

THE POLITICS OF TIME AND DEVELOPMENT IN EASTERN INDONESIA: PAPUA'S STRATEGIC ROLE IN THE NATIONAL CHRONOPOLITICS NARRATIVE

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Abstract

This study examines the role of Chronopolitics in development in Papua, focusing on the influence of time use on development policies and their impact on social and economic justice, as well as Papua's position within Indonesia's national development narrative. In this context, Chronopolitics is understood as a political instrument used to regulate the acceleration or delay of development by specific political and economic interests. Using a quantitative approach with Partial Least Squares (PLS) analysis, this study found that the use of time in Papua's development has a significant impact on social and economic inequality in the region. The results of the analysis show that time politics in Papua has a significant contribution to inequality, where development is often slowed down, hampering economic and social progress. In addition, the issue of development in Eastern Indonesia (X2) has a greater influence on Papua's position in the national narrative (Y), with a high R-square value (0.97), indicating that the variables analyzed can explain most of the changes in Papua's position. This study also demonstrates that development policies that overlook local community participation exacerbate existing inequalities. Chronopolitics, through the selective use of time, influences national perceptions of Papua, which is often marginalized in national policies. These findings underscore the need for a more inclusive and socially responsible approach to achieving equitable development in Papua New Guinea.

Keywords: Chronopolitics, Papuan Development, Social Inequality, Time Politics, Economic Conditions, Papuan Position, National Narrative

INTRODUCTION

Papua, as one of the easternmost regions of Indonesia, holds a strategic position that is both geographically significant and highly relevant to national development. This region faces significantly different challenges compared to other areas in Indonesia, particularly in terms of infrastructure, social, and economic development. Various factors often hinder development in Papua, including geographical, cultural, and political factors. One aspect that greatly influences the development pattern in Papua is time, which in this context can be interpreted as Chronopolitics. This theory examines the use of time in politics and development.

Chronopolitics, as a theory, examines how states or governments use the concept of time as an instrument to control, manipulate, and determine the direction of development policies. Chronopolitics theory can be applied in various contexts, ranging from development policies to natural resource management to regulating social and economic rhythms in multiple regions.

At the international level, examples of the application of Chronopolitics can be found in the development policies implemented by developed countries towards developing countries. For example, donor countries often use time as a tool to accelerate or delay development projects in recipient countries. In some cases, development projects that benefit the donor country can be accelerated, while projects not aligned with their political or economic interests can be delayed or stopped. Developed countries also often manipulate time in loan or development aid policies, where strict

deadlines are given to recipient countries to control the project's progress and ensure that their interests are maintained.(Harun, 2022).

In a national context, the application of Chronopolitics can be observed in development policies across various regions of the country, particularly in large countries with multiple regions exhibiting uneven development levels.(Goodale, 2022). In Indonesia, for example, development policies are implemented using time to accelerate development in specific areas, such as Java. In contrast, development is often slowed down or delayed in other areas, such as Papua New Guinea. This is often based on political considerations, where development projects that are considered strategic for national political or economic interests are given priority. In contrast, areas considered less important or more remote are often neglected.

In a social context, Chronopolitics can also influence how time is used to regulate the rhythm of people's lives.(Esposito & Becker, 2023). For example, in societies undergoing economic or social transition, the state may accelerate or slow down the process of urbanization and industrialization. Large projects such as infrastructure and natural resource development may be accelerated in areas desired by the government. In contrast, in other areas, such development may be restricted to control the flow of resources and power. In some cases, the government may accelerate the development process in areas considered strategic to strengthen its political legitimacy or attract support from certain groups. In contrast, more remote areas or areas with less organized populations may be marginalized in the development process.

The application of Chronopolitics is also seen in political conflicts and wars.(Mills, 2020). States often use time as a tool to prolong or accelerate conflicts to achieve their political goals. In armed conflicts, as seen in the wars in the Middle East or parts of Africa, major powers often use time to prolong the conflict's duration, serving their geopolitical interests. In other places, they may seek to end the conflict as quickly as possible once their interests have been achieved.

Thus, Chronopolitics describes how time is utilized as a political tool to control and direct the development of social, economic, and political policies, taking into account various existing interests (Esposito & Becker, 2023). Governments and states manipulate time to accelerate or slow down change, thereby achieving their objectives, which often results in inequality between regions or groups. In this framework, time is not only viewed as an objective or neutral measure but also as a force that can be leveraged to achieve specific political and economic objectives. This theory is especially relevant in Papua, as the Indonesian government often employs control over time in development policies to serve broader political and economic interests. Time, in this case, can be a tool that slows down or speeds up development, depending on whether the policy benefits certain parties. For example, large development projects, such as infrastructure and natural resource exploitation, are often hampered or accelerated based on the extent to which they are considered vital to the national interest or those in power.

In practice, the use of time in development in Papua reveals significant inequality.(Parera, 2022). The development time in this region is often slower than in other regions of Indonesia. This creates inequality that further exacerbates social and economic inequality in Papua. Local communities, especially indigenous communities, often feel the impact of development policies that are prioritized unilaterally and hastily, without adequate participation from them. On the other hand, if a development project is considered strategic for specific political or economic interests, the government often accelerates the process, sometimes even at the expense of the interests and rights of indigenous communities.(Zein & Septiani, 2023). These decisions often result in

significant changes in the living space of Papuan people, who are forced to adapt to the imposed changes without having the opportunity to be involved in the planning process.

Time in this context ultimately plays a significant role in shaping how development is prioritized in Papua. Accelerated or slowed development based on particular interests affects socio-economic structures and how change can occur in this marginalized region. This imbalance in the use of time creates injustice that further exacerbates the gap between Papua and the rest of Indonesia. Therefore, an understanding of chronopolitics is crucial for comprehending how development policies in Papua are frequently shaped by time, which in turn impacts the people and the region's future.(Piliang, 2003).

In Indonesia, the disparity in development time between the western regions (such as Java and Sumatra) and the eastern regions (including Papua) is striking.(Lestari et al., 2023). The western region of Indonesia, which is more advanced in terms of infrastructure and economy, is often prioritized in terms of development time and resource allocation. Meanwhile, Papua, despite having enormous natural resource potential, has experienced delays in terms of development. This has created a significant development gap, with Papua remaining behind in many aspects, despite often being referred to as a region rich in natural resources that could drive the national economy.

A comparison with neighboring Papua New Guinea, which shares a land border with Papua, also shows how development narratives can differ dramatically. Papua New Guinea has development challenges similar to those in Papua and is not tied to Indonesia's national development policies and narratives. However, the differences in development policies, use of time, and management of natural resources between the two countries demonstrate how Chronopolitics plays a significant role in shaping the region's future. For example, in terms of infrastructure development, Papua New Guinea prioritizes policies that are based on local needs and sustainability. At the same time, Indonesia often introduces development policies that are more oriented towards short-term interests(Sudira et al., 2021).

The concept of Chronopolitics is relevant in Papua and at the national level in Indonesia, where the role of time in development policies has a very significant impact(Suryawan & Timmer, 2022). As the largest archipelagic country in the world, Indonesia exhibits a remarkable social, cultural, and geographical diversity. This diversity is a challenge for the country in planning and implementing fair and equitable development policies. In this context, Chronopolitics, namely the way the country manages time to regulate development, becomes an essential tool. Time, in this case, is used to regulate the varying rates of development in each region, including the outermost regions, such as Papua New Guinea.(Klinke, 2013)(Esposito & Becker, 2023)The use of time in development politics is often unbalanced, with some areas receiving faster and more attention while others, such as Papua, often experience delays in promised development projects.

This is very important because development in Papua is not only related to infrastructure, but also to the fulfillment of the Papuan people's social, economic, and cultural rights. In the framework of Chronopolitics, the speed of development is a significant issue, where the policies taken can determine who benefits faster and who is left behind(Christie & Algar-Faria, 2020). In many cases, faster development policies in the western part of Indonesia, especially in Java, are inversely proportional to the progress felt in Papua, which is still hindered by various factors, including limited infrastructure, difficult accessibility, and policies that are less inclusive of local community needs.

This is where Chronopolitics plays an important role in regulating the dynamics of power and inequality in development. Through development policies that regulate time, the state determines who will benefit from development, such as improved access to education, healthcare, and infrastructure, and who will be disadvantaged or even overlooked. In the context of Papua, the slow pace of realizing development projects often exacerbates existing social and economic inequalities, thereby further perpetuating the injustices experienced by the Papuan people. Therefore, an understanding of Chronopolitics and time management in development is essential to achieving more equitable and just development throughout Indonesia.(Ferzacca, 2010).

Based on this background, this study aims to identify and analyze the relationship between time, politics, and development in Papua, as well as its impact on Indonesia's national narrative. This study will focus on three main issues that need to be answered, namely:

First, how does the state use time as a development tool in Papua? Time is a political instrument used by the state to regulate the pace of development in Papua New Guinea. In this context, the state often introduces development policies focusing on a specific period without considering the local context or the community's needs. This process often hinders progress in Papua, despite the existing natural resources being sufficient to support economic development.

Second, what impact does the Chronopolitics narrative have on the social, economic, and spatial justice in Papua? Chronopolitics affects resource distribution, infrastructure development, and land and space management in Papua New Guinea. Delays in development are often directly related to social and economic inequality, where Papuans are frequently marginalized in development policies that prioritize Western Indonesia. Therefore, it is essential to understand the impact of this time policy on social and economic life in Papua New Guinea.

Third, how is Papua positioned in the national Chronopolitics narrative? Although Papua plays a crucial role in the Indonesian development narrative, the region's position is often overlooked in policies formulated by the central government. This leads to inequality in the management of natural resources and infrastructure, and exacerbates economic inequality between Papua and other regions. This study will examine how Papua is positioned within the national development narrative and the implications this position has for the future of Papua within the Indonesian state framework.

The main objective of this study is to identify and analyze how the state uses time as a tool to influence development in Papua, and its impact on social, economic, and spatial justice in the region. With a focus on Chronopolitics, this study aims to explore the extent to which state-implemented time policies contribute to social and economic inequality in Papua New Guinea. This study will also analyze how Papua is positioned within Indonesia's national development narrative and how this position influences the policies and decisions made by the central government.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employs a quantitative approach to explore and analyze the impact of the Chronopolitics narrative on development in Papua, particularly in the context of a policy that utilizes time as a political tool for development. The quantitative approach was chosen because it enables the collection of structured and measurable data, providing objective and generalizable results. This study employs Smart PLS (Partial Least Squares) to analyze the data and investigate the relationship between existing variables.(Purwanto et al., 2021)Thus, this study aims to describe existing conditions

and identify possible patterns of relationships between time, development, and Papua's position in the national narrative.

The quantitative approach in this study relies on collecting numerical data, which will be analyzed using statistical techniques to identify patterns and relationships between variables. One of the primary characteristics of this approach is that it prioritizes objectivity and measurements that can be statistically tested. In the context of this study, the research design used is an explanatory design, which focuses on testing hypotheses or models of relationships between variables.(Sofya et al., 2024). The primary objective of this design is to elucidate the relationship between the use of time in development in Papua (variable X1), the impact of Chronopolitics on social, economic, and spatial justice (variable X2), and Papua's position within the national Chronopolitics narrative (variable Y).

The data collected in this study is primary data obtained directly from relevant respondents. The respondents selected include individuals from various levels of society in Papua, including Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples, government employees, and academics who are knowledgeable about or involved in development policies in Papua. The data collected includes respondents' perceptions of existing development policies, their impact on social and economic justice, and how the Chronopolitics narrative affects Papua's position in national development.

The measuring instrument used in this study was a questionnaire designed using a 5-point Likert scale. This scale is used to measure the level of agreement or disagreement of respondents with statements related to the variables studied. For example, for variable X1 (Use of Time in Development), statements such as "The Indonesian government uses time as a tool to accelerate development in Papua" can be used to determine the extent to which respondents agree or disagree with the claim. Likewise, for variable X2 (Impact of Chronopolitics), statements such as "Development carried out by the government increases social inequality between Papuan and non-Papuan communities" are used to measure perceptions regarding the social impact of development. Meanwhile, for variable Y (Papua's Position in the National Chronopolitics Narrative), statements such as "Papua is often considered a region that is lagging in national development" will be used to determine the public's views on Papua's position in the context of Indonesian development as a whole.

The population in this study is the entire population involved directly or indirectly in development policies in Papua and Papua New Guinea, including; Papuan society (especially those involved in the social, economic, and development sectors), Government officials involved in the planning and implementation of development policies in Papua, and academics or researchers who have a deep understanding of Chronopolitics and development in Papua.

The research sample consisted of 250 respondents, selected using the stratified random sampling technique. To ensure that the samples taken cover various groups proportionally. Includes: Socio-Economic Status (poor, middle, rich), Education (Primary/Junior High School, High School, College), Geographical Location (City Center, Papua Interior), and Community Group (Indigenous, Non-Indigenous, Government Employees).After dividing the population into relevant strata, we then use proportional stratified sampling to ensure that each existing stratum is represented according to its proportion in the population, as shown in the table below.

Table 1: Distribution of research samples

Strata	Number of Samples (Respondents)	Percentage (%)
Indigenous Peoples	150	60%
Government employees	37	15%
Academic or Researcher	38	15%
Non-Indigenous Peoples	25	10%
Total	250	100%

After the data were collected, the analysis was carried out using SmartPLS, a software for Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) analysis. Smart PLS was chosen because of its ability to handle complex models with many latent variables, especially on data that does not meet strict normality assumptions, such as the quantitative data in this study.(Aker et al., 2017)(Subhaktiyasa, 2024)PLS-SEM enables the simultaneous analysis of measurement and structural models, allowing the direct testing of relationships between variables. The measurement model assesses the validity and reliability of the constructs measured by the indicators in the questionnaire, while the structural model analyzes the relationships between variables.

In this study, the SEM model developed consists of three latent variables: Use of Time in Development (X1), Impact of Chronopolitics (X2), and Papua's Position in the National Chronopolitics Narrative (Y). Through Smart PLS, the analysis was conducted to test two main relationships in the model, namely $X1 \rightarrow X2$ which describes the influence of the use of time in development on social, economic, and spatial impacts, and $X2 \rightarrow Y$ which describes the influence of the impact of Chronopolitics on Papua's position in the national narrative. Smart PLS also allows for measuring various statistical indicators important in model evaluation, such as reliability tests (e.g., Cronbach's Alpha) and construct validity (e.g., Average Variance Extracted (AVE)), path coefficients, R-squared, and the significance of paths between variables. By using this technique, researchers can determine the influence each variable has on other variables and assess whether the relationships in the model have a statistically significant strength. The results of this analysis will provide deeper insight into how development policies in Papua are influenced by the Chronopolitics narrative and its impact on the social and economic welfare of the Papuan people.

The data collection method in this study involved two main techniques: a survey and an interview. The survey was conducted using a questionnaire distributed to respondents who had been systematically selected from various strata of society in Papua and Papua New Guinea. This survey aimed to collect quantitative data on respondents' perceptions of the influence of time use in development in Papua and the impact of development policies on social, economic, and spatial justice. The questionnaire was designed with consideration for the local context and questions relevant to the issues faced by the Papuan people within the national development narrative.

In addition to the survey, in-depth interviews were conducted with several stakeholders in Papua, including community leaders, academics, and government officials, who possess a deeper understanding of development policies and their impacts on local communities. These interviews aimed to gain deeper qualitative insights, which could complement the quantitative data obtained from the survey. Through interviews, researchers gained a deeper understanding of how the Chronopolitics narrative is

perceived by the community and the impact of development policies on their social and economic lives.

Research Results

Analysis of Time Use in Papua Development

Based on the results of data processing obtained using SmartPLS, it can be analyzed how time is used as a political instrument in development in Papua. In this model, X1 represents the variable "Use of Time in Development in Papua," which is measured through indicators such as X11, X12, X13, X14, and X15, all of which have very high loading values, ranging from 0.965 to 0.972. These values indicate that these indicators are powerful in measuring the underlying construct, namely the dynamics of time politics in Papua. The t-statistics for each loading are very high (between 311.111 and 452.989), indicating that these relationships are very statistically significant. Similar to X1, the loadings for X2 (X21 to X25) are also high, ranging from 0.950 to 0.984, indicating a strong relationship between the indicators and the development construct. The t-statistics indicate a high significance level, suggesting that these indicators effectively capture development issues in Eastern Indonesia. The indicators (Y1 to Y5) for the dependent variable of national chronopolitics also have very high loadings, ranging from 0.953 to 0.993, and the t-statistics range from 130.198 to 694.961. This indicates that national chronopolitics is highly influenced by the factors measured by these indicators. Overall, the use of time in development in Papua can be observed in how the government allocates time to accelerate or slow down development, which is directly related to existing development policies and decisions. In addition, this model reveals a significant relationship between X1 and X2, suggesting that the use of time as a political tool in development in Papua affects the impact of Chronopolitics.

Table 2: Results of Outer Loadings Analysis

	Original sample (O)	Sample mean (M)	Standard deviation (STDEV)	T statistics (O/STDEV)	P values
X11 <- X1	0.969	0.969	0.002	452,989	0
X12 <- X1	0.965	0.965	0.003	319,474	0
X13 <- X1	0.971	0.971	0.003	311.111	0
X14 <- X1	0.972	0.972	0.003	372.19	0
X15 <- X1	0.967	0.967	0.003	382,066	0
X21 <- X2	0.95	0.95	0.006	169,813	0
X22 <- X2	0.974	0.974	0.004	263.222	0
X23 <- X2	0.984	0.984	0.002	495,138	0
X24 <- X2	0.984	0.984	0.002	463,477	0
X25 <- X2	0.974	0.974	0.003	385,812	0
Y1 <- Y	0.992	0.992	0.002	459,294	0
Y2 <- Y	0.993	0.993	0.001	694,584	0
Y3 <- Y	0.991	0.991	0.002	434,318	0
Y4 <- Y	0.993	0.993	0.001	694,961	0
Y5 <- Y	0.953	0.953	0.007	130,198	0

Source: Results processed with Smart PLS

Based on the results of the internal consistency test of the latent variables, it can be seen that Cronbach's Alpha value also measures internal consistency and shows a value above 0.984 for all constructs, confirming that the scale used in your model is highly reliable. Composite Reliability (ρ_c): 0.98, which indicates that this construct is very reliable, with a value greater than 0.7. Average Variance Extracted (AVE): 0.938, indicating that this construct explains 73.8% of the variance in its indicators, which is a good value.

Table 3. Average Variance Extracted (AVE)

	Original sample (O)	Sample mean (M)	Standard deviation (STDEV)	T statistics (O/STDEV)	P values
X1	0.938	0.938	0.004	248,082	0
X2	0.948	0.948	0.004	224,138	0
Y	0.969	0.969	0.004	234,887	0

Source: Smart PLS processing results

In the structural model, X1 (use of time in development in Papua) is shown on the left side of the diagram. This construct is measured by five indicators, namely X11, X12, X13, X14, and X15. The loading values listed (0.969, 0.965, 0.971, 0.972, and 0.967) indicate the strength of the relationship between these indicators and construct X1. Values closer to 1 indicate a powerful relationship. X2 (Construct of Development Issues in Eastern Indonesia): Located on the left side of the diagram below X1. Construct X2 is measured by five indicators labeled X21 to X25. The loading values for these indicators range from 0.950 to 0.984, which also indicates a powerful relationship between construct X2 and its indicators and Y (Construct of National Chronopolitics): Located in the middle of the diagram. Construct Y is measured by five indicators labeled Y1 to Y5.

X1 to Y: The relationship between construct X1 (time politics in Papua) and Y (Papua's position in the national Chronopolitics narrative has a value of 0.412, meaning there is a relatively significant positive relationship between these two constructs. The higher the value of X1 (time politics in Papua), the higher the value of Y (national chronopolitics). This value shows that the time politics factor in Papua significantly contributes to shaping the national chronopolitics narrative.

X2 to Y: The relationship between construct X2 (the impact of Chronopolitics on social and economic justice in Papua) and Y (Papua's position in the national Chronopolitics narrative) has a value of 0.580, which is higher than the relationship between X1 and Y. This shows that development issues in Eastern Indonesia have a greater influence on national chronopolitics compared to time politics in Papua. This influence is more substantial, reflecting the important role of development issues in shaping the narrative and dynamics of national politics.

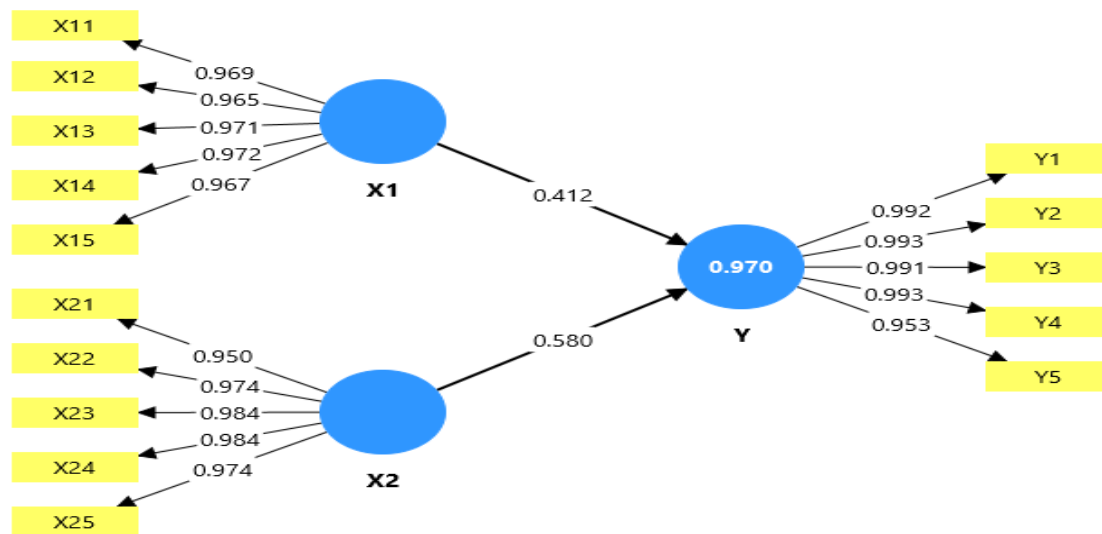


Figure 1. Path Coefficient

The Impact of Chronopolitics on Social and Economic Justice

A more in-depth analysis was conducted to explore the impact of Chronopolitics on social and economic justice in Papua, as measured by variable X2. This variable includes indicators such as X21, X22, X24, and X25, which describe the impact of development policies on social inequality and economic distribution. The outer loading values for these indicators show very significant results: X21 with a value of 0.95, X22 with 0.974, X23 with 0.984, X24 with 0.984, and X25 with 0.974. All of these values indicate that these indicators have good convergent validity and can be relied upon to describe variable X2. As seen in Table 2 above.

Based on the results of the path coefficient analysis between X2 and Y, which yielded a value of 0.580, it can be seen that the impact of Chronopolitics has a significant effect on Papua's position in the national Chronopolitics narrative (variable Y). This strong relationship suggests that development policies related to Chronopolitics, including the utilization of time in development, have a significant impact on social and economic welfare in Papua. Social inequality that results from uneven development policies can impact poverty levels, access to education, and the distribution of wealth between Papuans and other groups. This model also exhibits a very high R-squared value for Y, which is 0.97, indicating that the variables analyzed, including the impact of Chronopolitics (X2), can explain most of the variability in Papua's position in the national narrative. This illustrates that development policies implemented through Chronopolitics significantly influence how Papuans perceive their position within the context of national development.

Based on the results of the internal consistency test of the latent variables, as shown in Table 3 above, it can be seen that the Cronbach's Alpha value is 0.984, indicating that the construct reliability is still acceptable because it exceeds 0.7. Composite Reliability (rho_a): 0.98, which is quite good and shows the internal consistency of this construct. Composite Reliability (rho_c): 0.98, which shows higher reliability and is suitable for use in the analysis. Moreover, the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) is 0.938, indicating that approximately 93.8% of the variance in the indicator can be explained by this construct.

Papua's Position in the National Context

In this analysis, the position of Papua in the national development narrative in Indonesia is examined using the Y variable, which represents the Position of Papua in

the National Chronopolitics Narrative. This variable consists of indicators such as Y1, Y2, Y3, and Y4, with outer loadings for each indicator showing significant results. Y1 has a value of 0.992, Y2 is 0.993, Y3 is 0.991, Y4 is 0.993, and Y5 is 0.953. These indicators demonstrate the extent to which Papua's position in the national development narrative is shaped by the development policies implemented.

The model analysis results show that Papua's position in the national development narrative is greatly influenced by the variable X2, with a path coefficient of 0.580. This indicates that the influence of Chronopolitics, related to how time is utilized in development and its impact on social and economic justice, shapes the national perception of Papua. Papua's position in the national narrative, as measured by indicators such as Y2, Y4, and Y5, reveals that although Papua has excellent potential for national development, its strategic role is often marginalized or overlooked in national policies. This contributes to a more apparent development gap between Papua and other regions in Indonesia.

Based on the results of the internal consistency test of the latent variables, as shown in Table 3 above, the Cronbach's Alpha value is 0.984, indicating excellent internal reliability. Composite Reliability (rho_a): 0.98, indicating that this construct is reliable for measurement. Composite Reliability (rho_c): 0.98, indicating very high construct reliability. Moreover, Average Variance Extracted (AVE): 0.938, indicating that this construct explains 93.8% of the existing indicator variance, which also shows promising results.

The very high R-squared value for the Y variable (0.97) confirms that most of the changes in Papua's position can be explained by the variables in the model, such as the use of time in development (X1) and the impact of Chronopolitics (X2). This demonstrates that the development policies implemented through the Chronopolitics narrative significantly influence how Papua is perceived in the context of national development, providing an overview of the development inequality between Papua and other regions in Indonesia.

Table 4 R-squared

	Original sample (O)	Sample mean (M)	Standard deviation (STDEV)	T statistics (O/STDEV)	P values
Y	0.97	0.97	0.003	304.254	0

Source: Smart PLS processing results

Based on the results of testing the significant contribution of independent variables to dependent variables in the model using the F-squared test, it can be seen in the table below:

Table 5:F-Square Test

	Original sample (O)	Sample mean (M)	Standard deviation (STDEV)	T statistics (O/STDEV)	P values
X1 -> Y	0.307	0.317	0.09	3.407	0.001
X2 -> Y	0.608	0.625	0.14	4.349	0

Source: Smart PLS processing results

Based on the table, it can be explained that:

X1 → X2: The F-square value of 0.307 shows that the influence of the Use of Time in Development (X1) on the Impact of Chronopolitics (X2)

X2 → Y: The F-square value of 0.608 indicates that the Impact of Chronopolitics (X2) on Papua's Position in the National Chronopolitics Narrative (Y) is enormous. This suggests that the impact of Chronopolitics is significant in shaping perceptions of Papua's position within the national development narrative. The high F-square value on X2 → Y indicates that Chronopolitics has a dominant influence in shaping the study results. These results support the hypothesis that the politics of time in Papua and development issues in Eastern Indonesia play a significant role in shaping the national chronopolitics narrative, with development in Eastern Indonesia making a greater contribution to the dependent variable.

Based on the results of the model fit test to evaluate the extent to which the resulting model is acceptable and represents the existing data, the following results were obtained:

Table 6: Fit Model

	Original sample (O)	Sample mean (M)	95%	99%
Saturated model	0.02	0.009	0.012	0.013
Estimated model	0.02	0.009	0.012	0.013

Source: Smart PLS processing results

Based on Table 6, it can be explained that the SRMR (Standardized Root Mean Square Residual) value for this model is 0.02. From this table, we can conclude that the built model perfectly fits the observed data. The SRMR value for the saturated model, at 0.02, is very low, indicating that the model performs very well in replicating the relationship between variables in the data. Likewise, the SRMR for the estimated model, which has a very similar value (0.02), indicates that the estimated model also has a perfect fit to the existing data.

The minimal difference between the saturated and estimated models and the very low SRMR (below 0.08) indicate that the model fits the data well. This suggests that the PLS model, which was built successfully, accurately describes the relationships between the variables in the study.

DISCUSSION

Use of Time in Papua Development

One of the main findings of this study is the use of time as a political tool in development in Papua. The Use of Time in Development (X1) is measured through indicators such as X11, X12, X13, X14, and X15, with the listed loading values (0.969, 0.965, 0.971, 0.972, and 0.967). These values indicate that these indicators can be trusted to measure construct X1 significantly, which suggests that time is used strategically in Papua New Guinea's development policies. In this context, time functions as a political instrument that can speed up or slow down the development process, depending on the needs of the larger national politics or economy.

The analysis results indicate a positive relationship between X1 and X2 (Impact of Chronopolitics), with a path coefficient 0.970. Based on the results of this F-Square test, it can be concluded that both relationships X1 → Y and X2 → Y significantly influence national chronopolitics (Y). However, the relationship between X2 (development issues in Eastern Indonesia) and Y has a greater influence (value 0.608) compared to the relationship between X1 (time politics in Papua) and Y (value 0.307). Both of these relationships are highly statistically significant, with very small p-values (below 0.05), indicating that the influence of X1 and X2 on Y is not coincidental and can be accepted as a significant contribution. Although this relationship can be classified as moderate, this finding shows that development policies implemented in Papua are often influenced by political decisions related to time. For example, large development projects are usually delayed, which not only exacerbates social and economic inequality in Papua but also hinders the region's progress in meeting the basic needs of its people. In addition, inefficient use of time can exacerbate development disparities between Papua and other areas of Indonesia, resulting in significant gaps in access to education, healthcare, and infrastructure.

When time is used selectively in development, the impact can be far greater than simply delaying projects or completing physical development. Unequal or controlled time use by particular political interests creates significant uncertainty among local communities, especially in areas such as Papua. Communities that should be the primary beneficiaries of development policies often feel that the existing development process does not match their needs. When development projects are carried out without considering time factors appropriate to local conditions and demands, feelings of neglect emerge. Communities feel that they are not considered in planning, and that should involve them more directly, even in the most basic matters, such as infrastructure or access to health and education services. When development policies are implemented at an accelerated pace in some areas and slowed down in others without transparent or fair reasons, this exacerbates existing inequalities, making communities feel even more marginalized.

In addition, the uncertainty caused by non-transparent policies regarding time use leads to greater dissatisfaction among Papuans. They often see development projects as far from their daily hopes and needs, and even when the projects are implemented, the community feels excluded from the decision-making process. This exacerbates feelings of injustice, where they feel isolated from the development process that should positively impact their lives. When time is arranged without considering the urgent needs of the local community, the impact extends not only to the physical and material aspects of development, but also to the psychological aspects of the community. Papuans who feel that development does not meet their needs will feel an even greater injustice, as their valuable time is wasted on something irrelevant or of no direct benefit.

Neglecting the time relevant to local conditions also creates greater social tension. Communities that feel ignored in the development planning process tend to think that they have no say in the development of their region. This creates a deeper social gap, where Papuans feel they are always the objects of policy, rather than subjects involved in making decisions that directly impact their lives. Inequity in terms of development time exacerbates this inequality, and over time, feelings of frustration and disappointment grow. In addition, this dissatisfaction is often accompanied by a sense of loss of control over their future, where Papuans feel that the development not only does not meet their needs, but also robs them of their right to determine the future of their region.

In this context, using time as a political instrument in development in Papua is more than just a matter of project administration. It reflects how policies that focus on time, often with political goals, can exacerbate existing social inequalities. Development projects that do not take local time into account can lead to a decline in the quality of life for those most in need, and can change people's perceptions of the state and government, which they perceive as indifferent to their conditions. This further exacerbates feelings of social injustice, increasing tensions between Papuans and the state. As a political tool, the use of time in development should not only be seen in terms of the efficiency or speed of project implementation, but also in the fairness of the distribution of time and the benefits of development for all levels of society.

The Impact of Chronopolitics on Social and Economic Justice in Papua

One of the significant contributions of this study is its examination of how chronopolitics affects social and economic justice in Papua. Variable X2 (Impact of Chronopolitics), measured through indicators X21, X22, X23, X24, and X25, shows that social and economic inequality in Papua is significantly influenced by development policies implemented within the Chronopolitics narrative. The outer loading values for these indicators are pretty significant: X21 with a value of 0.95, X22 with a value of 0.974, X23 with a value of 0.984, X24 with a value of 0.984, and X25 with a value of 0.974, all indicating excellent construct validity.

The influence of Chronopolitics on social and economic justice in Papua is very much felt in the inequality between Papuan society and other regions in Indonesia. With a path coefficient of 0.580 between X2 (the Impact of Chronopolitics) and Y (the Position of Papua in the National Chronopolitics Narrative), these results indicate that the impact of development policies driven by Chronopolitics has a significant influence on national perceptions of Papua. Development decisions that do not consider the involvement and participation of Papuan society often lead to more profound marginalization, increasing existing social and economic inequalities.

The application of Chronopolitics as a framework for development in Papua has resulted in significant inequalities manifested in various forms of social, economic, and political injustice. One of the main impacts of applying Chronopolitics is the low level of participation of indigenous peoples in development planning, which affects their lives. Although Papuans, especially those living in remote areas, are most affected by large development projects, they are often uninvolved in decision-making. This creates a sense of marginalization, where development decisions are made without considering the interests and aspirations of local communities. These decisions are often driven by national political and economic interests that overlook Papua's social and cultural realities. Chronopolitics, which emphasizes time control in development policies, usually overlooks the needs of indigenous peoples who have long demanded greater participation in development planning that directly affects their lives.

Chronopolitics also contributes to the unequal distribution of benefits derived from Papua's natural resources. Local communities are often mere witnesses to the exploitation of their natural resources, such as oil, gas, tin, and timber, by the state and large corporations. Despite Papua's abundant natural wealth, local communities often do not reap significant benefits from this exploitation. Rather than benefiting from their natural resources, indigenous communities usually feel marginalized and powerless because they have no control over how these natural resources are managed. Governments and multinational corporations generally reap the most tremendous benefits, while local communities receive little or nothing. In this regard, Chronopolitics

exacerbates this injustice by slowing or restricting Papuans' access to a share of the benefits from exploiting natural resources in their territory.

This inequality exacerbates the existing poverty problem in Papua New Guinea. Most Papuans live far from prosperous conditions, with high poverty rates compared to other regions in Indonesia. Chronopolitics, which often drives development decisions prioritizing national political and economic interests, has exacerbated this gap. With the influence of development policies controlled by the center, Papuans do not have sufficient access to adequate resources, infrastructure, education, and health services. Access to quality education and proper health services is often limited in many areas of Papua, while the development of infrastructure needed to support the social and economic welfare of local communities is frequently hindered by policies prioritizing other, more developed regions in Indonesia.

In addition, the impact of Chronopolitics can also be seen in the striking inequality in the distribution of wealth derived from the natural resource sector in Papua New Guinea. When the state and large companies exploit Papua's very valuable natural resources, almost all the profits from these resources flow outside the region. Local communities that host these resources often do not directly benefit from the existence of these natural resources. In many cases, they must also face the negative consequences of this exploitation, including environmental damage, destruction of natural habitats, and social changes that disrupt their way of life. Natural resources that have great potential to improve the standard of living of local communities have instead become a tool to exacerbate social and economic injustice. Chronopolitics plays a significant role in creating this situation, where political and economic decisions driven by the national development narrative do not pay attention to the welfare of indigenous people in Papua.

The economic injustice caused by Chronopolitics impacts individual welfare and disrupts social relations between groups in Papua. When most of the wealth and natural resources are controlled by large companies and the central government, indigenous people who feel disadvantaged further exacerbate social tensions in the region. Local communities feel alienated from the development process that should bring them prosperity. Injustice in the distribution of development results also exacerbates tensions between local community groups and outsiders, including companies operating in the region. These social tensions often give rise to prolonged conflicts, further worsening Papua's living conditions.

Chronopolitics, by utilizing time as an instrument in development policies, has systematically exacerbated this injustice. Time in development policies is often used to slow down or speed up the implementation of projects that only benefit certain parties. At the same time, local communities are left waiting without certainty when they will feel the benefits of the development. The time allocated for development planning and implementation often does not consider indigenous communities' rhythm of life, which existed long before these policies were implemented. Indigenous communities are usually forced to adjust to the tempo of development determined by the government and companies, even though this is contrary to their more sustainable way of life and is based on the traditional use of natural resources.

Ultimately, applying Chronopolitics in development in Papua has created significant disparities in social, economic, and inter-group relations. Development policies that do not involve indigenous peoples in the decision-making process, as well as the uneven distribution of benefits from natural resources, have exacerbated the problems of poverty and injustice. The impact of Chronopolitics is much broader than just economic inequality, because it also disrupts social relations and political stability

in Papua. To achieve more inclusive and equitable development in Papua, there needs to be a change in the Chronopolitics paradigm that pays more attention to the rights and active participation of indigenous peoples in every stage of development planning and implementation, and ensures that the benefits of the abundant natural resources in this region can be enjoyed fairly by local communities.

Papua's Position in the National Chronopolitics Narrative

The position of Papua in Indonesia's national development narrative is also an essential topic in this study. The Y variable (Papua's Position in the National Chronopolitics Narrative), which is measured through indicators such as Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4, and Y5, describes how Papua is viewed in Indonesia's national narrative. The outer loading values for these indicators suggest that the narrative about Papua in the context of development often fails to reflect the potential and needs of its people. The values for these indicators are pretty diverse, with Y1 having a value of 0.992, Y2 of 0.993, Y3 of 0.991, Y4 of 0.993, and Y5 of 0.953, indicating variations in how Papua's position is formed in the national narrative.

These findings suggest that Chronopolitics plays a significant role in shaping national perceptions of Papua. Although Papua has enormous natural resources, its position in the national development narrative is often overlooked or viewed as a backward region. This is evident in the low SRMR (Standardized Root Mean Square Residual) of 0.02. The SRMR value for the saturated model of 0.02 is very low, indicating that the model performs very well in replicating the relationships between the variables in your data. Likewise, the SRMR for the estimated model, which has a very similar value (0.02), indicates that the estimated model also has a perfect fit with the existing data. This illustrates that Papua is still considered a "marginalized region" in Indonesia's national development narrative, despite its strategic geopolitical and economic importance to the country.

The analysis results also show that although Papua is often neglected in national development policies, chronopolitics is a powerful tool in shaping this perception. The high path coefficient between X2 (Impact of Chronopolitics) and Y (Position of Papua), at 0.580, indicates that policies based on Chronopolitics significantly influence how Papua is positioned in the national development narrative. The role of Chronopolitics in this case reinforces existing inequalities by using time to slow down or speed up policies that ultimately affect Papua's position in the national context.

The results of this study demonstrate that Chronopolitics plays a significant role in shaping development policies and Papua's position within the Indonesian national narrative. Using time in development policies exacerbates social and economic inequalities, creating more profound uncertainty among Papuans. The impact of development policies influenced by Chronopolitics exacerbates existing inequalities, worsening local communities' social and economic conditions.

Papua's position in Indonesia's national development narrative can be understood as part of a larger process. Chronopolitics plays a significant role in determining how development policies are implemented and how the region is viewed nationally. Chronopolitics, as a concept that emphasizes the influence of time in politics and development, suggests that development decisions are often influenced by local needs and broader political and economic interests held by the central government. Development policies in Papua usually reflect an imbalance, with more attention and resources being focused on the western part of Indonesia, which has more advanced infrastructure and a more stable economy. This creates a significant development gap

between Papua and other regions in Indonesia, despite Papua's enormous potential in terms of natural resources and its strategic national role.

The importance of Chronopolitics in shaping Papua's position is evident in policies that often benefit other regions more than Papua. For example, development projects that take a long time to be realized or are usually delayed ultimately worsen social and economic inequality in Papua. Decisions on development priorities are not always based on the needs and aspirations of the Papuan people, but are more influenced by national political and economic interests, which tend to focus on regions that are already developed or that have closer ties to the center of government (Mutaqin, 2013). Chronopolitics here functions as an instrument that allows the state to control and regulate development based on time determined by political interests, often ignoring the rights and active participation of the Papuan people.

Although Papua has excellent potential in terms of abundant natural resources, cultural richness, and the diversity of its people, development policies in this region are often ignored or viewed as long-term projects that do not immediately impact national development. For example, delays in infrastructure projects or natural resource management in Papua frequently occur due to an imbalance in determining national priorities. Chronopolitics reveals that the Indonesian government often allocates more time and resources to developing more developed regions, while Papua, although strategically important, is frequently marginalized in the national development narrative.

The inability to involve local communities in the development process further exacerbates Papuan dissatisfaction with the policies implemented (Widjojo et al., 2010; Prabowo et al., 2021). Indigenous people in Papua feel that they have no control over the natural resources they inhabit. At the same time, the development policies implemented benefit outsiders, both the central government and large companies that manage natural resources. This demonstrates that Chronopolitics, with its significant time impacts, influences the development process without considering the active participation of local communities, who should be the primary subjects in sustainable development. The involvement of local communities in the development process is significant in ensuring that the development policies implemented are genuinely based on their needs and aspirations and can improve social and economic welfare fairly and evenly.

This study provides a clear picture of how Chronopolitics plays a role in determining Papua's position in Indonesia's national development narrative. The time used by the state in development policies not only functions as a regulatory tool, but also reflects the inequality in the distribution of resources and government attention. Therefore, this study highlights the importance of further evaluation of development policies implemented in Papua. This is not only regarding the effectiveness of development in terms of time and resources, but also related to social and economic justice, which should prioritize the involvement of the Papuan people in every stage of planning and implementation of development policies. For Papua to play a more significant role in national development, a more inclusive and sustainable approach is needed, one that prioritizes both short-term political and economic interests and considers the long-term impact on the welfare of the Papuan people.

Comparison of development between the western region of Indonesia, Papua, and the neighboring country of Papua New Guinea

In the Chronopolitics narrative, there are significant differences in development speed, community participation, and the distribution of benefits from natural resources. Chronopolitics, as a concept related to the use of time in politics and development,

plays a significant role in shaping these differences. In the western region of Indonesia, particularly in Java and Sumatra, development is occurring faster and more focused, with strong infrastructure support, improved accessibility, and more planned policies. As an instrument in development policies in the western region of Indonesia, time tends to accelerate industrialization and urbanization, accompanied by the use of significant natural resources to support national economic growth. Development in this region is strongly influenced by the national development narrative that focuses on accelerating progress and modernization to reduce the development gap between regions in Indonesia.

In Papua, the application of Chronopolitics in development shows a striking difference. Although Papua has abundant natural resources, such as gold mines, natural gas, and timber, time in development policies is often used to slow down or limit Papuan people's access to such development. This not only creates inequality in physical and infrastructure development, but also exacerbates social and economic injustice. In the context of Chronopolitics, the Indonesian government tends to prioritize accelerating development in western Indonesia, while Papua is often neglected in national policies. Development in Papua is heavily influenced by political decisions that usually overlook the needs and aspirations of local communities, resulting in low participation by indigenous peoples in development planning and an unequal distribution of natural resource benefits. In addition, Chronopolitics in Papua shows how time is used to slow down development for specific political purposes. At the same time, existing inequality worsens Papuans' social and economic conditions.

On the other hand, despite facing similar development challenges, neighboring Papua New Guinea adopts a more community-driven approach to development. Papua New Guinea, which is also rich in natural resources, has developed a more inclusive development policy, although it still faces significant challenges in infrastructure and public services. Development in Papua New Guinea pays more attention to the indigenous peoples' social and cultural context. It seeks to address inequality by involving them in managing natural resources. While Chronopolitics in Papua New Guinea is not as strong as in Indonesia, this difference shows that the involvement of local people in the development process can accelerate a more equitable and just distribution of development results. In the context of development in Papua New Guinea, time is viewed as a tool to accelerate or slow down development and as an opportunity to provide space for the participation of indigenous peoples. However, challenges in managing time and resources still exist.

Overall, the comparison of development between Western Indonesia, Papua, and Papua New Guinea in the Chronopolitics narrative shows how using time in development policies significantly impacts the distribution of development outcomes and community participation. In western Indonesia, time is used to accelerate progress, while in Papua, time is often used to slow down development that could directly benefit local communities. In Papua New Guinea, despite challenges, there is a greater effort to involve communities in development and reduce inequality through more inclusive policies. These differences highlight the importance of adapting Chronopolitics to achieve sustainable and equitable development, particularly in areas that have long been marginalized, such as Papua.

CONCLUSION

This study's main findings indicate that the use of time in development politics in Papua significantly impacts social, economic, and spatial justice. The inequality often hampers the development process in Papua, hindering the allocation of time for

implementing policies and development projects. This inequality perpetuates a social and economic condition that worsens the lives of the Papuan people, who often feel marginalized in the national development narrative. The time allocated to development policies affects not only the economic aspect but also the distribution of resources, access to public services, and the social changes resulting from development. These negative impacts are felt most by indigenous peoples, who often have to face changes in their living space due to development projects that are implemented without considering local interests. Therefore, using time in development politics in Papua is not only a planning tool, but also an instrument that strengthens social and economic inequality.

RECOMMENDATIONS

From the results of this study, several policy recommendations can be proposed to address development inequality in Papua. First, the government needs to review the time policy applied in Papua's development by paying attention to social and economic justice for local communities. It is essential to ensure that every development project is designed to consider indigenous peoples' social and cultural context and minimize negative impacts on their living spaces. Second, the active participation of Papuan people in development planning and decision-making must be further enhanced. An inclusive development process will ensure that the voices and needs of the Papuan people are more effectively represented in the policies being implemented. Finally, increased transparency and accountability are necessary in managing time and development resources in Papua, so that all levels of society can experience the benefits of development evenly. Thus, changes in policy regarding the use of time can lead to more equitable and sustainable development in Papua.

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