establishing partnerships, joint research programs, and academic exchanges, Indonesia can facilitate knowledge sharing and innovation. This will enable Indonesia to contribute to global intellectual discourse and enhance its standing in various fields of study.

The grand theme “Papua as the window of Indonesia’s spirit for the Melanesian communities” in Papua aims to win the hearts and minds of the indigenous population by recognizing their intrinsic value and rich cultural heritage. This approach acknowledges the significance of Papua and its people, fostering a sense of pride and belonging among the indigenous population. By embracing this grand theme, Indonesia can promote inclusivity,

cultural diversity, and social harmony, ultimately contributing to the well-being and advancement of Papua and its role within the Melanesian communities. **(WAYS)**

It focuses on empowering indigenous communities, celebrating their unique identities, and ensuring their active participation in building Papua's power and shaping its future. This theme promotes inclusivity, respect for indigenous rights, and equal access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities. Papua seeks to preserve and revitalize indigenous traditions, foster understanding and collaboration among different communities, and promote social cohesion. Success depends on effective policy implementation, stakeholder engagement, and commitment.

It also requires addressing historical and cultural challenges, fostering dialogue, and addressing social inequality, education, healthcare, economic opportunities, and infrastructure. Sustainable development practices and environmental stewardship are important. Adapting to the evolving needs of indigenous communities and maintaining a commitment to active engagement and continuous improvement can enhance the chances of success.

To elevate Papua as the window of Indonesia's spirit for the Melanesian communities, the following strategic insights can be explored:

1. **Prioritize Cultural Heritage Conservation:** Papua should emphasize the preservation and conservation of its diverse cultural heritage, including traditional practices, languages, rituals, and art forms. This can be achieved through cultural preservation programs, funding research projects, and supporting local artisans and practitioners, ensuring the authenticity and longevity of Melanesian culture.
2. **Develop sustainable cultural and ecotourism initiatives** that showcase the unique traditions, cultural expressions, and natural beauty of Melanesia. By offering immersive experiences, organizing cultural festivals, and adopting community-based tourism models, Papua can attract tourists seeking authentic cultural encounters while generating income and employment opportunities for local communities. Simultaneously, by enhancing tourism infrastructure, training local guides, and promoting environmental conservation among tourists, Papua can strengthen its ecotourism industry. Collaborating closely with indigenous communities will ensure genuine cultural experiences and a fair distribution of tourism benefits, contributing to the sustainable development of the region.
3. **Establish Cultural Education and Exchange Programs:** Based on Provincial Regulation of Papua No. 16 of 2008 regarding the Protection and Development of Indigenous Papua Culture, Papua can establish educational institutions and programs that focus on Melanesian culture, history, and arts. By promoting cultural education and facilitating exchange programs with other Melanesian countries, Papua can foster intercultural understanding and strengthen regional ties. This will position Papua as the window of Indonesia's spirit for the Melanesian communities.
4. **Support Creative Industries and Cultural Entrepreneurship:** Papua should support the development of creative industries, such as traditional crafts, music, dance, and visual arts. By encouraging cultural entrepreneurship and providing training and resources to local artists and artisans, Papua can stimulate economic growth and ensure the continuation and innovation of Melanesian artistic expressions.
5. **Foster Collaborative Efforts:** Papua should facilitate partnerships and collaborations among the government, private sector, local communities, and civil society organizations. By promoting dialogue and cooperation, Papua can leverage collective resources, knowledge, and expertise for sustainable development. Engaging international organizations and donors will provide additional funding and expertise.
6. **Diversify the Economy:** Papua should encourage the development of non-resource sectors, such as agriculture, renewable energy, tourism, and manufacturing. By providing financial incentives, infrastructure support, and business-friendly policies, Papua can attract investments in these sectors. Promoting value-added processing and innovation will increase the competitiveness of Papua's products in domestic and international markets.

7. **Enhance Financial Inclusion:** Papua should expand access to financial services, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and rural communities. Facilitating microfinance initiatives, promoting digital banking solutions, and providing financial literacy programs will empower individuals and businesses to thrive.
8. **Establish Digital Archiving and Documentation:** Papua can establish digital archives and documentation centers to preserve and digitize historical records, artifacts, and cultural materials. This comprehensive digital repository will serve as a valuable resource for researchers, scholars, and cultural enthusiasts, allowing global access to Melanesian cultural heritage while safeguarding the originals.
9. **Promote Cultural Diplomacy and Collaboration:** Papua can engage in cultural diplomacy by forging partnerships with international organizations, institutions, and countries that value and promote cultural diversity. Through cultural exchanges, joint research projects, and collaborative initiatives, Papua can enhance its global reputation as a center for Melanesian communities, fostering cultural dialogue and mutual understanding.

By adopting these strategic insights, Papua has the opportunity to embark on a transformative journey, positioning itself as the window of Indonesia's spirit for the Melanesian communities. This endeavor necessitates a comprehensive and forward-thinking approach that emphasizes the conservation and advancement of Melanesian cultural heritage, while also promoting economic growth, social cohesion, and international recognition of Papua's vibrant cultural significance.

To realize the vision of establishing Papua as the window of Indonesia's spirit for the Melanesian communities, the following important milestones, themes, targets, and stakeholders can be taken into consideration for its development.

Milestones:

1. Foundation Building (by 2025).
2. Inclusive Growth (by 2030).
3. Sustainable Development (by 2035).
4. Regional Integration (by 2040).
5. Prosperous Integration (by 2045).

Themes:

1. Education and Literacy, Healthcare and Well-being, Infrastructure Development, Agriculture and Food Security, and Access to Water and Sanitation (by 2025).
2. Poverty Reduction and Economic Opportunities, Skill Development and Employment, Sustainable Tourism and Cultural Preservation, Local Governance and Empowerment, Renewable Energy and Sustainability (by 2030).
3. Business Environment and Investment, Digital Innovation and Connectivity, Forest Conservation and Biodiversity, Disaster Resilience and Response, Social Cohesion and Cultural Understanding (by 2035).
4. Trade and Innovation Hub, Advanced Infrastructure and Connectivity, Equal Opportunities and Gender Equality, Rule of Law and Human Rights, Indigenous Cultures and Languages (by 2040).
5. Indonesian Nationalism and Identity, Economic Growth and Diversification, Social Protection and High Standard of Living, Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation, Cooperation and Collaboration (by 2045).

Targets:

1. Improve education and healthcare access, enhance infrastructure, strengthen governance, preserve indigenous cultures, increase participation in decision-making (by 2025).
2. Achieve sustainable economic growth, reduce unemployment and poverty, enhance skills training, promote gender equality, foster inclusive tourism (by 2030).

3. Ensure clean and renewable energy, implement sustainable land and resource management, strengthen environmental conservation, improve disaster preparedness, reduce inequality (by 2035).
4. Increase trade and investment, develop strategic partnerships, enhance connectivity, promote cultural exchange, strengthen regional cooperation (by 2040).
5. Achieve high human development, sustainable and inclusive economic growth, maintain political stability and social harmony, preserve indigenous rights and cultures, strengthen national integration while respecting diversity (by 2045).

Stakeholders:

1. Government agencies (local, provincial, and national levels), indigenous Papuan communities and tribal leaders, NGOs and civil society organizations, educational institutions, healthcare providers, infrastructure development agencies, agricultural and farming cooperatives, renewable energy companies, and environmental organizations (by 2025).
2. Government agencies responsible for economic development, local businesses and entrepreneurs, labor unions, tourism boards and operators, community development organizations, microfinance institutions, vocational training centers, and women's empowerment groups (by 2030).
3. Chambers of commerce, technology and innovation hubs, environmental conservation organizations, disaster management agencies, cultural preservation groups, indigenous rights organizations, social welfare agencies, and universities (by 2035).
4. International trade organizations, foreign investors, infrastructure development agencies, indigenous cultural exchange programs, sustainable development agencies, and international cooperation agencies (by 2040).
5. National business councils, social welfare and public service providers, environmental protection agencies, indigenous Papuan leaders, international diplomatic missions, regional and international development banks (by 2045).

By taking into account these significant milestones, themes, goals, and stakeholders, Papua can initiate a comprehensive and collaborative development process. This approach necessitates adjustments and adaptations to suit local requirements and the strategic landscape to maximize its impact. Efficiency can be attained by involving a wide range of sectors and entities, promoting effective governance, coordinating actions, and fostering meaningful engagement. Pursuing these targets will result in an enhanced standard of living, improved well-being, and a reinforced sense of unity and identity within the framework of Indonesia. The ultimate objective is to create a prosperous and safe Papua by 2045.

4.3 Expectation

By the year 2045, Papua has made remarkable strides in its development. The region has experienced substantial economic growth, significant improvements in infrastructure, and increased access to education and healthcare services. Indigenous communities play an active role in decision-making, demonstrating a strong sense of cultural identity and empowerment.

Papua has successfully integrated into Indonesian society, fostering a deep sense of nationalism and unity. The principles of Pancasila and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika are deeply rooted, promoting diversity, tolerance, and social cohesion. The rich indigenous cultures of Papua are respected and celebrated, adding to the diverse tapestry of Indonesian identity. Security in the region is stable, as past grievances and conflicts have been addressed through inclusive dialogue and reconciliation processes.

Efforts to promote sustainable development have yielded positive results, preserving Papua's unique natural environment and biodiversity. The region has become a role model for achieving a harmonious balance between economic growth and environmental conservation. Sustainable management of natural resources has brought prosperity while ensuring long-term ecological sustainability.

Technological advancements have played a crucial role in Papua's development. Embracing digital innovation has led to improved connectivity, access to information, and technological solutions in various sectors such as

agriculture, healthcare, and infrastructure. This digital transformation has created new opportunities, particularly for indigenous communities, empowering them to actively participate in the digital economy.

In summary, by 2045, Papua has become a prosperous and inclusive region where the well-being of its people takes priority. Indigenous communities are leading the way in development, enjoying equal opportunities and making significant contributions to global growth and prosperity. The future of Papua is characterized by harmony, unity, and shared prosperity, benefiting both its residents and the entire nation of Indonesia. **(ENDS)**

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