

CONFLICT TRANSFORMATION AND WELFARE OF INDIGENOUS PAPUAN COMMUNITIES IN THE NEW AUTONOMOUS REGION

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study are to (1) investigate the relationship between conflict transformation and local community life and local wisdom, (2) the impact of conflict transformation on the common good, (3) the impact of local autonomy on the common good of indigenous Papuans. This study uses a mixed-methods approach with a multistage random sampling technique. Data collection was done through observations, in-depth interviews, questionnaires, and document reviews, which were analyzed using a parallel convergent mixed-methods design. This study shows that conflict transformation starts with a fair and equitable policy that prioritizes the advancement of indigenous Papuans while protecting local wisdom. In the subtests, conflict transformation and the formation of a new autonomous region have a positive and significant impact on the common good with t-table values of 3.983 (t-table = 1.960) and 2.475 (t-table = 1.960). The significance level is less than 0.05. The simultaneous test showed that conflict transformation and the formation of new autonomous regions had a positive and significant impact on the well-being of indigenous Papuans, with a calculated f-value of 76.821 (f-table = 3.04). This study provides new evidence that conflict transformation and the formation of new autonomous regions have increased the well-being of indigenous Papuans, a new finding not found in previous studies.

Keywords: conflict transformation; welfare; indigenous papuans; new autonomy region; local wisdom

TRANSFORMASI KONFLIK DAN KESEJAHTERAAN MASYARAKAT ASLI PAPUA DI DAERAH OTONOMI BARU

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis (1) transformasi konflik dan hubungannya dengan kehidupan dan kearifan lokal masyarakat, (2) pengaruh transformasi konflik terhadap kesejahteraan masyarakat, (3) pengaruh otonomi daerah terhadap kesejahteraan masyarakat asli Papua. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan metode campuran dengan teknik multi stage random sampling. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi, wawancara mendalam, kuesioner, dan telaah dokumen yang dianalisis menggunakan desain metode campuran paralel konvergen. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa transformasi konflik diawali dengan kebijakan yang adil dan merata yang mengutamakan kemajuan masyarakat asli Papua dengan tetap menjaga kearifan lokal. Pada uji parsial transformasi konflik dan pembentukan daerah otonomi baru berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap kesejahteraan masyarakat dengan nilai t tabel masing-masing sebesar 3,983 (t tabel = 1.960) dan 2,475 (t tabel = 1.960) serta tingkat signifikansi di bawah 0,05. Pada uji simultan Transformasi konflik dan pembentukan daerah otonomi baru berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap kesejahteraan masyarakat asli Papua dengan nilai hitung sebesar 76,821 (f tabel = 3.04). Studi ini mengungkap bukti baru bahwa transformasi konflik dan pembentukan daerah otonomi baru telah meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat asli Papua, sebuah temuan baru yang tidak ditemukan dalam penelitian sebelumnya.

Kata kunci: transformasi konflik; kesejahteraan; masyarakat asli Papua; daerah otonomi baru; kearifan lokal

INTRODUCTION

The land of Papua and all its natural resources in its development are not running effectively due to frequent conflicts in society. Throughout 2024 until now, the Indonesian National Human Rights Commission has recorded 113 conflict events in Papua, of which 85 were related to armed conflict and violence. These conflicts have had a significant impact on civilians, including fatalities, injuries, and internal displacement. (Komnas HAM, 2024).

In reality, the government is attempting to promote equitable development by establishing new autonomous districts in an attempt to break the chain of violence. The provision of special autonomy is done to ease tensions in society because the social conflict in Papua is ethnic in origin and carries identity. Since the indigenous Papuan people's opinions on every government policy are still regarded as having not addressed the primary issues, it appears that the Indonesian government is pursuing asymmetric decentralization, which is based on establishing

justice and equality in society (Khairul Muluk & Anantanatorn, 2023).

After the emergence of new autonomy, hopes for change emerged where the government tried to resolve the conflict by giving authority to regional governments through new autonomy so that it is hoped that it could create a more inclusive and sustainable environment. Equitable development and welfare are the main focuses of the government which are reflected through development planning that adapts to the conditions of each region. The adoption of the Papua Special Autonomy Law highlights the long-standing problem of resolving issues and evaluating policies as it fails to address the root causes of the conflict (Suriadin, 2022).

The 2022 plenary session decided to create a new autonomous region in southwestern Papua as a form of political decentralization aimed at improving democratic principles, empowering communities and strengthening local wisdom (Maisari, 2022; Reumi, 2023). This policy pays attention to the management of natural resources and the regional economy with an emphasis on equality, justice, and privileges (Kurniawan Ardy, 2021).-The policy focuses on community welfare by considering the dynamics and processes of conflict management which are an inseparable part of the lives of the Papuan people.

As an effort to create welfare for the Papuan people, the policies set by the government are more on the economic approach. With the hope that the trust of the Papuan people in the government will increase (Sudira, 2022). So far, the government's perspective in improving the welfare of the Indigenous Papuan people has been more on the security approach (Sa'diyah, 2022), even though it would be more effective if a more humanistic approach was used (Mussad, 2022). If a more militaristic approach has been used so far, it has not created change, so the most effective is a non-violent approach (Samudro et al., 2022). The mediation strategy ought to be a major consideration when examining the story of the conflict that took place in Papua. Because the sides to the conflict uphold their own ideals, the conflict settlement process has not been successful thus far. It affects the economy, society, politics, and security (Fatgehipon et al., 2023).

One interesting concept to review is conflict transformation. Lederach (Aziz SR, 2019), says that decreasing violence and promoting justice and welfare are two ways to interpret social conflict through conflict transformation. Using local knowledge or culture is one of the key components of this strategy. Using a cultural approach to dispute resolution works quite well (Rais, Pulubuhu, et al., 2023). Even conflict transformation in Papua is very effective if using

a cultural approach (Ramadhan et al., 2023). Conflict transformation begins with justice and education (Pherali, 2023). Conflict transformation as an opportunity to renew relationships to create constructive change by increasing justice (Tjoetra & Suadi, 2022). Shaw (Septian, 2022) said that conflict transformation aims to resolve conflicts creatively without violence. Internal politics amongst tribes, the 'injustice' of the current political system, the absence of a sense of nationality un Papuan hearts, and the admirable actions of political elites are all factors contributing to the strife in Papua (Sudira, 2022), including human rights violations, racial discrimination and marginalization, and minimal development (Chandra et al., 2022), so that governance is not conducive (Maharani, 2022).

Several regions in Indonesia face conflict. To reduce tensions and accommodate aspirations for autonomy, the government has implemented special autonomy as a political strategy and a means of peaceful resolution (Fauzi, 2019). However, the implementation of special autonomy has not directly led to significant changes. In fact, it has often failed, as conflicts have persisted, and the primary objective of improving people's welfare has not been achieved. In contrast, the case of Aceh shows that the granting of special autonomy following the end of conflict has brought positive changes. Welfare issues have gradually begun to be addressed, although not entirely resolved (Hindari, 2022). A comparison of welfare statistics reveals this difference: Aceh Province has a poverty rate of 12.64%, while Papua Province stands at 17.26% (BPS Indonesia, 2024) This suggests that transforming societal conflict can contribute to better welfare outcomes.

In September 2024, the percentage of poor people in Southwest Papua was 16.95%, or 96,810 people. Specifically in the Tambraw Regency area, it became the regency with the highest poverty rate of 32.45%, while the lowest was Sorong City with 14.96%, while in terms of unemployment, Sorong City contributed 10.09%, while Tambraw Regency was the lowest with 1.46% (BPS Papua Barat, 2025).

In light of this, one initiative to enhance people's welfare is the creation of the New Autonomous Region. It should be able to defend the Papuan people's rights to welfare and independence with the new autonomy (Unggul et al., 2023). The formation of new autonomous regions is significantly influenced by various interests of elite groups, including political, economic, bureaucratic, cultural, and national stability considerations. These regions often serve as instruments to broaden political influence, secure funding, improve public service delivery,

insightful information about the research question or purpose (Basiru et al., 2020). So the informant is as follows.

Table 2. Qualitative Research Subjects

No	Informant	Total
1	Governor/Secretary/Mayor/Regent/Head of Department	1
2	Community, political, religious, cultural figures	2
3	Female/youth figures	2
Total		5

Source: Processed by the Authors, 2024

The research is located in the Province of Southwest Papua with a research time in July - September 2024. The variables in this study are Conflict Transformation (X_1) and New Autonomous Region (X_2) as independent variables and Welfare of Indigenous (Y) as the variable that is dependent on it. The following image illustrates this.

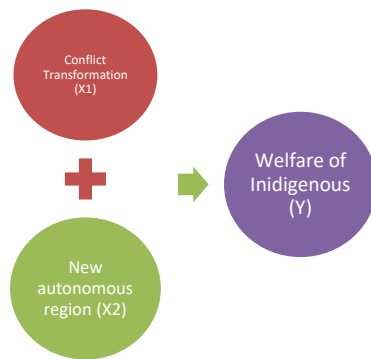


Figure 2. Research Variable

Source: Processed by the Authors, 2024

Questionnaires, in-depth interviews, literature reviews, and observation are all used to gather data. To account for the research findings, a data quality test must be performed prior to data analysis (Moleong, 2022). Quantitative research uses validity and reliability tests. The questionnaire is valid with the following provisions:

- The instrument is deemed invalid if $r \text{ count} > r \text{ table}$.
- The instrument is deemed legitimate if $r \text{ count}$ is less than $r \text{ table}$ (Ghozali, 2019).

The degree of consistency of an instrument used to measure an object is known as the reliability test. Following legitimate questions with a Cronbach's alpha value standard of 0.60, a reliability test is performed (Sugiyono, 2020) with the following provisions:

- A Cronbach's alpha of less than 0.60 indicates that the instrument is deemed untrustworthy.
- The instrument is regarded as dependable if Cronbach's alpha is greater than 0.60.

Braun and Clarke's method (Baratedi et al., 2024) was used to disseminate qualitative data quality, which includes six stages of analysis. In the first stage, review the transcripts repeatedly to familiarize yourself with the data and gain a better understanding. In the second stage, creating initial codes for each interview and comparing them with each other to identify recurring codes.

After coding all relevant data items, the researcher moves from understanding each data item to understanding the meaning and meaningfulness of the entire data set. After that, recursive observations are made about themes related to the entire data set and coded data items. Finally, each theme is given a name related to the data set and the research question.

The convergent parallel mixed method kind of data analysis is employed, which entails simultaneously gathering quantitative and qualitative data, analyzing each one independently, and comparing the outcomes to ascertain whether or not the conclusions are complementary (Creswell, 2019; Sugiyono, 2020). The analysis model used with side-by-side comparison by analysing data separately, whereas quantitative data uses statistical analysis, namely descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics with central tendency, frequency tables, graphs and diagrams (Sugiyono, 2018). Inferential statistics use the linear regression coefficient test, Correlation and Determination Coefficient Test, Partial Test (t-Test), Simultaneous Test (Ghozali, 2019), while qualitative data will be processed with the Spradley model (Sugiyono, 2022)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Validity and Reliability Test

Based on the results of the measurement of the questionnaire and the comparison of $r \text{ count}$ and $r \text{ table}$, it was found that all question items in the study were valid because $r \text{ count} > r \text{ table}$ (0,1194) according to table 3.

Based on the data, we can deduce that all of the Conflict Transformation variable (X_1) are valid because $r \text{ count} > r \text{ table}$, where the highest validity value is in the 15th item with 0.776 and the 10th item with 0.762. While the lowest validity value is in the 8th item with 0.509. Furthermore, New Autonomous regions variable (X_2) is valid because $r \text{ count} > r \text{ table}$, where the highest validity value is in the 2nd item with 0.825 while the lowest validity value is in the 15th item with 0.401. Furthermore, the Welfare of Indigenous variable (Y) is valid because $r \text{ count} > r \text{ table}$, where the highest validity value is in the 12th item with 0.916 while the lowest validity value is in the 4th item with 0.790. Based on these data, all items

really measure what is measured and the data collected from the research instrument is relevant and in accordance with the research objectives.

Table 3. Validity Test

Variabel	Item	R count	Caption	Variabel	Item	R count	Caption	Variabel	Item	R count	Caption
Conflict Transformation	X1.1	0,591	Valid	New Autonomous	X2.1	0,792	Valid	Welfare Of Indigenous	Y1.1	0,880	Valid
	X1.2	0,654	Valid		X2.2	0,825	Valid		Y1.2	0,827	Valid
	X1.3	0,591	Valid		X2.3	0,768	Valid		Y1.3	0,857	Valid
	X1.4	0,532	Valid		X2.4	0,803	Valid		Y1.4	0,790	Valid
	X1.5	0,636	Valid		X2.5	0,812	Valid		Y1.5	0,841	Valid
	X1.6	0,716	Valid		X2.6	0,773	Valid		Y1.6	0,795	Valid
	X1.7	0,658	Valid		X2.7	0,782	Valid		Y1.7	0,859	Valid
	X1.8	0,509	Valid		X2.8	0,624	Valid		Y1.8	0,818	Valid
	X1.9	0,638	Valid		X2.9	0,700	Valid		Y1.9	0,846	Valid
	X1.10	0,762	Valid		X2.10	0,626	Valid		Y1.10	0,879	Valid
	X1.11	0,570	Valid		X2.11	0,678	Valid		Y1.11	0,891	Valid
	X1.12	0,623	Valid		X2.12	0,717	Valid		Y1.12	0,916	Valid
	X1.13	0,688	Valid		X2.13	0,679	Valid		Y1.13	0,883	Valid
	X1.14	0,685	Valid		X2.14	0,699	Valid		Y1.14	0,799	Valid
	X1.15	0,776	Valid		X2.15	0,401	Valid		Y1.15	0,804	Valid

Reliability testing serves to ensure the consistency and stability of the measurement results of research instruments. According to the table below, the Cronbach Alpha value was greater than 0.600, indicating that the variables' reliability had been reached:

Table 4. Reliability Test

No	Variable	Cronbach Alpha Value	Standard	Caption
1	X1	0,895	0.600	Reliable
2	X2	0,930	0.600	Reliable
3	Y	0,917	0.600	Reliable

Source: SPSS 28, Data Processing Results, 2024

According to the table above, all research variables have a Cronbach's Alpha value > 0.600, with the New Autonomous region (X₂) showing the highest Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.930, followed by the Welfare of Indigenous variable (Y) with a value of 0.917 and the Conflict Transformation variable with a value of 0.895.

B. Research Respondent

The respondents of the research were indigenous Papuans who were randomly selected using multiple sampling techniques with regional distribution and population distribution. The gender in this study was almost balanced with a percentage of 50.7% male and 49.3%. Meanwhile, based on the respondents' religion, the majority are Protestant Christians at 82.2 % and the dominant ethnic group is Moi at 21.9% according to table 5.

Table 5. Respondents Based on Religion and Ethnicity

Religions	Frequency	Percent
Islam	21	7.8
Kristen Protestan	222	82.2
Katolik	27	10
Total	270	100
Ethnic	Frequency	Percent
Moi	59	21.9
Meybrat	29	10.7
Sebyar	5	1.9
Biak	34	12.6
Serui	24	8.9
Imeko	2	0.7
Raja Ampat	18	6.7
Teminabuan	3	1.1
Ayamara	24	8.9
Bintuni	4	1.5
Wamena	6	2.2
Kokoda	10	3.7
Sumuri	2	0.7
Fak-fak	2	0.7
Abun	14	5.2
Tehit	11	4.1
Wamesa	3	1.1
Alifuru	5	1.9
Betew	5	1.9
Maya	10	3.7
Total	270	100

Source: Research Analysis, 2024

C. Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistical analysis is intended to simplify the complexity of data and make it more easily comprehended (Bungin, 2018). In this study, descriptive statistical analysis will be used to summarize data using frequency and percentage tabulations, as well as the averages of each item and the research variables. Each item question in the questionnaire was scored using a score based on the model Likert scale of five points, which were (1) Strongly Agree, (2) Agree, (3) Tentatively, (4) Disagree, and (5) Strongly Disagree.

1. Conflict Transformation Variable Data

The results of the descriptive analysis of respondents' answers to each indicator of the Conflict Transformation variable (X₁) are presented in a table that provides a comprehensive overview of respondents' perceptions regarding Conflict Transformation according to the following table.

Table 6. Results of Conflict Transformation Variable Analysis

Item	Answer Score					Mean	Mean Variabel
	1 %	2 %	3 %	4 %	5 %		
X1.1	32.2	36.3	13	18.5	0	3.82	3,78
X1.2	27.4	35.9	18.1	18.5	0	3.72	
X1.3	43	38.9	11.1	7	0	4.18	
X1.4	29.3	48.5	14.4	7.8	0	3.99	
X1.5	41.9	26.7	13.3	18.1	0	3.92	
X1.6	35.6	34.8	12.2	17.4	0	3.89	
X1.7	30	38.5	22.2	9.3	0	3.89	
X1.8	19.3	34.4	25.6	20.7	0	3.52	
X1.9	45	34.4	14.9	6	0	4.19	
X1.10	22.6	34.4	20	23	0	3.57	
X1.11	35.2	14.1	16.7	17.8	16.3	3.34	
X1.12	39.6	17	30	13.3	0	3.83	
X1.13	35.2	16.7	37.4	10.7	0	3.76	
X1.14	24.1	23	37.4	15.6	0	3.56	
X1.15	32.2	12.2	38.5	17	0	3.60	

Source: Research Analysis, 2024

According to the table above, the majority of respondents strongly agree with all of the indicators measured. Overall, the average (mean) of the Conflict Transformation variable obtained from 270 respondents is 3.78. This value indicates that Conflict Transformation in the Province of Southwest Papua is considered positive by the respondents.

2. New Autonomy Region Variable Data

The descriptive analysis of respondents' responses to the New Autonomy variable (X2) is shown in the form of frequency distribution, average value (mean), and percentage of respondents' degree of agreement, according to the table below:

Table 7. Results of New Autonomy region Variable Analysis

Item	Answer Score					Mean	Mean Variabel
	1 %	2 %	3 %	4 %	5 %		
X2.1	33.3	17.8	34.1	14.8	0	3.7	3,74
X2.2	30	31.5	26.3	12.2	0	3.79	
X2.3	34.4	11.9	42.6	11.1	0	3.7	
X2.4	28.1	16.7	45.9	9.3	0	3.64	
X2.5	29.6	21.1	33	16.3	0	3.64	
X2.6	31.9	20	30.4	17.8	0	3.66	
X2.7	33.7	15.6	22.2	14.4	14.1	3.4	
X2.8	29.6	41.1	20	9.3	0	3.91	
X2.9	32.6	27	20.7	19.6	0	3.73	
X2.10	28.1	42.2	21.1	8.5	0	3.9	
X2.11	28.9	37.8	21.5	11.9	0	3.84	
X2.12	34.1	39.6	15.9	10.4	0	3.97	
X2.13	29.3	41.1	22.6	7	0	3.93	
X2.14	28.5	15.9	21.9	13	20.7	3.19	
X2.15	40.7	41.1	18.1	0	0	4.23	

Source: Research Analysis, 2024

Table 7 shows that the majority of respondents strongly agree with all of the indicators assessed. Overall, the average (mean) of the New Autonomy region variable across 270 responders

is 3.74. This score indicates that the implementation of New Autonomy region in the Province of Southwest Papua is evaluated highly by respondents, suggesting a good perception of the autonomy policy in this region.

3. Welfare of Indigenous Variable Data

The findings of the descriptive analysis of respondents' answers to the Welfare of Indigenous variable (Y) are reported in the form of frequency distribution, average value (mean), and percentage of respondents' level of agreement, as shown in the table below:

Table 8. Results of Analysis of Welfare of Indigenous Variables

Item	Answer Score					Mean	Mean Variabel
	1 %	2 %	3 %	4 %	5 %		
Y1.1	30.7	14.8	38.9	15.6	0	3.61	3.61
Y1.2	29.6	23	35.9	11.5	0	3.71	
Y1.3	31.1	20	36.3	12.6	0	3.7	
Y1.4	21.1	25.9	40	13	0	3.55	
Y1.5	25.6	21.9	40.4	12.2	0	3.61	
Y1.6	28.1	22.2	36.7	13	0	3.66	
Y1.7	24.1	20.4	41.1	14.4	0	3.54	
Y1.8	29.3	20	36.7	13.1	0	3.64	
Y1.9	35.6	9.3	45.2	10	0	3.7	
Y1.10	32.2	12.6	38.9	16.3	0	3.61	
Y1.11	23.3	22.6	39.3	14.8	0	3.54	
Y1.12	27.8	16.3	40.7	15.2	0	3.57	
Y1.13	25.6	22.2	37.8	14.4	0	3.59	
Y1.14	22.2	21.9	43.3	12.6	0	3.54	
Y1.15	29.3	17	41.9	11.9	0	3.64	

Source: Research Analysis, 2024

According to the table above, the majority of respondents strongly agree with all of the indicators measured. Overall, the average (mean) of the Welfare of Indigenous variable obtained from 270 respondents is 3.61. This value shows that the welfare of the community after the formation of the New Autonomous region in the Province of Southwest Papua is considered quite positive by the respondents, indicating a relatively good view of changes in the welfare of the Indigenous Papuan community.

D. Inferential Statistical Analysis

Inferential statistical analysis is a method used to make conclusions or generalizations about a population based on a sample of collected data (Sugiyono, 2020). This study utilizes multiple linear regression analysis, correlation coefficient, determination coefficient, and partial and simultaneous hypothesis testing.

1. Multiple Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression analysis was used in this study to investigate the effect of Conflict Transformation (X1) and New Autonomous region (X2) on Welfare of Indigenous (Y). Based

on the findings of the analysis performed using the SPSS version 28 program, the following regression analysis results were obtained:

Table 9. Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Coefficients ^a						
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	10.677	3.610		2.958	.003
	Conflict Transformation	.494	.124	.385	3.983	.000
	New Autonomy	.275	.111	.239	2.475	.014

a. Dependent Variable: Welfare of Indigenous

Source: SPSS 28, Data Processing Results, 2024

The table above shows the regression coefficients, t-values, significance, and determination coefficients (R^2) that show how the independent variables (X_1 and X_2) affect the dependent variable (Y). This analysis reveals how Conflict Transformation and New Autonomous region influence changes in Welfare of Indigenous. According to the table above, the outcomes of the multiple linear regression equation are as follows:

$$Y = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + e$$

$$Y = 10,677 + 0,494x_1 + 0,275x_2 + e$$

- Constant value $a = 10.677$, which means that if the value of the Conflict Transformation variable (X_1) and New Autonomy region (X_2) is 0 (constant) then respondent satisfaction will increase by 10.677%.
- The regression coefficient value of the Conflict Transformation variable (X_1) is positive (+) at 0.494, which means that if the Conflict Transformation variable (X_1) increases, the Welfare of Indigenous variable (Y) will also increase by 0.494, and vice versa, if the Conflict Transformation variable (X_1) decreases, the Welfare of Indigenous variable (Y) will also decrease by 0.494.
- The regression coefficient value of the New autonomy region variable (X_2) is positive (+) at 0.275, which means that if the regional autonomy region variable (X_2) increases, the Welfare of Indigenous variable (Y) will also increase by 0.275, and vice versa, if the New Autonomy region variable (X_2) decreases, the community welfare variable (Y) will also decrease by 0.275.

2. Correlation Coefficient Analysis

The Correlation Coefficient Test was used to assess the strength of the link between the Conflict Transformation factors (X_1) and New Autonomy region (X_2) and the Welfare of Indigenous variables (Y). The correlation coefficient reflects

the direction and degree of the association between the variables, as seen in the table below.

Table 10. Correlation Calculation Results

Model Summary ^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.835 ^a	.697	.695	5.21997

a. Predictors: (Constant), New Autonomy, Conflict Transformation

b. Dependent Variable: Welfare of Indigenous

Source: SPSS 28, Data Processing Results, 2024

Based on the table data above, the correlation coefficient value (r) of 0.835 indicates a very strong correlation because it falls within the coefficient interval of 0.800 - 1.00, indicating a very strong relationship between Conflict Transformation (X_1) and New Autonomy region (X_2) in terms of Welfare of Indigenous (Y).

3. Coefficient ff Determination Analysis

The coefficient of determination analysis calculates how much influence the independent factors have on the dependent variables. The R square value is 0.697, or 69.7%, according to the calculation results obtained using the SPSS 28 program in Table 10, which displays the correlation results between Conflict Transformation (X_1) and New Autonomy region (X_2) on Welfare of Indigenous (Y). This suggests that the variables Conflict Transformation (X_1) and New Autonomy region (X_2) combined account for 69.7% of Welfare of Indigenous (Y). In other words, 69.7% of the variation in Welfare of Indigenous can be described by the variables Conflict Transformation and New Autonomy region, while the rest, or 30.3%, is impacted by other factors not included in this research model.

4. T-Test (Partial)

The purpose of the partial t-test is to assess how much influence one independent variable has on the dependent variable. In this study, hypothesis testing uses a significance level (α) of 0.05 and degrees of freedom (df) of $270 - 3 = 263$, resulting in a t-table value of 1.960. The results obtained are as follows:

a. The Influence of Conflict Transformation (X_1) on Welfare of Indigenous (Y)

Based on the t-test findings in Table 9, the calculated t value is 3.983, while the t table is 1.960. The estimated t (3.983) is greater than the t-table (1.960), indicating that the Conflict Transformation variable (X_1) influences the dependent variable, Welfare of Indigenous (Y). The Conflict Transformation variable (X_1) has a significance value (α) of 0.00, which is less than the threshold of 0.05. This demonstrates that the Conflict transformation variable (X_1) has a

considerable impact on Welfare of Indigenous (Y). Thus, it can be argued that the hypothesis is supported, or H_0 is rejected, implying that there is an influence and relevance of conflict transformation on the welfare of indigenous.

b. The Influence of New Autonomy region (X_2) on Welfare of Indigenous (Y)

Based on the t-test findings in Table 8, the calculated t value is 2.475, while the t table is 1.960. The estimated t (2.475) is greater than the t table (1.960), indicating that the New Autonomy region variable (X_2) influences the dependent variable, Welfare of Indigenous (Y). At a significance level of 0.014, which is less than 0.05, this suggests that the New Autonomy region variable (X_2) has a significant impact on Welfare of Indigenous. Thus, it may be argued that the hypothesis is accepted, or H_0 is rejected, implying that the New Autonomy region variable has an effect and is substantial on the welfare of indigenous.

5. F Test (Simultaneous)

The F test is used to assess the simultaneous influence of two independent variables, Conflict Transformation (X_1) and New Autonomy region (X_2), on the dependent variable, Welfare of Indigenous (Y). The F test is used to assess whether the two independent variables have a significant effect on the dependent variable. This is shown in the following table.

Table 11. Simultaneous Test Calculation Results

ANOVA ^a						
	Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	16745.819	2	8372.909	76.821	.000
	Residual	29100.922	267	108.992		
	Total	45846.741	269			

a. Dependent Variable: Community Welfare

b. Predictors: (Constant), New Autonomy, Welfare of Indigenous

Source: SPSS 28, Data Processing Results, 2024

The table above shows that the independent variables have a substantial effect on the dependent variable. This is shown by the value of f count > f table ($76.821 > 3.04$), with a significance level of $0.000 < 0.05$. This shows that Conflict Transformation (X_1) and New Autonomy region (X_2) have a positive and substantial effect on Welfare of Indigenous (Y). Thus, it may be concluded that either the second hypothesis is accepted or the first hypothesis is rejected, implying that the variables Conflict Transformation (X_1) and New Autonomy region (X_2) have a simultaneous influence on Welfare of Indigenous (Y).

E. Discussion

1. Conflict transformation and its relationship to social life and local wisdom of the community

Conflict transformation is a complex phenomenon, involving various political, social, economic, and cultural aspects. The transformed conflict aims to direct it towards development. Parlevliet (Septian, 2022), explains that conflict transformation emphasizes human rights in helping to create a fair distribution of power, resources, and opportunities in the process of managing conflict constructively and effectively. Conflict transformation is a change in the dynamics of conflict, both in terms of intensity, actors involved, and how it is resolved. Conflicts that were initially destructive can change to be more positive through dialogue, mediation, or other forms of resolution.

One way to transform the conflict in Southwest Papua with fair and equitable policies, in the context of Tanah Papua, is to give top priority to the Indigenous Papuan who are on the poverty line of 18.13 per cent in March 2024 (BPS Papua Barat, 2024). This is certainly what is being attempted at this time, where after becoming a new autonomous region, the government is trying to implement the development based on justice, as explained by informant AN (41 years old) in an interview on August 29, 2024, who said "Development is focused on improving community welfare through five priority programs initiated by the Provincial Government. *Prodikter* Program is Support for Doctors and Specialist Doctors Education aims to overcome the shortage of specialist doctors in Southwest Papua. *Bis Games* Program is Golden Generation Scholarship provides scholarships to native Papuan students. *Berdaya Ekomas* is Program focuses on economic empowerment to reduce poverty. *Jambu Hidup* is Guarantee for the First Thousand Days of Life aims to reduce stunting rates, and *Paitua* is a social safety net for poor elderly people".

Based on this, these 5 programs will create conduciveness if they are implemented in favor of the community. In social life, this conflict transformation strategy has an important role in building harmony. This process can reduce tensions between groups, strengthen mutual trust, and encourage cooperation between various community groups. However, if the conflict is not managed properly, the impact can worsen social relations, deepen polarization, and weaken bonds and trust between communities. As in Afrizal Tjoetra's research, it was found that if conflict transformation is not optimal, it will cause injustice in society and increase conflict (Tjoetra & Suadi, 2022).

Furthermore, in the research of Rebecca Froese et al., who found that conflict transformation emphasizes that the causes and effects of social injustice are related to each other. Factors such as social inequality, various types of conflict, and the need for a transformative justice approach are some of those that encourage a broader discourse on conflict and injustice (Froese et al., 2022). With this policy, it is hoped that the conflict that has been a strong narrative in society will change with a more humanistic development approach by the government. The government is an important actor in changing conflict into peace with sustainable development in Southwest Papua.

Effective conflict transformation requires active participation from the community, government, and all related parties. Although the collaboration that is formed must see the escalation of the conflict that occurs. The obstruction of collaboration is certainly caused by factors that have been the narrative that forms the conflict, especially the very sharp differences in interests (Kammerer et al., 2021).

Therefore, this collaboration is essential to formulate inclusive solutions, where all voices are heard and the needs of each group are considered. In addition, the resulting solutions must be sustainable, ensuring that the resolutions reached are not only effective in the short term, but can also prevent future conflicts. This was explained by YS (56 years old) in an interview on August 20 2024, who said "Every program implemented must involve community participation and create a strong synergy between the government and the community. Given the frequent conflicts in Papua, good communication between the two is very important. The role of Indigenous community institutions is also no less important as partners for collaboration in development, which has been going on so far. Therefore, every development effort undertaken aims to prevent conflict and avoid clashes, with the main focus on indigenous Papuans, while still paying attention to the contribution of immigrant communities in the development process".

So that the transformation of this conflict focuses on a collaborative strategy in development and still pays attention to the local wisdom of the community. Traditionally, indigenous Papuans organize their lives based on a social system based on local wisdom that is passed down from generation to generation. Values such as community solidarity, deliberation, and respect for nature are a solid foundation for their social life. In the study, Abdillah et al. found that cross-sector collaboration from upstream to downstream will maintain effective cooperation in every program that is run. With a holistic, inclusive, and adaptive approach, cross-sector collaboration will

be effective even though there are many challenges faced (Abdillah et al., 2024).

The emergence of conflict—whether triggered by political, economic, or social interests—often disrupts social stability and damages existing harmony. This can be seen in the political dynamics that occurred before and after becoming a new province. Lukman Rais' research found that the formation of the New Autonomous Region triggered political conflict due to changes in regional governance, differences in ideological views, and competition between party elites. This conflict hampers government decision-making and increases the potential for identity conflict (Rais, Ramli, et al., 2023). This is the same as the opinion of AR (39 years old) in an interview on August 22, 2024 who said "Collaboration is important, and seeing the dynamic conditions, that occur I think that conflict transformation must be in line with the local wisdom of the Papuan who are very solitary. Conflicts in general have become very subtle now, there is a contribution from the synergy of Indigenous community institutions here to reduce conflict and divert it to development. So far, conflict has occurred because the Indigenous Papuan only watched, not involved in decision making. Currently, the Indigenous Papuan have to change their patterns; even though there are customary mechanisms that are very crucial for me, there must also be external parties who must bridge the interests of Indigenous people and common interests".

So over time, the way indigenous peoples manage and resolve conflicts has changed. Internal conflicts between groups are usually resolved through customary mechanisms that prioritize consensus and peace. So that the transformation of this conflict, from a local scale to a broader and more complex conflict, brings new challenges in maintaining social relations and harmony in society. Basically, many conflicts are not resolved because there are still many problems of social inequality (Suryo et al., 2023). The division between immigrants and indigenous Papuans is still the root of the problem, so it is important to have a strategy for changing the way conflict management in society is managed.

However, when conflicts involve external actors such as governments, indigenous peoples tend to lose control in the resolution process. Throughout the world, indigenous peoples have developed various ways to handle and resolve conflicts. These techniques are often based on their cultural practices and community structures. As in the research of Nikodemus Niko et al. who found a more inclusive and equitable approach by prioritizing local wisdom and emphasizing the need for policies that respect and uphold the rights of indigenous peoples to contribute to conflict resolution in society (Niko et al., 2024).

Through various socio-cultural and environmental changes, urbanization and modernity often have negative impacts on indigenous communities. The pressures and changes caused by urban development often lead to the erosion of traditional practices, loss of ancestral lands, social dislocation, and problems with agency and identity (Swiderska et al., 2022). In the West Papuan community, this impact occurred after the formation of a new autonomous region with the increasing marginalization of the community after the confiscation of customary land on the grounds of development, identity conflicts and a crisis of trust in the government because development did not side with the customary community. In Elvira Rumkabu's research, she found that development in Papua shows the power of the government, companies, and the military, while Indigenous people are not involved in determining the direction of development. The government does it according to its interests, without giving Indigenous people the opportunity to choose the development model they need. Racial views on Papua's backwardness also sideline Indigenous people from the development process (Rumkabu, 2022).

Nevertheless, local wisdom still plays an important role in maintaining social cohesion amidst the changes that occur. Customary values such as mutual cooperation and *sasi* are still applied as mechanisms for social regulation and environmental preservation. Customary leaders also act as mediators in resolving conflicts, maintaining social order and maintaining customary order. However, this local wisdom must be recognized and appreciated by external parties, especially in government policies and the implementation of development projects. Otherwise, it will create social tension and threaten the sustainability of Indigenous communities. Respect for local wisdom and protection of Indigenous people's rights are important steps to reduce conflict and strengthen social harmony in Southwest Papua. Thus, the transformation of conflict and its impact on the social life and local wisdom of Indigenous Papuans in Southwest Papua becomes very important in providing deeper insight into the need for integration of local wisdom in the sustainable development process.

2. The Influence of Conflict Transformation on Welfare of Indigenous

Conflict transformation plays a significant role in increasing community welfare, especially in conflict-prone places on Papuan land. This transformation process aims to transform destructive conflicts into opportunities to build peace and strengthen social relationships. In

addition to stopping violence, conflict transformation also focuses on creating social, economic, and political justice, so that communities that have previously been less involved can more easily access resources and public services.

Based on the t-test results, the computed t value (3.983) was greater than the t-table (1.960), indicating that the Conflict Transformation variable had a partial influence on the Welfare of Indigenous variable. The Conflict Transformation variable has a substantial impact on Indigenous welfare (p-value < 0.05). So, based on this, hypothesis one is accepted, and the null hypothesis is rejected, which is that there is a positive and substantial relationship between the Conflict Transformation variable and the Community Welfare of Indigenous.

This shows that if there is a comprehensive conflict transformation, it will increase community welfare. This is in line with Muliono's research which found that the paradigm of empowerment and public aspirations at the local level and strengthening community capacity through the democratization process will make conflict transformation towards increasing community welfare (Muliono et al., 2023). Although there is a contradiction in the research of Muhammad Ridha Iswardhana et al., it was found that regional autonomy has not significantly reduced poverty (Iswardhana & Attamimi, 2023). With a decrease of 2 per cent and a target of 0 per cent, efforts to create community welfare have not yet been achieved (Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Papua Barat, 2024).

So that this research can be a contribution to inclusive policies for provincial and city governments or districts in strategies to improve the welfare of indigenous Papuans to take a more humanistic approach, focusing on community empowerment based on local wisdom. To improve the welfare of indigenous people effectively, it is important for the government to implement inclusive policies that consider the needs, rights, cultural values, and local wisdom of the community (Widianingsih et al., 2024). Conflict transformation will have great potential to improve the welfare of Indigenous Papuans by creating a more peaceful and inclusive environment. However, this success depends on the willingness of all parties to participate in constructive dialogue and address the roots of the long-standing conflict. An approach that focuses on Indigenous people's rights and humanitarian values is also very important to achieve the goal of creating community welfare.

3. The Influence of New Autonomy Region on Welfare of Indigenous

New regional autonomy has a significant impact on community welfare, especially by strengthening local governments to be more independent in managing resources and making policies that are in accordance with the needs of their regions. With autonomy, local governments have greater authority in regulating economic development, public services, and budget allocations that can be more targeted to improve people's standard of living. In addition, regional autonomy allows for more active community involvement in the decision-making process, so that the resulting policies are more in line with local aspirations and conditions. However, the success of regional autonomy in improving community welfare is highly dependent on the capacity of local governments in managing local potential, preventing corruption, and creating transparency and accountability in the management of their resources.

Based on the t-test results, the computed t value (2.475) was greater than the t-table (1.960), indicating that the Regional Autonomy variable has a partial influence on the Welfare of Indigenous (Y). The New Autonomy region variable has a substantial effect on Indigenous welfare (p-value = 0.014, <0.05). So, based on this, hypothesis two is accepted and the null hypothesis is rejected, which is that there is a positive and substantial connection between the regional autonomy variable and the Welfare of Indigenous variable. This demonstrates that the presence of regional autonomy in the province of West Papua has an impact on the current welfare of the community, as evidenced by several performance indicators in the Governor of West Papua's report, which explains the progress made by the new autonomous region in terms of governance, development, and community issues. Overall, West Papua is one of the greatest DOBs since it is on the right course (Pemerintah Provinsi Papua Barat Daya, 2023). This is in accordance with research by Virna Emily Tobing-David et al., which found that the formation of new autonomous regions has a significant impact on community welfare, with the note that it can be achieved if there is strong subsidiarity, independent governance, high community participation, and policies that include meeting basic needs, providing services for vulnerable groups, strengthening the local economy, and implementing innovative ecological practices (Tobing-David et al., 2024).

In general, there has been an improvement in the welfare of the community after the formation of the DOB, which was seen in 2022 by 21.43 per cent (BPS Papua Barat, 2023), while in the period from 2023 to the present it was 18.13 per cent

(Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Papua Barat, 2024). Meanwhile, Alahan Sinaga's research found that the success of regional autonomy in improving community welfare depends on efficiency, transparency, accountability, and active community participation. To ensure the positive impact of regional autonomy, regular monitoring and evaluation are needed. Coordination between the central and regional governments and community involvement in decision-making are the main keys to supporting community welfare (Sinaga & Frinaldi, 2024).

So, it can be stated that regional autonomy has a good and considerable impact on welfare, with the key indicators being enhanced public services, infrastructure development, and community welfare, all of which must be continuously improved to provide the best service to the community. Although there has been some progress since the founding of the New Autonomous Region in Southwest Papua, there are still significant difficulties to improving the welfare of Indigenous Papuans. Problems such as economic disparities, limited access to public services, and the need for recognition of Indigenous people's rights are important issues that must be resolved so that the benefits of regional expansion can be enjoyed equally by all community groups.

4. The influence of conflict transformation and new autonomy region on Welfare of Indigenous

The impact of conflict transformation and new autonomy region on community welfare is enormous. The welfare of Indonesian society has been greatly affected by the formation of new autonomous regions, which have created both opportunities and obstacles. Decentralization of power provides this multifaceted effect, allowing local governments to change policies according to local needs, especially those related to the rights and resources of local residents (Duncan, 2007).

Conflict Transformation creates a more stable environment, allowing communities to participate in decision-making and better access resources. Meanwhile, regional autonomy gives local governments the power to manage resources and formulate policies that suit the needs of the community. With autonomy, local governments can more quickly address local issues, such as economic development and public services. Community involvement in decision-making is also increasing, so that the policies taken are more relevant.

If successful conflict transformation and strong regional autonomy can build a good foundation for improving community welfare. Both help each other create a safe, just, and inclusive environment, which contributes to the

community's overall quality of life. The table shows that the independent variables collectively have a substantial effect on the dependent variable. The value of $f_{count} > f_{table}$ ($76.821 > 3.04$) with a significance level of $0.000 < 0.05$ demonstrates that Conflict Transformation and new autonomy region have a positive and substantial effect on Indigenous welfare. So, based on this, the third hypothesis is accepted and the null hypothesis is rejected: there is a positive and significant relationship between the variables Conflict Transformation and new autonomy region on the welfare of Indigenous peoples.

So, it can be concluded that conflict transformation and regional autonomy have great potential to improve the welfare of Indigenous Papuans. Conflict transformation can reduce tensions, increase community involvement, and strengthen the local economy. Nes Tabuni et al. discovered that the extension of the New Autonomous Region in Papua was not optimal due to inadequate governance, a lack of democracy, and the characteristics of the Papuan indigenous community (Tabuni et al., 2023). With this conflict transformation and new autonomy, it is hoped that the focus will be on improving community welfare by improving governance, improving democracy and changing the perspective of Indigenous Papuans towards development which should be a shared task.

Conflict transformation can drive local economic development through sustainable natural resource management. With reduced conflict, opportunities for investment and infrastructure development increase, supporting the economic activities of Indigenous Papuans, such as agriculture and tourism. Meanwhile, regional autonomy contributes to improving services, empowering communities, and encouraging active participation in regional management. With cooperation between these two elements, community welfare can increase significantly. With regional autonomy, it is hoped that regions can increase community empowerment to achieve prosperity. This empowerment involves active community participation in managing and utilizing the economic potential in the region.

CONCLUSION

Conflict transformation in Southwest Papua began with fair and equitable policies, which prioritize indigenous Papuans and pay attention to local wisdom. Local values and the role of traditional leaders are important elements in maintaining social harmony. Papuans prioritize the values of solidarity, deliberation, and respect for nature, even though the conflicts that often arise have disrupted their social stability. Based on

descriptive statistical analysis, the average values of Conflict Transformation (3.78), New Autonomy Region (3.74), and Welfare of Indigenous (3.61) reflect positive perceptions of the changes that have occurred. The results of inferential statistical tests show that Conflict Transformation and New Autonomy region have a profound impact on the Welfare of Indigenous. Simultaneously, both variables help to improve community wellbeing. Conflict transformation and regional autonomy region have a favorable and significant effect on Welfare of Indigenous, with an f-value of 76.821. This study discovered something new: conflict transformation and new autonomy region have enhanced the wellbeing of indigenous Papuans and continue to do so, which has not been reported in previous studies.

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