
Conflict Handling Model in Border Areas Republic of Indonesia - Papua New Guinea (Case Study in the Skow Border Area–Wutung Muara Tami District, Jayapura City, Papua Province)

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Issue Details

Issue Title: Issue 3

Received: 08 February, 2021

Accepted: 19 March, 2021

Published: 22 May, 2021

Pages: -933-943

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Linguistica Antverpiensia

Abstract

This study aims to analyze problems that are potential sources of conflict and produce a conflict resolution model in the border area of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea in Skow-Wutung, Muara Tami District, Jayapura City. The study was conducted using a qualitative approach. Empirical data were obtained through observation and in-depth interviews. The results showed that the problems and cases of legal violations prominent in the border areas of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea in Skow - Wutung, Muara Tami district were issues of customary rights and boundaries, socio-economic disparities, and cases of lawlessness such as illegal border crossers, drug trafficking. And sharp weapons, as well as the illegal trade in commodity goods. This problem can become a source of conflict between the two groups of people and between the two bordering countries. The analysis of these problems presents a model for handling conflict in border areas, namely: (1) The Compromise Model, namely a model for handling conflict through negotiation and reconciliation, which involves the two bordering countries (Indonesia and PNG). (2) Pluralism (Collaboration) model, which is a model for handling conflicts that occur between community groups, especially those caused by differences in primordial Katan (differences in ethnicity, ethnicity, religion/belief); (3). Conflict-handling models based on sources of conflict, namely conflict handling, aim to create fast conflict resolution through self-regulation and third parties. The conflict handling model can handle and resolve conflicts that occur in the Indonesia-PNG border area.

Keywords: Model, conflict, border areas.

INTRODUCTION

The border area is the outermost area of a country in an imaginary line that separates the two bordering countries, whether on land, sea, or air. The border is generally defined as a demarcation line between two sovereign countries. The handling of border areas between countries is marked by Law Number 3 of 2008 concerning State territory. This law was followed up with the formation of the National Agency for Border Management (BNPP) on January 28, 2010, as an institution for coordinating and implementing government programs.

The development of the border area between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea has received serious attention since the reform era, which the Special Autonomy Law strengthened in Papua. The development and progress of the border area, especially around the border gate in Skow Wutung, Muara Tami District, has progressed quite rapidly but has not been evenly distributed along with Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. Most of the border areas are still isolated and remote, making it difficult for security officers to reach them. This is one of the factors causing the high

number of legal violations due to the many alternative roads that make it easier for specific individuals to cross borders illegally.

In some cases, when group members have powerful feelings about a problem, they may become emotional about it, and substantive conflict will lead to compelling conflict. Affective conflicts caused by diversity can interfere with performance through negative interactions with substantive conflicts. (Pelled, 1996; Horwitz & Horwitz, 2007; Ely & Thomas, 2001).

Problems and cases of legal violations that stand out in the border area of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea in Skow - Wutung are illegal border crossers, drug trafficking (marijuana), circulation of sharp weapons, and illegal trade commodity goods, and places of escape for groups or individuals, which is opposite to the government. Other problems that can trigger conflict are the ownership of dual citizenship by specific individuals, the ownership of customary rights / customary land by Papuan New Guinea citizens within the territory of the Indonesian government, and the use of currency from Papua New Guinea (Kina) as a legal transaction tool in the market. The border is the territory of the Indonesian government. (Pakasi, 2016; Baharuddin, 2017).

Other problems encountered in border areas are socio-economic problems and the low level of welfare of people who live in border areas. Socio-economic disparities with other communities can trigger social conflicts. According to Irwandi & Chotim, (2017) one of the factors causing conflict is the absence of a balance between human relations such as social, economic, and power aspects. Meanwhile, according to Rosana, (2015) conflict, in general, has a background of differences. Difference itself is an inseparable part of the reality of life. Differences can be a potential problem. It becomes potential if it is well understood and managed constructively to enrich the meaning of life. It can become a problem if it then develops into a form of the solution utilizing violence. Conflict can also be positive, that is when conflict can be managed wisely and wisely; here, conflict can dynamize social processes and is constructive for social change in society and does not present violence so that that conflict can be connoted as a source of change.

In connection with the problems and cases of lawlessness in the border areas mentioned above, it is one factor that can be a source of conflict, both between groups of people who live in border areas and conflicts involving the two bordering countries. Minhas & Radford, (2017) explain that large conflict areas are not the only ones that cause overall destruction, but conflicts with smaller areas can also be disruptive if their position is close to the city center. According to Giddens et al., (2009) the factors that cause conflict are related to (1) All society in all aspects creates pressure or conflict; (2) several elements contribute to disintegration or system change; (3) All societies base themselves on coercion of some of their members against some of the other members of society.

Various experts have presented conflict studies from a scientific approach to analyzing social problems. A study with a primary analysis of the data collected and a critical discussion of appropriate theories is essential. Social conflict has a long history in sociological theories and forms a central theme in sociology. (Yang et al., 2013; Furukawa & Ponce, 2009; Delgado & Romero, 2016; Widana et al., 2020).

Potential sources of conflict in the border region of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea in Skow Wutung, Muara Tami district require strict attention and handling. In addition to disrupting bilateral relations between the two bordering countries, it can also disrupt order and security in the border area. Attention and handling of border areas are one of the efforts to maintain security and the sovereignty of the Indonesian state. According to Wirawan, (2013) conflict is a conflict expressed between two or more dependent parties regarding the object of conflict, using patterns of conflict behavior and interactions that produce conflict outputs. This study seeks to create a model for handling conflict in border areas based on the description above. The conflict handling model can be a reference for policymakers to manage and handle conflicts in border areas. Following Wirawan, (2013) opinion, the process of constructive conflict leads to finding a solution regarding the substance of the conflict that satisfies both parties to the conflict. Destructive conflict, a conflict that

results in conflict solutions where there are parties who win, and there are parties who lose.

RESEARCH METHODS

The approach used in this research is a qualitative method that aims to collect and analyze data and interpret the problems under study. The analysis tends to use a phenomenological strategy model to provide subjective meaning to the data collected following reality. Data collection was carried out through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation study. The informants in the study were local government officials (village heads), security officers in the border areas, community leaders, and youth leaders. Informants are selected according to their understanding of the subject matter under study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Potential sources of conflict in the Frontier Region

The two bordering countries' border area development policy has led to changes in the face of the border in Indonesia and Papua New Guinea in Skow Wutung, Muara Tami District, Jayapura City. The development and progress of the border area, on the one hand, affects increasing activities around the border area but also has a negative impact with the emergence of several problems that have the potential to become a source of conflict. Based on the results of data collection, problems that are potential sources of conflict in border areas are Level of Welfare.

The development of the Border Area of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea has received government attention, especially the construction of service building infrastructures such as immigration offices and security posts around the border gates and access to road infrastructure from Jayapura city to the border gate.

One of the problems that have become a source of conflict in the border area of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea is the low level of community welfare. According to the village head in the border area, the source of livelihood for border communities is farmers or fishers. Production results are still limited because the farming pattern is still sub-system in nature, more oriented to fulfilling basic needs. This impacts the low level of income and the level of people's welfare, so it becomes a driving factor for some people to seek other economic sources in neighboring PNG.

The Governor of Papua Province has conveyed socio-economic problems in the border area (Cepos, 14 September 2015) that various problems faced by villages in border areas, ranging from limited access to transportation, telecommunications, education, health, settlements, and isolation of the area. This is exacerbated by the low quality of human resources, low-income levels, and low business opportunities. Also, the availability of public service facilities and infrastructure at population border crossings, immigration, employment, and minimal welfare was essential.

Observations show that the level of welfare of border communities is low compared to other communities outside the border. This gap can be seen from the socio-economic aspect and its natural environment, which is still isolated and remote. This is one factor that triggers social jealousy and is a potential source of conflict between community groups and the government.

Market Development in Border Areas

On the one hand, the development of the border market has impacted the progress and development of border areas, especially around the border gate area, but on the other hand, it can be a problem that can become a source of conflict. This is because economic business activities are dominated by traders from the city of Jayapur, while economic business activities for border residents are minimal. This can lead to social jealousy and is a potential source of conflict.

According to information from traders at the border market, since the border market in Skow-Wutung has been operationalized, the interest of PNG citizens, especially from the town of Vanimo and Kampung Wutung, to come shopping is

relatively high. Hence, traders use them to sell various necessities, household appliances, and goods electronic goods. They get a sizeable profit from the results of their economic efforts.

According to a statement from one of the border residents, a border market at the border only provides benefits and benefits for foreign traders and citizens of PNG. Indonesian citizens who live around the border do not take advantage of this market because apart from being unable to compete in terms of capital, they also have limitations in running economic businesses—only a tiny part. The economic efforts of border residents are limited to local products such as selling betel/areca nut, pickled fish, and agricultural products.

The observations show that the majority of traders who operate in border markets come from the city of Jayapura. They dominate the economic business units, basic needs, and other necessities such as household appliances and electronic goods. Likewise, the majority of people who come to shop are PNG citizens. Indonesian citizens at the border are more inclined to the Abe market in Jayapura city to sell their products or buy various necessities. The low activity of border communities for economic activities in border markets can lead to social jealousy and potential conflict.

Use of Foreign Currency

The use of foreign currency (Kina) as a means of transaction in the border market is a source of conflict. Before the supervision and control of the Indonesian government, the "kina" currency from PNG was a tool in the principal transactions in the border market, even though its territory was under the authority of the Indonesian government. Therefore, the Indonesian government anticipates taking steps by requiring the use of the rupiah currency as a legal means of payment and providing a money changer unit (currency exchange) from Bank Rakyat Indonesia around the border gate.

Observations show that the currency that is the medium of exchange between traders and buyers is the rupiah currency. However, there is still limited circulation of the quinine currency. Likewise, the rupiah currency can also be found in the territory of the PNG country, namely, stalls and kiosks for PNG citizens near the gates of the border between Indonesia and PNG.

The use of the Kina currency (the national currency of PNG) in the border market has received attention from the public because the market area is under the authority of the Indonesian government. The circulation of foreign currencies can be a source of conflict because the Indonesian government has made it mandatory to use the rupiah currency as the prevailing medium of exchange.

Facilities and Infrastructure Transfortasi

Transportation facilities and infrastructure in the border area can also cause social jealousy from Indonesian citizens, especially those who live in the border area. This is because the development of transportation facilities and infrastructure in this part of the PNG area is far more advanced than Indonesia's.

The PNG government's policy for the construction of infrastructure has been well prepared, supported by the availability of public transportation facilities to serve its citizens to visit border areas, especially to border markets. Meanwhile, the Indonesian government is more focused on building its road infrastructure, without the support of terminal infrastructure and public transportation, so the mobility of Indonesian citizens is low. Transportation facilities used are only motorbike taxis or private vehicles.

According to one of the border residents, transportation facilities are one of the main obstacles for the people around the area (Muara Tami) to do activities in the border area. It was further explained that the transportation costs incurred by coming to the border market were much more significant than those for Jayapura.

The lack of public transport services in border areas is one of the factors of low social mobility, which impacts the condition of the area, which appears to be still remote and underdeveloped, even though the area is included in the government area of Jayapura City. This is the social jealousy of the border communities.

Boundary Crossers and Alternative Roads

Border crossers are among the concerns between the Indonesian government and PNG in the border region, especially illegal border commanders through alternative roads. According to information from the village head, one of the factors causing the high number of border crossers in the border area is the emotional closeness between the two groups of people who live around the border area. Some similarities/similarities such as culture and customs, language, skin color; even some have family ties because they have the same lineage (one clan).

In connection with these conditions, the Government of Indonesia and PNG have taken a joint policy to provide convenience by making Entrance Permit Cards a substitute for passports if they wish to cross with a specific destination. The card is only given to local people who live in the border area and is only valid in specific areas such as Jayapura city for the Indonesian territory and Vanimo City for the PNG region.

According to border security officers, the problem of border crossers occurs because many border crossers are carried out illegally without going through procedures following applicable regulations. Illegal border crossing generally occurs through alternative roads often found along the border, either by sea or by forest. The security guards have difficulty controlling and have problems dealing with illegal border crossers through these alternative roads.

According to a statement from a security officer that crossing illegal borders and alternative roads is one of the problems faced by the two bordering countries. The alternative road, known as the rat road, is one of the access points for elements that do not use official documents to cross borders. On this alternative route, there are also many cases of legal violations such as the smuggling of illegal goods such as drugs and sharp weapons, cases of theft, and the escape of elements that are at odds with the government.

According to an explanation from the Head of the Border Agency, many border crossers also take the sea route because this route is not well controlled. This problem is supported by seaports that are not functioning correctly, making it easier for criminals to pass freely.

Illegal border crossing can also be a political cause in the two bordering countries. Individuals who are opposed to the government can illegally cross into neighboring countries, causing problems for both the country of destination and the country of origin. This problem requires serious attention from the security forces and the government because it is a potential source of conflict between countries.

Customary Land and Customary Rights

The position of the Papua Province, which is directly adjacent to the border of the State of Papua New Guinea (PNG), is one of the serious concerns of the central government and regional governments so far. Apart from guarding territorial boundaries, it is also one of the focuses of attention to maintain the security of border areas. According to information from the local government, one of the government's concerns in the Skow-Wutung border area is ownership of layout (customary land) rights. Ownership of land in the territory of the Indonesian government is the customary right/ownership of citizens of PNG.

According to one informant, the boundaries of the customary ownership area of PNG citizens are bordered by the Tami river. The eastern part of the Tami river, starting from the Tami river bridge to the two countries' border (about 9 KM away), is the customary right of PNG citizens. The area has two powers, namely the use of land is the customary authority of the customary rights of the people of PNG, while from the government side, it is under the authority of the Indonesian government.

It was further explained that the customary land of the PNG orthodox community received international recognition. When the Indonesian government wishes to utilize the land, it must first negotiate with the customary rights holders of the PNG citizens with the approval of the PNG government. The negotiations are

related to the number of compensation costs given by the government to customary rights holders.

Several cases of customary land in several villages around the border areas have caught the government's attention in Indonesia. The municipal government of Jayapura and Ondoafi in the Muara Tami district paid extreme attention to customary rights. This can create a conflict of interest because even though the territory is under the authority of the Indonesian government, the Indonesian government is not necessarily free to use the land.

Citizenship Status

Citizenship status has been identified as a potential source of conflict in border areas. One of the informants explained that some residents live around the border area whose citizenship status is not clear because they have dual citizenship. They pass freely between the two bordering countries because they are registered in two countries or have dual identity cards (Indonesia and PNG).

According to one of the border residents, double identity cards usually receive double assistance from the Indonesian government, and the PNG government was essential. This requires serious attention from the Indonesian government and PNG because it can become a source of conflict.

Model of Conflict Management in the Skow-Wutung Border Area.

The results showed that the potential sources of conflict in the border areas of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea in Skow Wutung, Muara Tami district, were mainly due to law violations, especially criminal cases, and illegal border crossers. Some of the prominent cases include drug trafficking, the circulation of sharp weapons, and illegal trafficking of commodity goods, and illegal border crossers. Another problem that has the potential to become a conflict is the issue of customary rights and boundaries. This can become a source of conflict both between border communities of different nationalities and between the two bordering countries.

Conflict Handling Model In The Skow-Wutung Border Area Muara Tami District, Jayapura City, Papua Province

The types and forms of conflict in the border area depend on the types of cases and their problems so that handling and resolution are required in different ways. The emergence of conflict cannot be separated from the dissatisfaction or disagreement of a group of people with the situation and conditions.

The relationship between political inequality and ethnic conflict has been an understanding of the experts in this regard. The occurrence of political exclusion generated grievances, which triggered ethnic groups to become involved in the conflict. Some forms of political shoplifting that generate grievances, such as small groups, are inherently marginalized in the democratic process, but this marginalization may not be overturned. (Alcorta et al., 2020; Jafarova, 2021).

According to Superman, there is a potential for conflict in every society because every member of the community will have an interest that must be fulfilled, which in its fulfillment must sacrifice the interests of other members of the community. Attempts to fulfill the interests of someone who sacrifices the interests of someone else are a potential conflict if they are carried out without following the rules of the game (which are manifested as law, customary law, custom, or social conventions that apply locally), which are considered fair and conflicting. (Suparlan, 2014; Putrayasa, 2021).

The analysis and mapping of conflicts according to the types of cases and their problems gave birth to several conflict resolution models in the border area of Indonesia - Papua New Guinea, Muara Tami District. According to Miall et al., conflict mapping is a method of presenting a structured analysis of a particular conflict at a specific time. (Santosa, 2017). Furthermore, Irwandi argued that conflict resolution is a condition in which conflicting parties enter into an agreement that can solve the main incompatibility between them, accept each other's existence and stop acts of violence with each other. (Irwandi & Chotim, 2017; Kambarova, 2021).

Based on the results of the analysis, the conflict handling model in the border area of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea in the Muara Tami District, Jayapura City is:

The Compromise Model

The compromise model is how to resolve conflicts by reconciling or compromising between the two bordering countries. The compromise model of conflict handling is carried out through reconciliation and compromise between the two bordering countries (the Indonesian government and PNG). Handling conflicts with a compromise model, in which the conflicting parties negotiate using their respective take-and-give tactics to get some of their goals. The solution achieved is a middle way solution that satisfies some of their desires. This is in line with Anastasia et al., (2020) explanation of the Compromise method for conflict resolution. Compromise, if the disputing parties are both willing to make sacrifices, then a compromise will be achieved.

The source of the conflict is caused by problems involving the two countries, so a unique approach strategy is needed in handling it. The compromise model of conflict-handling strategy is intended to anticipate and deal with problems that can cause a sharper conflict between the two bordering countries.

The approach through the compromise model is in line with the Coexistent Borderland approach put forward by Martinez. (Ardhana et al., 2006; Hoang, 2019). That a border area where cross-border conflicts can be suppressed to a level that can be controlled, although there are still problems whose resolution is related to ownership of natural resources strategy in the border region, Martinez's opinion is following the problems that occurred in the Skow-Wutung border area. Most of the land and natural resources in the border area are customary rights of PNG citizens, but these areas are the territory of the Indonesian government.

The conflict handling model through a compromise approach is intended to anticipate and handle conflicts in the border areas of Indonesia and PNG by:

1. Conducting dialogue and reconciliation between the two bordering countries (Indonesia and PNG), especially cases involving the two countries. The case of customary land ownership of indigenous peoples of PNG citizens within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, ownership of dual citizenship; c. Foreign workers from PNG who operate within the territory of the Indonesian government in the border area.
2. Handling of border areas by a. strengthening personnel/officers of immigration officers and animal and plant quarantine officers, b. I am making the Skow-Wutung border area a safe zone and warding off all threats from outside by strengthening border security officers, d. Management of border areas should be handled in an integrated, integrated, and comprehensive manner between agencies in a master plan following conditions at the borde.
3. Building cooperation between the two bordering countries, especially in handling violations involving individuals from the two bordering countries. Handling conflict with the compromise model is in line with Sumantrias and Rahmat's research results that the communication behavior factor affects anarchist social conflict. The better the communication behavior in the community will reduce anarchist social conflict in the community. (Sumartias & Rahmat, 2013; Ryan, 2020).

4. Collaboration Model

The Collaboration Model is mainly aimed at resolving conflicts between groups of people who have differences based on primordiality and differences in citizenship identities. The purpose of conflict management like this is to find alternative solutions that satisfy the conflicting parties. Conflicting parties approach each other and negotiate either directly or through a third party using creativity and innovation, mutually understanding their position to create solutions that fully meet the wishes of the conflicting parties.

Problems related to social inequality and differences in primordial ties were good. This can cause conflict between community groups, both between bordering groups (Indonesian citizens and PNG citizens), as well as between community groups within the territory of Indonesia who have differences in ethnicity, race, and religion. The

collaboration model, according to Mustamin, is a form of conflict resolution that satisfies both parties. This effort is a problem-solving approach that requires integration from both parties. (Mustamin, 2016). Derr also conveyed (Sakinah, 2015) that collaboration is the most preferred conflict resolution model because it can encourage interpersonal relationships between conflicting parties.

According to Purwanto, conflicts with ethnic dimensions are common in many countries and are usually latent. The weakening of the spirit of integration and the strengthening of ethnic loyalty and solidarity with a political dimension often come to the surface, as a result of this condition often leads a pluralistic nation into mutual hostility. (Poerwanto, 1997).

In terms of ethnic and racial background, the community groups from the two bordering countries have similarities and similarities, some even have the same surname and kinship due to marriage between them, but the potential for conflict remains to be watched out for. The difference in citizenship identity and the gap between them triggers the conflict.

Social facilities are a phenomenon in which dominant behavior in a homogeneous group is reinforced by group uniformity, and interdependence is created. The process of deindividualization is a variety of social polarization that design tensions in group life. Social polarization is the effect of social networks that tend to make their opinions and behavior radical. (Valitova & Besson, 2021). This is in line with Sumantias and Rahmat's research that social identity factors influence anarchist social conflicts. The stronger the community's social identity will reduce the risk of social conflict. (Sumantias & Rahmat, 2013).

Natural resources in the border area are also a potential source of conflict between the two groups of communities who share a border. This is because most of the Skow-Wutung border area is customary rights controlled by PNG citizens, while the government's territory is under the authority of the Indonesian government. According to Hardy and Philips, when a group or organization depends on other groups or organizations in terms of critical resources such as expertise, materials, equipment, information, and others, the dependent organization is disadvantaged. (Murray & B'elanger, 2002). Through a collaborative approach, the conflict handling model is aimed at dealing with border problems, especially to solve the problem of socio-economic disparities in communities in border areas. The steps that need to be taken to overcome this problem are:

1. Increase the national perspective for Indonesians who live around the border area to feel proud to be Indonesians.
2. Spur the economic growth of local communities to improve community welfare.
3. Sustainable infrastructure development such as roads, education, and health facilities in border areas.

The pluralism (collaboration) model is an approach used to build agreement between groups of people who have different nationalities and different primordial ties to accept their differences. The collaborative approach is carried out by creating mutually beneficial mutual interests. This approach follows the interdependent borderland concept put forward by Ardhana et al., (2006) where residents of both groups who have different nationalities are involved in a mutually beneficial economy and at an approximately equal level.

Differences in nationality are one of the potential conflicts in border areas; however, due to the similarity of mutual primordial bonds such as ethnicity, customs, and religion, they can strengthen social bonds together. The similarity of the primordial bonds that they have can be a form of collaboration to solve conflicts. According to Sunyoto (2013), the Collaboration method is a method that seeks to provide benefits to both parties.

Conflict Management Model based on the Source of Conflict

The conflict management model based on the source of conflict is related to criminal cases such as the circulation of illegal goods, drug trafficking, and the circulation of sharp weapons around the border area of Skow Wutung, Muara Tami district. This

model is aimed at creating rapid conflict resolution, either through self-regulation or by involving third parties. Self-regulation is done by creating win and lose or self-regulating to gain security in one party. This model can be done through violence (Violent) by using power and strength to impose the will; or creating nonviolent techniques.

According to the view of Adeel et al., (2019) organizations must creatively create relationships to see relationships with the environment based on mutual trust and respect so that they can encourage reciprocal relationships. In this case, the government takes a policy to create an environment conducive to creating a harmonious relationship.

This conflict handling model follows Sumantris and Rahmat's research results that see the influence of socio-economic factors on anarchic social conflict, the better the socio-economic level of the community will reduce anarchist social conflict. (Sumartias & Rahmat, 2013).

Conflict handling models based on sources of conflict are primarily for enhancing security in border areas. conflict handling model based on the source of conflict is done by:

1. Strengthen the security of the border area to guard illegal border crossers and keep the entry of illegal goods;
2. handling cases of criminality such as drug cases and the circulation of illegal goods;
3. Handling and maintaining alternative roads both by land and by sea as a source of criminal cases such as drug trafficking and sharp weapons.
4. Build complete facilities that can ward off all violations that occur along the border.

Legal issues and violations that can become a source of conflict need serious attention because they relate to various aspects, especially stability and security in border areas. The stability and security of the border areas affect the bilateral relations between the two bordering countries. The conflict resolution based on the source of the conflict in the Skow - Wutung border area is in line with the opinion of Miall et al. that the sources of conflict in contemporary society can be seen in several levels, namely: (1) Global: geographic transition, North-South division; (2) Regional countries: patron patterns, cross-border social demographics; (3) Social: weak society, cultural division, and ethnic imbalance; (4) Economy: weak economy, insufficient natural resources, and relative losses; (4) politics: weak government, partisan government and a regime that does not have legitimacy; (5) Group conflict: mobility of conflicts and dynamics between groups; (6) Elite /Individual: exclusionist group policies, factional interests and greedy leadership. (Santosa, 2017).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and analysis described above, it can be concluded that the conflict handling model in the border area is: (1) The Compromise Model, which is a conflict handling model related to the handling and resolution of potential conflicts between the two bordering countries (Indonesian government). Moreover, PNG); (2) The pluralism model (Collaboration), which is a model of conflict resolution through a process of accommodation with the acceptance of different identities and the creation of common interests; (3) The conflict resolution model is based on the source of conflict, namely the pacification of conflicts related to the source of the problem that triggers the conflict.

Recommendations

1. The Indonesian government and the PNG government need to carry out a dialogue to anticipate and resolve all problems that can create conflict between the two countries.
2. The Indonesian government tightens border areas, especially alternative roads and border areas, to guard the entry and exit of illegal border crossers and the illegal smuggling of commodity goods.

3. Accelerating development in border areas, especially infrastructure and infrastructure and facilities (roads and supporting facilities), and building transportation access to border areas.
4. Socio-economic development of people who live in the border area.
5. The Indonesian government prioritizes the use of the rupiah currency as the primary transaction tool in the border market and limits the circulation of foreign currencies, given that the market location is within the territory of the Indonesian state.

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