

STRATEGY FOR HANDLING OF PAPUA ARMED CRIMINAL GROUP IN THE STATE DEFENSE SYSTEM

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Abstract

The Separatism OPM (Independent Papua Organization) group, which on April 29, 2021, has been designated as a KKB (Armed Criminal Group) Determination of Terrorist status for KKB because their activities have threatened the safety of many lives parties, from civilians, TNI, POLRI, to Health Workers. His movements were already treasonous and massive. KKB (Armed Criminal Group) is an Indonesian citizen who has not been able to fully accept as an Indonesian citizen, and is still trying to separate itself from the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, in its efforts to break away from the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia continues to aggressively make various efforts not only with armed violence, but also diplomacy seeking support National and International politics also through Social Media. This qualitative research is to determine the existence of KKB (Armed Criminal Group) and how the Handling Strategy is, in order to achieve national stability. Through this Qualitative Research, after digging up data from various sources, it was analyzed and concluded that the KKB is an organization that violates the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia. The government has a legal basis to muzzle it. The handling strategy must also be comprehensively firm, measurable, efficient and effective in order to maintain the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia (Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia). The alternative to handling the KKB (Armed Criminal Group) is to be handed over to the Papuans themselves, because they are the ones who know their own affairs best, but still within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Keywords: Strategy, Separatism, Papua, Indonesia

1. BACKGROUND

The problem of Papua has arisen since the beginning of independence in 1945, namely the claim to Papuan territory between the Indonesian government and the Kingdom of the Netherlands (Setiarsih & Suharno, 2018). The Indonesian government behaves, the Papua region becomes part of Indonesian territory, while the Dutch government feels that it still has power and considers that Papua is its territory, which was formerly called *Nederland New Guinea*, has a different political unity area from Indonesia, with different historical and cultural connections than the rest of the Indonesian archipelago (MacLeod, 2009).

The seriousness of the Dutch kingdom is evidenced by having prepared Papua to become a Dutch commonwealth state, by establishing government areas, services, and constitutional bodies led by the Governor of *New Guinea* and determined directly by the Queen of the Netherlands in 1949 (Sugandi, 2008). The claim of both sides between the Indonesian government and the Kingdom of the Netherlands over the status of Papua, the Government of Indonesia chose international-level negotiations at the United Nations or the United Nations.

After a long and complex debate, finally in 1962, as a way out, the UN took over temporary control of Papua through the *New York Agreement*. Then West Papua was handed over to the Indonesian government on May 1, 1963 (the 1962 New York Agreement containing the surrender of western Papua from the Netherlands through the *United Nations Temporary Executive Authority* (UNTEA)). Finally, it was officially de facto and de jure that Irian became one of the Provinces of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and was called Irian Jaya.

Based on Law Number 45 of 1999. And Government Regulation Number 24 of 2007, on April 18, 2007, the name of the province of Irian Jaya became West Papua, and obtained the status of special autonomy. The West Irian Jaya Provincial Legislature responded to these aspirations through DPRD Decree Number 1 of 2007, then the Governor of West Irian Jaya at that time, Abraham Atururi through letter number 120/175/GIJB/2007 with the approval of the DPRD submitted a similar proposal. Finally, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) issued Government Regulation (PP) Number 24 of 2007 concerning Provincial Name Changes. Along with the promulgation of the PP, Irian Jaya Province also changed its name to West Papua Province.

In the international world, there is almost no rejection about the joining of West Papua into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, precisely within the country in the West Papua region itself until now there is still a group of people who continue to try to separate themselves from the territory of the Republic of Indonesia (Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia).

This movement has existed since the Japanese occupation of Papua in 1942-1946. Who called himself the Koreri movement led by Angganitha Menafaur. She dubbed herself the 'Golden Queen of Judea' and ordained herself as the female prophet of Manseren Manggoendi. The Koreri movement, which was originally a spiritual movement, metamorphosed into a politically nationalist ethno independence movement due to the militancy of Stephanus Simopyaref, a comrade-in-arms of Menafaur. Simopyre's determination to unite all Melanesian tribes and clans into one view of Papuan nationalism (Mukhtadi, 2021)

This means that the forerunner of the Papuan separatism conflict had occurred before Indonesian independence in 1945. Precisely in 1965 the Free *Papua Movement* (OPM) was formed which is an organization of resistance to the Indonesian government. The purpose of establishing this organization was to end Indonesian rule in Papua and make Papua an independent state (Tebay, 2005). The OPM then carried out many protests and attempts at independence with guerrilla methods where separatist groups still used traditional weapons such as spears, bows and arrows. They also formed the National Liberation Army-West Papua or TPN-PB which consisted of militarized troops equipped with more modern weaponry. However, the forms of attacks carried out by the OPM and TPN-TB occurred at a low level in the form of attacks on the arsenals of TNI troops or by blowing up the *Freeport* mine and kidnapping foreign researchers in Papua. In the face of resistance from the Papuan group, the Indonesian government used military force to stem the insurgency. (MacLeod, 2009).

Along with the increasing international attention to human issues, in 2002 a conference was held in Papua which was spearheaded by humanitarian activists through the *Peace Conference in West Papua* to discuss problems in Papua. Since then, the process of the Papuan independence struggle has changed to what was initially dominated by *violent* struggle, to *nonviolent struggle* (MacLeod, 2009). Although it does not rule out the possibility of using weapons as a form of self-defense. This struggle has received a lot of support from civil communities and organizations that support Papuan independence.

As a form of changing the form of OPM separatism to nonviolent, the process of independence struggle that was carried out later no longer used weapons or violence, but by utilizing international dialogue, information and communication media. OPM, assisted by international organizations, began to engage in international assemblies and conferences, such as the Pacific Nations Forum, to seek support from the global community for their cause.

One of the things that Papuan independence fighters did was to form a Papuan People's Congress that served as a medium for separatist groups to be able to speak at the UN and ask the Security Council for help. OPM also sought to expand their network by opening representative offices and consulates in several countries (Elisabeth, 2006). The OPM not only carried out armed resistance but through diplomatic channels.

Not only that, but Papuan separatist groups also take advantage of technological and communication developments to be able to spread their actions *online* to gain support from the international community. For example, Papuan separatism is shown through the formation of *online* pages and *websites* such as *www.melanesianews.org/pdp*, *www.converge.org.nz/wpapua/*, and *www.koteka.net* (Wardhani, 2009). Which the separatist groups used to then show their existence. By utilizing technological developments, especially the internet, separatist groups hope that they can get the attention of the public which is expected to lobby the Indonesian government to grant their independence.

Throughout 2018 to August 2022, the Papuan Separatist Movement has become a systemic force, in addition to armed and political groups also supported by domestic and foreign clandestine groups. The strategy launched by them has become more systematic and massive. Between the armed GSP and the Political have synergized in providing thrust to their struggle. Their activities and actions during this period caused conflicts that caused personnel and material losses from both their groups, community members and the TNI / POLRI.

In addition, the Political GSP has become more capable of exerting political pressure and creating opinions by utilizing some political momentum to infiltrate through political parties participating in elections to occupy strategic positions in decision-making in the government and legislature. The culmination of the activities of the political GSP and its clandestine was the signing of the Saraland declaration in *Port Villa (Vanuatu)* on December 6, 2014 concerning the establishment of the ULMWP (*United Liberation*

Movement for West Papua). Political and Armed GSP activities are a threat to Indonesia's sovereignty that can lead to the disintegration of the nation.

The provinces of Papua and West Papua are the places or headquarters of the KKB. Incidents of separatism in the Papua and West Papua regions that occurred in 2019 include



2. DISCUSSION

The strategy for handling KKB in Papua considers various aspects including; The history of the joining of Papua, which was previously called West Irian, began with claims between Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and finally passed the UN to the Indonesian government and officially Irian Jaya defacto and de jure entered into one of the Provinces of the Unitary State of Indonesia.

The claims of both sides between the Indonesian government and the Kingdom of the Netherlands over the status of Papua were then brought by Indonesian representatives to the international level in negotiations at the United Nations or the United Nations. After a long and complex debate, finally in 1962, as a way out, the United Nations took

temporary control of Papua through the New York Agreement, which was then handed over to the Indonesian government on May 1, 1963 (the 1962 New York Agreement containing the surrender of western Papua from the Netherlands through the *United Nations Temporary Executive Authority* (UNTEA)).

Finally, it was officially *de facto* and *de jure* that Papua became one of the Provinces of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, but until now there is still a group of people who continue to try to gain sovereignty and want to separate themselves from the territory of the Republic of Indonesia (Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia). This movement has existed since the Japanese occupation of Papua in 1942-1946. Who called himself the Koreri movement led by Angganitha Menafaur. She dubbed herself the 'Golden Queen of Judea' and ordained herself as the female prophet of Manseren Manggoendi. The Koreri movement, which was originally a spiritual movement, metamorphosed into a politically nationalist ethno independence movement due to the militancy of Stephanus Simopyref, a comrade-in-arms of Menafaur. Simopyre's determination to unite all Melanesian tribes and clans into one view of Papuan nationalism (Mukhtadi, 2021).

This means that the forerunner of the Papuan separatism conflict had occurred before Indonesian independence in 1945. In 1965, the *Free Papua Movement* (OPM) was formed, which is an organization of resistance to the Indonesian government. The purpose of establishing this organization was to end Indonesian rule in Papua and make Papua an independent state (Tebay, 2005)

There is a group of people who call themselves the Papuan Separatist movement who joined the OPM (Free Papua Organization) in 1965 and are now officially called KKB (Armed Criminal Group) based on an official statement from Machfud MD as the Coordinating Minister for Political Affairs on... a brief history of KKB, it has been around since.

There are several levels of movement in Papua

1. **Grand Strategic Level** The approach taken for those who support massively and activities **abroad** is for example:
 - 1) In the European region of Sweden and the one that has been in the group i.e.
 - a) OPM people
 - b) NGOs assisting with reporting on human rights violations centered in the European region
 - 2) In the Asia Pacific region and as long as there is a group, namely
 - a) OPM people
 - b) NGOs assisting with reporting on human rights violations centered in the European region
 - c) Asia Pacific parliament people

2. **Strategic Level** The approach taken for those who support massively and activities *in the country* for example
 - 1) Papuan Community Leaders and the Papuan Student Alliance
 - 2) Public Figures
 - 3) NGOs assisting with reporting on human rights violations centered in the European region
3. **Operational Level** Approach taken for those who carry out massive support and activities *in the Papua Region* for example
 - a) OPM people
 - b) Organization
 - c) Representative NGO Organizations
4. **Tactical and technical level** The approach taken for those who carry out massive support and activities in the Papua region, for example OPM figures
5. **Traditional** level communities are villages and rural areas that are pro-OPM
6. What is unique is the Virtual World because the arena can be occupied and influenced by all levels both Grand Strategic, strategic, Operational, Tactical and Teknis and traditional levels.

Description: There are 6 Levels of KKB Struggle, namely; Grand Strategic Level, Strategic, Operational, Tactical & Technical, Traditional and Cyberspace at each level has its representatives and characters and scope of work.

ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES

By knowing the level and place where they perform the action, it makes it easier to handle by countering attacks focused. An alternative strategy to consider is "**The settlement of Papua is left to the Papuans themselves, because the ones who know the Papuan problem best are the Papuans themselves, within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia**".

Step By Step

The next step is to prepare human resources by recruiting and beheading Indigenous Papuans and Descendants who already have national insight to be educated, equipped and promoted in various levels described above.

- a. Providing a comprehensive Organizational Organization, for integrated tasks with a clear vision, mission and stages
- b. Educated and equipped before being deployed by training native OAP and descendants to influence Papuans to have their own awareness of becoming a real Republic of Indonesia.

- c. Approach in a more subtle way and use the heart instead of a weapon so that there is no more bloodshed.
- d. The approach to Papuans must be correct² understand the culture and understand what Papua really expects
- e. There is no need / avoid things² that will actually offend the dignity and dignity of the Papuan people², undermining these activities

The Method

In the operation of raising the creation of conditions through several paths that can be taken including:

1. Lineage or region of origin will know each other better and know each other better because they are still in the same family.
2. Based on Marga's recommendations because you have similar clans and can give each other input.
3. Tribal Lines that can affect fellow tribes both coastal and mountain.
4. Based on the Line of Diversity that is in line with the Religion embraced

The Mechanism of Action

Recruiting Native OAP Persons and Descendants of both TNI, POLRI and Civil Officials are selected who are truly capable of carrying out integrated operational tasks in order to influence the OAP community who have not been in favor of the Republic of Indonesia, with the division of work areas as follows:

1. Outside the Country, Open and closed operations can be carried out by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, BIN and Bias by trying to try the Defense attaché / relevant officials in certain countries² especially in the UN should have OAP
2. The target of handling Papua; (orang² Papuans in the archipelago, (AMP, educated papuans²) Orang² who play on 2 feet can be done with the approach
3. A law / regulation is made that the land of the Papuan people is prohibited from being traded but can be rented out, so that the welfare of the Papuan people increases in terms of affecting the public which is at the operational, tactical and traditional levels
4. There is no need to deploy / bring in people outside Papua to overcome Papua, this will actually be counter-productive
5. Positive activities² that are felt directly by Papuans to be continued
6. Invite Figures² OPM, Papua or certain countries² that support the Papua Movement to witness the progress of Papua / Indonesia so that they open their minds that Papua is not as bad as the one in their mindset

7. Carry out various strategies to improve the welfare of Papua, prove to Papua, and the 2 opm supporters including the UN that Papua's condition is better, unlike what they have been touting.
8. OAP People and Good Descendants of the TNI, POLRI and Civil Officials are optimized to actively diplomacy and counter the negative influence of Social Media in the context of OAP communities that have not been partial

CONCLUSION

The Existence of KKB

The Papuan Sparatis Group, the Free Papua Organization (OPM), which is now officially based on the menkopolhukam's decision, became the KKB (Armed Criminal Group). The forerunner of the KKB has existed since 1942-1946 this movement has existed since the Japanese occupation of Papua. This movement called itself the Koreri movement led by Angganitha Menafaur. She dubbed herself the 'Golden Queen of Judea' and ordained herself as the female Prophet of Manseren Manggoendi.

The Koreri movement, which was originally a spiritual movement, metamorphosed into a politically nationalist ethno independence movement due to the militancy of Stephanus Simopyref, a comrade-in-arms of Menafaur. Simopyre's determination to unite all Melanesian tribes and clans into one view of Papuan nationalism. This movement until now continues to persistently make various efforts to release / liberate Papua from the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

There are 6 Levels of KKB Struggle, namely; Grand Strategic, Strategic, Operational, Tactical & Tactical, Traditional and Cyber levels, each level has its representatives and figures and scope of work.

By knowing the level and place where they perform the action, it makes it easier to handle by countering attacks focused. Alternative Strategies to consider are

"The settlement of Papua is left to the Papuans themselves, because the ones who know the Papuan problem best are the Papuans themselves, while remaining within the framework of the Republic of Indonesia".

Through an approach to Papuans, KKB leaders and members, traditional and religious leaders correctly understand their culture and expectations, through several paths that can be taken including:

1. Lineage or region of origin will know each other better and know each other better because they are still in the same family.
2. Based on group recommendations because you have similar clans and can give each other input.
3. Tribal Lines that can affect fellow tribes both coastal and mountain.
4. Based on the Line of Diversity that corresponds to the Religion embraced

The KKB movement not only uses armed violence that has taken so many casualties among the authorities and ordinary people, but also among themselves, this movement also through Diplomacy and Social Media to gain National and International support, and proven support from various Individual actors, NGOs and even several countries, so that the existence of the KKB can be a serious threat if mishandled by it.

However, from data collected from several respondents through figures and OAP (Orang Asli Papua), the influence of KKB among Papuans, especially those whose high level of education is very small, it can be concluded that there are 3 groups including; The pros of KKB are relatively small compared to those who reject KKB, while those who are neutral are also still floating can be pros can cons

Handling KKB requires the collaboration of all stake holders, involving many parties and various approaches, to understand this movement, so that in handling it is truly comprehensive, it is firmly measurable, efficient and effective. Various aspects must be considered carefully, carefully and carefully so that no slightest mistake occurs, so that it is right on target, and the goal is that the KKB returns to the lap of Mother Earth and as citizens who have the same rights and obligations that are regulated, guaranteed and protected by the 1945 Constitution and Pancasila to equally build a better future in accordance with the goals of Indonesian independence as stated in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution.

The KKB is a group of people who have the status of Indonesian citizens but have not been able to fully accept it, and still continue to make various efforts to separate Papua as a de facto and de jure official part of the Territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The KKB movement not only uses armed violence which causes many casualties among the authorities and ordinary people as well as among themselves. The KKB also uses the Diplomacy channel utilizing Social Media, to gain National and International support.

KKB Handling Strategy

The Indonesian government in dealing with KKB. Takes concrete, comprehensive, decisive, measurable, efficient and effective steps, by understanding seriously from various aspects. The Separatism Papua OPM (Free Papua Organization) movement based on the official statement of the coordinating minister for Political and Political Affairs became the KKB (Armed Criminal Group). The Indonesian government is truly determined to deal with the KKB Movement 'in order to realize peace, justice and prosperity that is comprehensive and truly sustainable. Because after all, KKB is an Indonesian citizen who has the same rights and obligations that are regulated, guaranteed and protected by the 1945 Constitution and Pancasila. So even though it uses a security approach, it is still measurable.

Various strategies are carried out, both through law enforcement, security approaches to protect Papuans from various threats so that they can carry out their activities safely, intensify diplomacy to rally national and international support, Territorial operations with a welfare approach, counter attacks against negative propaganda. Convincing and realizing the leaders and members of the KKB that they are citizens who have the same

rights and obligations that are regulated, guaranteed and protected by the 1945 Constitution and Pancasila, to equally build the nation and state towards a better life as stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution. Conducting Diplomacy to obtain National and International support also gives understanding to neighboring countries to respect each other's sovereignty, by taking steps

1. Enforcing the supermajority of law, sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia, improving welfare, controlling media and countering the negative effects of social media
2. The resolution of the Papuan problem should be left to the Papuans themselves, because the ones who know the Papuan problem best are of course the Papuans themselves, with a record of remaining within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
3. Organizing a special team whose members are from OAP (Orang Asli Papua) especially from the TNI, POLRI, KEMLU, BIN, BAIS, KEMENDAGRI and other Civil Officials, the doctrine is specifically to carry out the task of closed and open integrated operations with a clear vision, mission, strategy and stages.
4. Approaching Papuans, KKB leaders and members, traditional and religious leaders to properly understand their culture and expectations, through several paths that can be taken including:
 - a. Lineage or region of origin will know each other better and know each other better because they are still in the same family.
 - b. Based on Group recommendations because you have similar clans and can give each other input.
 - c. Tribal Lines that can affect fellow tribes both coastal and mountain.
 - d. Based on the Line of Diversity that corresponds to the Religion embraced
5. The target of direct activities focus, to Papuan figures in the forest, Papua region, abroad, especially neighboring countries, activists in Cyberspace, figures who play 2 feet, who are in the Nusantara region, Papuan intellectuals, AMP (Papuan Student Members), Critical Papuan Figures and Churches.
6. Reduce/avoid fielding people from outside Papua, or ceremonial activities and lighthouses or activities. others that do not touch the direct needs of Papua, because this will actually offend the dignity and dignity of the Papuan people and be counter-productive
7. Carrying out positive activities whose benefits are directly felt by Papuans
8. Placement of Defense Attaché officials/ related officials in certain countries, especially in the UN, should be from the OAP
 1. Inviting KKB Papua figures or certain countries that support the KKB movement to witness the progress of Papua / Indonesia so that they open their minds that Papua is not as bad as those in their mindset

2. Make laws and regulations that encourage the welfare of Papua, for example the prohibition of buying and selling land, but can be rented, so the right of ownership remains with the Papuan people, but can be rented out so that they get benefits from the lease which in turn can improve the welfare of Papua.
3. Carrying out various inward and outgoing strategies that are essentially to improve the welfare of Papua Prove to the prang of Papuans, especially KKB leaders and members, and the 2 KKB supporters including the UN that the condition of Papua is now better, unlike what they have been campaigning for.

SUGGESTION

1. Enforcement of the supermajority of law and sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia, improve welfare, effectively control the media and counter the effects of negative news.
2. The resolution of the Papuan problem should be left to the Papuans themselves, because the ones who know the Papuan problem best are of course the Papuans themselves, with a record of remaining within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
3. Form a special team whose members are from OAP (Orang Asli Papua) especially from the TNI, POLRI, KEMLU, BIN, BAIS, KEMENDAGRI and other Civil Officials, specifically to carry out the task of closed and open integrated operations with a clear vision, mission, strategy and stages.
4. Approach Papuans, KKB leaders and members, traditional and religious leaders to properly understand their culture/culture and expectations, through several paths that can be taken including:
 - a) Lineage or region of origin will know each other better and know each other better because they are still in the same family.
 - b) Based on group recommendations because you have similar clans and can give each other input.
 - c) Tribal Lines that can affect fellow tribes both coastal and mountain.
 - d) Based on the Line of Diversity that corresponds to the Religion embraced
 - e) The focus of activities is directly on Papuan figures in the forest, Papua region, abroad, especially neighboring countries, activists in Cyberspace, figures who play 2 feet, who are in the Nusantara region, Papuan intellectuals, AMP (Papuan Student Members), Critical Papuan Figures and Churches.
5. Reduce/avoid deploying people from outside Papua, or ceremonial and lighthouse activities or other activities that do not touch the immediate needs of Papua, because these will actually offend the dignity and dignity of Papuans and are counter-productive
6. Positive activities whose benefits are directly felt by Papuans to be continued

7. Defense Attaché Officials/ relevant officials in certain countries, especially in the UN, should have OAP
8. Invite KKB Papua figures or certain countries that support the KKB movement to witness the progress of Papua / Indonesia so that they open their minds that Papua is not as bad as the one in their main set
9. Make laws and regulations that encourage the welfare of Papua, for example, the prohibition of buying and selling land, but it can be rented, so the right of ownership remains with the Papuan people, but can be rented out so that they get benefits from the lease which in turn can improve the welfare of Papua.

Carry out various inward and outward strategies that are essentially to improve the welfare of Papua Prove to the prang of Papuans, especially KKB leaders and members, and the 2 KKB supporters including the UN that Papua's condition is now better, unlike what they have been campaigning for.

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