

# Analysis of Papua Separatist Group Insurgency and the Indonesian Government's Contra-Insurgency from an International Law Perspective

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## Abstrak

Rebellion or insurgency is one possible threat that interferes with the sovereignty and security of a country; the insurgency is come by the presence of non-state actors against state actors with the use source Power political and military with objective take over state power. The Papuan conflict began from marginal dissatisfaction and poverty, giving rise to a passion for liberation self, with do attacks, rebellions, and killings committed by the now OPM Free Papua Organization labeled as Papuan Terrorist Separatist Group KSTP. Therefore, it is essential to analyze descriptive qualitative To use study Insurgency and cons Insurgency from an international law perspective. According to International Law, The OPM status mentioned as Group Separatist Papuan terrorists (KSTP) are not as organization or Beligerent. Therefore, the government so far labeled the group as an insurgent. Based on Policy in progress conflict Papua terrorists who have differences in application, the Indonesian government has carried out effort Soft Power, Hard Power, and Smart Power strategies. As for the shape can form Cold counter-insurgency and hot counter-insurgency. Every effort settlement conflict insurgency must customize with conditions and form their respective territories.

**Keywords:** Insurjency, Papuan Terrorist Separatist Group, International Law



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## INTRODUCTION

Strong country is a country that has a strong defense. Indonesia means a defense contained in RI Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense Article 1 mentioned that all efforts to maintain state sovereignty, territorial integrity of the Unitary State Republic of Indonesia, and safety all nation from threat as well as disturbance to wholeness nation and state. Insurgency one \_ threat threatening real \_ state integrity (Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defence. Rebellion or insurgency is one possible threat \_ interfere with sovereignty and security a country. In this era, threats don't just come from enemy traditional like any other country but there are also different with government.

Wilkinson called it with term "revolutionary warfare" namely, "...o struggle between a nongovernment group and a government for political and social control of people in a given national territory". With thereby insurgency be marked with presence non-state actors against state actors with use source Power political and military with objective take over state power (Wilkinson, 2001).

Between a number of insurgency that occurred in Indonesia, conflict Papua is one of them conflict longest and yet resolved until recently. The Papuan conflict begins from marginal dissatisfaction and poverty, give rise to passion for liberation self, with do attacks, rebellions and killings committed by the Free Papua Movement ( Free Papua Movement ) or better known with current OPM name labeled as The Papuan Terrorist Separatist Group, KSTP, stood up December 1961 to oppose mastery Republic of Indonesia over Irian Jaya ( now Papua and West Papua) to realize Papuan independence and off from the Unitary State of the Republic of

Indonesia. Central government assessed failed to build welfare in Papua, especially with implementation of Military Operations in overcoming rebellion separatism in Papua which is in fact precisely Lots raises human rights violations. and government confess that there is error in running government so that Not yet fulfilling a sense of justice, not yet achievement welfare, enforcement process law until respect for human rights Papuan people. Giving Autonomy Special aim to complete problems in Papua with involve aspirations Papuan people.

As part from the Unitary State Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) on November 19, 1969 through Papua revolution Union Nations (UN) No. 2504 (XXIV), above base implementation (Determination Opinion of the People) Act as part from the legitimate NKRI according to law international. According to Law No. 12 of 1969 concerning Formation area Autonomy Irian West and Regency Autonomy in the Province Irian West, make Papua as area Autonomy Irian West and Regency Autonomy in the Province Irian West, which is next changed become Autonomy Special Papua Province (Law No. 21 of 2001 concerning Autonomy Special share Province Papua ) with emergence problem political, economic, social and cultural in Papua that have not resolved.

From prefective historical term Free Papua Organization (OPM)-1963, Disruptive Movement Security (GPK) - 1963, Group Criminal Armed Forces (KKB) - 1965 Group Papuan Separatists (KSP), group Separatist Armed Forces (KSB) - 2017, and Group Separatist Papuan Terrorists (KSTP) - 2021 sd now, is movement troublemaker security as well troubling life the people inside nation and state, besides that at the level international active lift issues sensitive related to Papua to the United Nations. In 2004 Congregation \_ United Nations General in London, OPM Leader Benny Wenda urge implementation of the Papuan independence referendum, which was successful get support International, and also to various countries as form fundraising support on effort Papuan independence.

Dissolved settlement OPM problems in Papua often occur attack to residents, houses and facilities general as well as the TNI / POLRI which is not small took lives, recorded \_ until mid 2022 has killed 18 people with 7 assaults (Satrio, 2022) so that can categorized as OPM action as Papuan terrorists. Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning Eradication \_ follow Criminal Terrorism, related OPM actions and classifications that can be categorized as terrorist. No without reason mentioned OPM, the changed KKB being the current KSTP, this mention takes precedence clarity deep effort settlement disputes, as well take off effort curative. KSTP in Papua got be subject law International if obtain position and rights the dispute deep some circumstances certain. So far, help the given to rebel by the state else, then action the considered as illgetimite intervention (intervention the no legal). So that needed effort settlement conflict armed in Papua that was seen from corner view Insurgency Group Separatists and steps Indonesian Government in Contra Insurgency to Protect State Defense Stability.

## RESEARCH METHODS

Method Research used is Study Qualitative with type Studies Descriptive Analytical. With technique observation data collection, documentation which is also supported by relevant references.

## RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Research Results

#### Status in International Law

On a regular basis general Rebel is a movement the against against Government the legal. Rebellion is refusal against authority the legal (<https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id>) Rebellion got arise deep various type among them Defiance Civil (Civil Disobedience), Non-State Unity (Non-State Entites), Groups Subversive (Subversive Groups), Hordes Resident Civil Armed (Armed

Civilian Groups), Groups Resistance Armed (Armed Oposition Groups), Troops Guerillas (Guerillas), Rebels (Rebels). Although own predicate the various, in fact characteristic of Rebellion own similarity among them motivation. This motivation is movement lift weapons to fight government the sovereign or wish replace government the official (Thontowi, 2006). On a regular basis organizational the establishment of KSTP is section of consensus together with some elements in Papua. Group this entity seeks to achieve interests ie reach independence of Government Indonesia. on a regular basis KSTP ideology is motivated by awareness and then form nationalism nation Papua for the sake of achieving purpose the later want achieved. if no anticipated with ok then KSTP can master region Papua which is wider no only limited occupy District / District in Papua. If this thing happened then, can KSTP fulfil elements Belligerent as regulated in International Law (Hague Convention IV 1907, article 1 HR), among others:

1. Led by someone the take responsibility answer against troop underneath. System KSTP organization since 1966 has Commander highest that is Matjias Wanda, with wing main " Headquarters big Victoria " and " Defender Truth " Structure KSTP organization is almost same with structure organization on generally. KSTP status as rebel only own some section like thing structure organization in Military. peak highest deep structure KSTP organization is Commander of the KSTP who where there is representative and commander in each region.
2. Own sign identifier and got seen of far. Confession against Belligerent existence must fulfil sign identifier the usually used. KSTP has been difficult so far identified because no use sign identifier the got seen of far. KSTP attack on TNI-POLRI troops or society civil happened because no there is sign the differentiate between KSTP and society Papua. sign identifier the meant deep HR Convention 1 The Hague is sign identifier like clothes, hats / berets, bookmarks especially on the arm or body, or vest anti bullet.
3. Brought weapons by way open. Humanitarian Law the apply deep war arrange between other order way war as well usage weapons. Terms the set inside \_ The Hague Convention is used to regulate order way war use weapons the where party the war always trying to kill, cripple, captivate his opponent with amount as much as possible. in The Hague convention is not only arrange how tools which can be used and tools where the should not be used. Usage weapons by way open aims to facilitate identification or know difference between KSTP and society civil. Generally weapons the KSTP is used weapons assembled however use bullet manufacturer. Very KSTP rarely bring weapons by way open, generally KSTP do attacks suddenly the done with guerrilla.
4. Do operation according with law and habit war. Operation the KSTP should be done is operation the according with law habit war. people the fight forbidden to do assault, torture, persecution or murder. Settings about protection against rights people the involved war is to guarantee safety people the involved war. when enemy already no powerless again then p what can be done only make it as captive war. pg the arranged deep Convention III Convention Geneva 1949. Treatment against people deep conflict armed is driven by values humanity. Settings about do operation according with law war is to avoid top oppression rights of people the involved conflict, so far KSTP when do operation always attack TNI-POLRI troops in circumstances no alert, suddenly although an area in a state safe. things the no heeded by KSTP is habit operation the no set inside \_ law habit war. even no rarely KSTP too attack society civil the no involved direct deep conflict in Papua.
5. Recognition by other countries. on order practical the seen of rules political International no easy for KSTP to get called as Belligerent. Government Indonesia no ever recognize KSTP as a Belligerent. Besides that to get belligerent status, KSTP must be get confession of country other the where those things are hard to come by because country other will guard attitude

to guard relationship ok with Indonesia as country legal. KSTP is more inclined called as Insurgent because So far, KSTP has not acknowledged as personal International the own rights and obligation as arranged according to law International (Wijata, 2013). So far, only KSTP get support of the countries in the Islands pacific the where KSTP joins with Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) and United Liberatin Movement for West Papua (ULMWP) which is institution self-help to fight for independence Papua.

### **KSTP status according to Indonesian government.**

Confession given by the government Indonesia is confession the declared OPM as Group Separatist Papuan terrorists (KSTP), who did attacks armed, the OPM acknowledged as the KSTP that uses way violence to suppress Government Indonesia, with do assault and murder to apparatus Police and TNI, society Civil as well as destruction infrastructure in Papua. No without reason government mentioning KSTP, this mention aims to give priority clarity and anticipation government deep effort finish problem deep effort enforcement. The KSTP movement isn't it only solely want to mess up security country, however too based on taste no satisfied the grow along time, with create fear and terror in the environment society. some times The OPM commander surrendered self with stated that they are NKRI, however soon replaced with commander in chief others the back do conflict armed.

Mention as KSTP by the Government Indonesia because based on that OPM has not fulfil conditions to be called as Belligerent. Government Indonesia still own rights and obligation as ruler the legal. The mention of KSTP because OPM has not got occupy the territory of the Republic of Indonesia as a whole effective and Not yet own power by way de facto. Function law to establish rights and obligations for entity in accordance with. personality law (legal personality) is very important, personality in law international take into account linkages between possible rights and obligations according to system international and capacity claim. However, various factor must checked with carefully before Can determined whether a entity can own personality international and, if Thus, what are the rights, duties and competencies applies in case certain. Not all entities the will become personal law, even in degrees certain action influential level international.

International law does not have definite criteria for determining When something entity can categorized as as subject law international. This is because consideration historical as well as political much more dominant rather than consideration law in giving confession to something entity. The Indonesian government considers that OPM has not can categorized as as people Rebel (belligerent) who have rights and obligations limited as subject law international. With thus, conditions something can said as subject law international that is own personality law (legal personality) international with abilities and skills certain have \_ put forward by experts law international, so there is a number of factors that do not support OPM to be able to acknowledged as subject law international.

First, OPM has not capable of supporting rights and obligations international because so far not yet get confession international from Government of Indonesia, the acknowledgment in question is confession limited, given to movements liberation national which is one new developments in law international. With this recognition, it is possible for OPM to join the UN or other organizations international certain. However, confession this kind of nature not yet universal and still is get rejection especially by western countries, such as the United States and Britain. They reasoned that The UN Charter does not contain provision about reviewers and because OPM is just something non-state groups.

Second, the amount OPM activists like Theys Eluay, Socrates Sofyan Nyoman, Herman Wanggai, and Benny Wenda as OPM representatives campaigning for Papuan independence in

several international forums as in the Netherlands and European countries others, as well as Australia and the United States Not yet capable categorized as as something international legal action international. Because, OPM activists are only basing struggle politics at three reason. Three That reason is that the Papuan people are refused entry into the whole political imperialism of Indonesia expansionist based on the Proclamation Independence August 17, 1945, by geographical nor ethnologically the people of Papua including Indonesia and the people of Papua refuse Indonesian and conscious paternalism self according to main right \_ on land the water alone. Depart from third that reason then there are two factors that encourage OPM to do this struggle abroad, namely the world does not know the problem from the nation or people of Papua as well exists information unilateral from the Netherlands in the past and from Indonesia.

Third, be party to the establishment something agreement international, so far terms important that OPM can form something agreement international is agreement international the submit to the regime law international and become means to improve Work The same international as well as instruments accommodating jurisdiction the will and consent of the state or subject law international else to achieve objective together. So that the OPM activists in compiling document struggle done with method smuggled to the United Nations agency in New York to inquire about the status of West Papua and ask review The New York Agreement of 15 August 1962. Because the New York Agreement of 15 August 1962 was considered unfair, because it did not involve representatives of the Papuan nation in negotiations as disputed party. So from that until now OPM ca n't negotiating in the agreement international, even relationship with other countries only informal, and can not accept nor send diplomatic representatives.

Fourth, in carrying out propaganda in forums international OPM activists who are abroad have not yet met results positive so that until now for yet become member even follow participate in membership something organization international because Not yet get confession international from the United Nations. However, OPM gains support from island nations pacific, proven with the inclusion of OPM in the Melanesian Spearhead Group ( hereinafter abbreviated as MSG) as well United Liberation Movement for West Papua ( next abbreviated as ULMWP) which is an institution self help firm fight for the independence of the two Provinces, because OPM is not something independent and sovereign entity like country as well Not yet get confession limited, because representative diplomatic from each other's countries send representative to the Capital of another country, negotiating matters of interest together, develop relationship, prevent misunderstanding or avoid happening dispute. These negotiations usually led by one named messenger ambassador big.

With exists support for OPM from island nations Pacific Can interpreted as premature confession Because his confession get ahead completeness elements constitutive of OPM and is a giving tendencies encouragement to the new entity to become an independent state. Fifth, besides said as known organizations in the movement rebellion in struggle their right to independence, OPM can too called with group organization liberation struggling national Papuan independence. Not all organizations liberation national get confession as subject law international. This is due to none criteria objective to determine whether an group is entitled status as organization liberation or the fighting nation right or not. Considerations political public dominant international compared to the rule of law its international. With so OPM ca n't request rights and immunities in the field international because it is a consequence as organization liberation national against sovereign government.

With bear qualification insurgent rebel can said that OPM has not Can status as subject law capable international operate inherent rights and obligations international, filed claim in

Court International, participated in the establishment law international, come on as well as in the organization international and can make something agreement international, caused because OPM is a entity that does not own base law founding and do not have an advisory opinion or based on a Decision or Opinion from International Court of Justice. As well as OPM does not have capacity to act for not having personality law related clarity about accountability in the arena connection international.

## Discussion

### Insurgency Group Separatist Papuan terrorists

Insurgency is one exists war asymmetrical. Phenomenon movement insurgency in principle is struggle group politics community in a territory of the country against government owns something sovereign authority. Insurgency is movement political as results from dissatisfaction and rejection from policies set by a government or state. The insurgency movement also has root complex and varied issues as well as done in a variety of ways shape (Fadillah, 2006).

In its history, movement insurgency at first looked at as movement resistance using strength armed that is with method violence to fight legitimate government. However along development of the times, resistance with strength armed develop become A movement rebellion or insurgencies that have intentions politics to overthrow ruling regime (Sasongko, 2013). Insurgency can looked at as A operating system that processes input to get output. Input from within (endogeny) like recruitment, supply logistics, place residence, information and so forth obtained in various quantities then processed to become a certain output. To get input from area local, done various technique persuasive nor coercive. Sometimes action hard coercion combined with action persuasive and effective. To use get desired impact (Hapsari, 2018). According to David Galula Insurgency is A conflict prolonged events that occur and are carried out to achieve A goals to achieve objective drop existing government. (Galula, 1964).

From the corner view insurgency, by typology objective from group separatist Papuan terrorists are separatist or separation themselves and form their own state. Whereas from structure his organization, the Free Papua Organization is capable adapt their current state enter every line to afford reach goal. From aspect urban cellar they enter settlement citizens and seizing logistics, then in a manner Traditional KTSP is spread in forests and mountains with target the TNI and Police, from their military aspect armed and divided on a number of troops from various party and tribe different. While on the aspect politics, some has look for asylum in foreign countries with do diplomacy politically, both open nor clandestain.

The conflict sparked by the rebellion The Free Papua Organization has sustainable and must soon reviewed of perspective international. National law instead no able finish KSTP issues, however deep settlement conflict armed this need enlightenment of party neutral. world international Keep going monitor and urgent Indonesia to complete this conflict, because of the rumors that circulated no only regarding effort separation self Papua West, however too concerning rights foundation human.

### Counter Insurgency Indonesian government

Definition Counter Insurgency according to David Galula is intended action \_ weaken support public to group rebellion and strengthening support to middle government \_ powerful (Galula, 1964). So that as David Galula says, Counter-Insurgency is an effect from group insurgency rebel (Galula, 1964). This Counter-Insurgency action is not limited to military action, because it is to defeat group rebellion, and won the insurgency war that is contested by the group uprisings and groups government is not territory and power politics. The Counter Insurgency actions carried out by this Counter-Insurgency then is action aimed at defeating or

revenge action taken \_group rebel. Because of the actions taken group rebel at last is action to win support society to gain enough force to knock over middle government powerful.

Counter-Insurgency is a strategy aimed at deterring influence group that rebellion. For in the end obtain support middle government power alone. So that action Counter-Insurgency is not military action to fight over territory, but support from society. With that purpose, because action Counter-Insurgency is unlimited to military action in defeat rebellion, kind action from Counter-Insurgency not only to action and exertion full military force alone. David Gallula share action Counter-Insurgency into two pieces type action that is Cold Counter-Insurgency, and Hot Counter-Insurgency (Galula, 1964). Second this type of strategy own difference in steps strategy for eradication moderate rebellion happened.

If you want truly finish conflict so policies taken Of course must capable at least : 1) identify and define source conflict with right ; 2) deliver alternative solution the best it can be implemented so that can finish source conflict. So far, in part big policies taken by the government Still Far from hope. Pattern, direction and effectiveness policy Still Not yet capable finish source conflict. And, approach coercive-repressive although with different intensity still taking place in the land of Papua until now. During the Old Order the conflict in the land of Papua had dimensions conflict international. President Soekarno at first trying to limit wide conflict over West Papua between Indonesia and the Netherlands alone. However, effort negotiations between Indonesia and the Netherlands that began from Conference Malino on July 15, 1946, Conference Pangkal Pinang on 1-12 October 1946, Negotiations Linggarjati on 11-13 November 1946, the Denpasar Conference on 7-24 December 1946, and the climax was at the Table Round in The Hague Netherlands on 23 August to November 2, 1949 produce failure in order brought West Papua to be part of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.<sup>24</sup> However, Leadership President Soekarno succeeded limit intensity and openness conflict in society with issued the people's enhancing tri commando people's support for business take over West Papua.

During the New Order era policies carried out is quasi- repressive, President Suharto didn't just succeed limit area conflict with identify only OPM as against politics, but it also works limit intensity and openness conflict in societ. With use approach -military security, the New Order regime used ABRI to crush it movement OPM separatism that began in 1966 to 1998. During period time these, the New Order regime has carry out military operations as many as five stages namely Operation Bharatayudha (1966-1968) led by the Regional Military Commander XVII Cendrawasih Brigadier General RR Bintaro, Operation Authority (1968-1969) led by Brigadier General Sarwo Edhi Wibowo, Pamungkas Operation (1969-1973) led by Acub Zainal, Koteka Operation and Smile Operation (1977-1978) under leadership Commander M. Jusuf, Operation Crow (1985-1990) below leadership Major General Ali Moertopo, and Operation Eagle (1990-1998) below leadership Maj. Gen. Abinowo.<sup>25</sup> The military's activities are not only aimed at destroying OPM but also to silence the press the New Order regime also succeeded in limiting intensity and openness conflict in the Community which is the community general do not know information related conflict in the land of Papua.

In the New Order era, Papua together with Aceh, being a DOM zone. Policy the New Order government (1967-1998) was also colored by policies transmigration as well as bureaucracy to control governance and development in Papua. field development education the more wide in a manner quantity, at all levels of SD-University. However quality low. The low service medical and weak strengthening people's economy. people become the more marginalized, poor and marginalized. On government now, hope to get decent life, welfare, justice and equality \_ with province others in Indonesia began looks. The Indonesian government has do various policy to continue do repair well-being for Papuan people, among others, through :

1. Infrastructure development in Papua, especially in the regions mountains or isolated areas, so access logging in and out becomes easier, with open access transportation so prices cheaper staple goods, headed facility education, health, and information could be easier reached.
2. Open chance for native people Papua (OAP) to get Education scholarship from Government through track affirmation, as well as the privilege of joining become ASN, with 80% quota policy for OAP while 20% for newcomers.
3. Toll construction operating sea a number of this year brings impact outside normal for growth Papuan economy.
4. Setting fuel one prices in Indonesia.
5. The appointment of Papua as the host for the XX PON became proof commitment The Indonesian government makes Papua as part from the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Indonesian government implemented a number of approach to dealing with this thing, in concept counter insurgency courtesy of David Galula, there are 2 approaches on the counter insurgency, that is Cold counter insurgency and hot counter insurgency. Second draft the can applied in accordance to the needs of each threat. On Papua see dynamics insurgencies that fluctuate and are very massive, then can applied second method, where Cold Counter-Insurgency does not focus to violence. This action is not much involve military troops from group government, and Precisely a lot more involve head government and division another government. Actions in stages \_ Cold Counter-Insurgency is done to weaken Insurgent group with various way. One of them is with fulfil demands group rebellion. Catch the groups that uprising, or also with look for support public with various propaganda activities (Galula, 1964). So can formed in the Soft Power strategy, ie use policy political government can form gift autonomy special for Papua, human resource development through education, carrying out discussion forums and dialogues, approaches enhancement well-being through development economy and infrastructure, facilities infrastructure, as form presence and seriousness government Indonesia to advance Papua;

While the second is Hot Counter-Insurgency by David Galula is a stop strategy action rebellion with do attack at a time look for support from society (Galula, 1964). So because it's already strong group rebellion so This action was not purely military alone but rather also added with various actions political and popular to seek support society so they can defeat troops group rebellion. Hot Counter-Insurgency is carried out by parties government to deal with previous action has done by groups rebellion. When the group rebelliousness has succeed do contact armed with group government, then there is already an area controlled by the group rebellion. Because there is no controlled territory, then group rebellion will not brave do contact armed with troops government. David Galula in delivering explanation in this Hot CounterInsurgency strategy with identifying areas controlled by the rebellion, David Galula share three fruit region type. The first is the territory controlled by the so called country with a white area or white area. This region still fully be in power troops government (Galula, 1964). And yet there is threat from troops rebellion The same once. While the second is the red region light or pink areas. This region is a moderate region happen battle with group rebellion and troops government(Galula, 1964). Troops government Still hold some areas in the red area this young. But troops the rebels also started get place in this pink area.

Then the third area as the red area or red area. This area is a complete area is in hand the power of the groups rebellion (Galula, 1964). This area before exists insurgency action is the area of government to be nest from happening action group rebellion. When it has happen



contact armed and acts of insurgency to be In summer, this area was the first to be controlled by the group rebellion. With he shared all three areas of action Hot Counter-Insurgency is David Galula give directions to do business Hot Counter-Insurgency. Hot Counter-Insurgency Enterprises per region or based on attempt to seize control an area of group rebellion.

As for the strategies that can implemented not only Hard Power is implemented with labelling terrorist for fixed KSTP must held as form klocalisir and state presence in Papua, with approach humane treatment \_ as well as restrictions action individual to Papuan terrorists are a must take sides to interest resident Papua in total; And also use Smart Power settlement conflict Papua with collaborating Softpower and SmartPower as positive propaganda \_ for government with carry out bilateral diplomacy, culture, maritime and sports as effort counter propaganda on related Papuan Terrorist propaganda issues of human rights, democracy and damage Environment effort give knowledge to the international world about all efforts that have been made, use prospering the people of Indonesia, incl papua, which is indirectly used to answer accusation accusations and slander upon the issue of propaganda carried out by Papuan Terrorists.

## CONCLUSION

Insurgency in Papua by way of typology, purpose from The Free Papua Organization is separatist or separation themselves and form their own state. Whereas from structure his organization, the Free Papua Organization is capable adapt their current state enter every line to afford reach goal. From aspect urban cellar they enter settlement citizens and deprive logistics, then in a manner Traditional KTSP is spread in forests and mountains with target the TNI and Police, from their military aspect armed and divided on a number of troops from various party and tribe different. While on the aspect politics, some has look for asylum in foreign countries with do diplomacy politically, both open nor clendestain. According to International Law The OPM status mentioned as Group Separatist Papuan terrorists (KSTP) are not as organization or Beligerent. Therefore, the government so far labeled group the as insurgent. Based on Policy in progress conflict Papuan terrorists who have differences in its application, the Indonesian government has carry out effort Soft Power and Hard Power and Smart Power strategies. As for the shape can form Cold counter insurgency and hot counter insurgency. Where every effort settlement conflict insurgency must customized with condition and form their respective territories. If the treatment is applied in handling conflict has accordingly, then effort counter Insurjensi carried out by the government in maintaining national defense stability done well.

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