

## Political Hegemony of the New Order Government in Papua in Poetry in Indonesia (Gramsci's Literature Sociology Study)

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### ABSTRACT

This research examines Indonesian poetry which reflects the socio-political dynamics of Papua during the New Order era, using the lens of literary sociology and Antonio Gramsci's theory of hegemony. Through a hermeneutic approach, the analysis of selected poems shows how literature functions as a tool of resistance to political hegemony, reflecting the struggle for identity and aspirations for social justice in Papua. This research found that poetry is an effective medium for articulating resistance, challenging dominant narratives, and voicing the socio-political injustices faced by the Papuan people. The results of this research provide an important contribution to the understanding of the role of literature in a socio-political context, demonstrating its potential as a tool for socio-political change and inspiring a new understanding of the dynamics of resistance and hegemony.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

In the New Order era, Papua experienced various complex socio-political dynamics, marked by the government's efforts to strengthen political and cultural hegemony in the region. At that time, poetry emerged as one of the most vital means of expression, not only as a form of literary aesthetics but also as a form of resistance to the powers that were trying to suppress the voice and identity of the Papuan people. According to Ali (2017), Antonio Gramsci's concept of hegemony explains how political and ideological domination is exercised not only through physical force but also through control over culture and intellect, showing how literature, especially poetry, can become an important ideological battleground. In the same period, Agusta (2003) stated that power and social theories have special relevance in the Indonesian context, where literature acts as a mirror and critique of existing social and power structures. Poetry, with its ability to codify experience and resistance in implicit and explicit forms, became an effective tool in challenging the dominant narrative constructed by the New Order regime. Furthermore, Anwar (2010) revealed that the social theory of literature helps us understand how literary works not only reflect social conditions but also have the potential to influence and change these conditions, give voice to the marginalized, and challenge hegemony.

Budiardjo (2006) adds that power and authority, in this context, can be seen as the main instruments used by the New Order to maintain its socio-political control, where poetry and literature more broadly became channels for interrogating and negotiating these concepts. In this way, poetry becomes more than just an artistic expression; it becomes an instrument of resistance, a means of articulating identity, and fighting for cultural and political rights. On the other hand, Faruk (2014, 2016) provides an important methodological framework for understanding how poetry can be analyzed not only from its aesthetic perspective but also from its socio-political impact. Through a literary sociology approach, we can deconstruct how poetry is an effective medium in communicating messages of resistance and identity, and how they contribute to broader socio-political discourse.

By considering all these perspectives, it becomes clear that the New Order period in Papua and the role of poetry as a means of expression and resistance is a complex and multifaceted topic. Poetry not only acts as a reflection of the life experiences of the Papuan people under the political hegemony of the New Order but also as an important tool in the struggle to defend their identity and rights. The problem that is the main focus of this research is how poetry literary works reflect and reflect the political hegemony of the New Order in Papua. In an era marked by efforts to strengthen political and cultural control by the government, poetry plays a role not only as a medium for subjective expression but also as a mirror of ongoing power dynamics. Literary works, especially poetry, reveal how political hegemony affects everyday life, expressing dissatisfaction, injustice, and resistance to this domination. According to Simon (2004), Gramsci's political ideas provide an analytical lens for understanding how hegemony is not only enforced through physical force but also ideological and

cultural domination, showing its relevance in the context of literature and resistance in Papua.

This research aims to conduct a critical analysis of Indonesian poetry which reflects the political situation in Papua, using the literary sociology framework of Gramsci's Hegemony. Through this approach, the research aims to explain how these poems are not only works of literature but also social documents that reflect and challenge the political hegemony of the New Order. Ali (2017) stated that Gramsci's thinking about hegemony can help understand how poetry functions as a means of resistance, through symbolic and narrative representations that offer alternatives to the dominant narrative constructed by the regime. The benefit of this research lies in its ability to provide new insights into cultural resistance through literature against political hegemony, especially in Papua. By exploring poetry as a form of expression that has the potential to influence social awareness and attitudes, this research offers a deeper understanding of the power of literature in fighting for social and political change. According to Arsitowati (2017), the struggles in the post-New Order Indonesian literary arena show how literature can become a significant field for fighting for justice and people's rights. Thus, this research not only contributes to the study of literary sociology but also to a broader understanding of the dynamics of power and resistance in the Indonesian socio-political context.

## **THEORETICAL REVIEW**

### **Antonio Gramsci's Theory of Hegemony**

The concept of hegemony developed by Antonio Gramsci offers a critical lens for understanding the dynamics of power and resistance in society. Gramsci introduced the idea that hegemony is not solely enforced through force or coercion, but rather through consensus and acceptance of the dominant ideology by the wider community. This, as explained by Ali (2017), shows that power and domination are more effective when people believe in the validity and truth of the ideology being implemented, showing the important role of organic intellectuals in building and maintaining this hegemony. Organic intellectuals, according to Gramsci, are individuals or groups who not only produce knowledge and ideas but also influence the way society understands their world. Simon (2004) emphasizes that organic intellectuals play an important role in creating and spreading values, norms, and beliefs that support dominant power structures, while also having the potential to criticize and challenge them. In this context, literary works, and especially poetry, can be seen as an expression of organic intellectuals who fight to seize hegemonic space by presenting alternative perspectives and challenging dominant narratives.

Furthermore, hegemony strategies in the state context involve various mechanisms to ensure that this ideological domination is not only accepted but also internalized by society. Fusaro and Xidias (2017) outline how Gramsci's "Prison Notebooks" explores the processes by which the state and its social institutions—such as schools, media, and religious institutions—serve as tools for spreading and maintaining dominant ideologies. This underlines how hegemony is not only related to physical or economic control but also to the production and distribution of knowledge and culture. An understanding of Gramsci's concept of hegemony and the role of organic intellectuals in the context of the state provides a strong theoretical framework for analyzing how poetry becomes an important tool in socio-political dialogue. Poetry as a literary form is unique in conveying social criticism, emotions, and complex ideas through dense and symbolic language. Thus, through analysis of poetry that criticizes or reflects the political situation in Papua during the New Order era, this research aims to reveal how literature acts as a field of resistance to political hegemony, as well as a means of proposing alternative narratives that challenge this ideological domination.

### **Hermeneutics in Literary Sociology**

Hermeneutics plays an important role in providing a deeper understanding of literary texts, especially in analyzing the social and political context that surrounds them. Hermeneutics, as a methodology of interpretation, emphasizes the importance of understanding literary texts not only from the written words but also from the broader context in which the text is produced and received. Gius and Jacke (2017) highlight that hermeneutics can produce interpretive benefits by opening space for dialogue between the reader and the text, allowing for a broader and more critical understanding of the meaning contained in the text.

The application of hermeneutics in literary sociology, especially in analyzing poetry that reflects the political situation in Papua, allows researchers to explore layers of meaning hidden behind words. According to Nursida (2017), hermeneutics in literary studies facilitates an interpretive process that not only focuses on what the author wrote but also on how and why the text communicates a particular message in its social and political context. This includes considering historical experiences, political conditions, and power dynamics that influence both writers and readers.

By integrating a hermeneutic approach in the sociological analysis of literature, this research seeks to explain how poetry became a means of expression and resistance to New Order political hegemony in Papua. Hermeneutics enriches our understanding of how poetry not only reflects socio-political realities but also participates in shaping and challenging those realities. Through hermeneutic interpretation, it can be revealed how these poems articulate the identity, resistance, and aspirations of the Papuan people in facing political pressure and domination, as emphasized by Faruk (2014) in his research methodology on literature.

Therefore, hermeneutics not only functions as a tool for text analysis but also as a means for understanding broader socio-political dynamics. This approach guides research to not only see poetry as a cultural product but also as an active agent in socio-political discourse, opening up opportunities for a broader understanding of how literature and society influence each other in certain historical and political contexts.

### **History of Papua During the New Order**

During the New Order era, Papua experienced a significant socio-political transformation, marked by the government's efforts to integrate the region into the framework of the Indonesian state through a series of development programs and political policies. This integration often intersects with tension and conflict because the development strategies implemented often ignore the rights and aspirations of local communities, triggering a wave of resistance and dissatisfaction among the Papuan people (Safei & Hudaidah, 2020). In 2000, amidst various integration efforts and conflict, the region's name was changed from Irian Jaya to Papua, a move that reflected recognition of Papua's unique identity and history, marking a new era in the Papuan narrative of continuing to fight for rights and their confession.

On the other hand, the New Order's economic policies that encouraged foreign investment, especially in the mining sector with copper and gold mines on Mount Grasberg, became a symbol of the exploitation of Papua's natural resources. The involvement of foreign companies such as Freeport Sulfur plays a central role, but the impact on the environment and local communities is often detrimental, with pollution in Lake Wanagon and the rivers surrounding the mining area becoming symbols of severe environmental damage. Sharp social and political inequalities, violence, and human rights violations are frequent phenomena, indicating a deep imbalance between government policies and the welfare of the Papuan people. Even though special autonomy is given as one solution, its implementation still faces many obstacles and challenges.

The struggle for Papuan identity grew stronger under the New Order. Growing awareness of local rights and culture formed the foundation for the Papuan independence movement, which demanded not only recognition of ancestral land and heritage but also greater autonomy. In this context, literature, and especially poetry, becomes an important means for the Papuan people to articulate resistance and express their identity which is threatened by the political and cultural domination of the central government. Poetry produced during this period often reflects the tension between the Papuan people's aspirations for autonomy and recognition of cultural identity and the national integration agenda promoted by the New Order government.

Furthermore, the use of hermeneutics in literary analysis allows a deeper understanding of how these poems are not only cultural expressions but also socio-political documents that provide insight into the history and politics of Papua during the New Order. Gius and Jacke (2017) emphasize that hermeneutics enriches the interpretation of literary texts by taking into account the historical and political context in the analysis, allowing a deeper understanding of the dynamics of power and resistance contained in poetry. The historical and political context of Papua during the New Order, with all its complexities and contradictions, provides a rich background for sociological analysis of literature, where poetry mediates the socio-political experiences of Papuan people and highlights the role of literature in confronting the often repressive political hegemony of the New Order.

### **Sociology of Literature**

In the study of the sociology of literature, the dynamic relationship between literary works and social and political reality highlights how literature not only reflects societal conditions but also interacts with and influences the socio-political context in which the work is produced and received. According to Anwar (2010), literary sociology views literary works as a reflection of the social, economic, and political conditions of an era as well as a tool of resistance and criticism of existing power structures. This shows that literature is not only an aesthetic object but also a rich social document, helping to understand social dynamics and changes in society.

Especially in the Papuan context, literary sociology reveals how poetry and other literary works capture and express the collective experiences and aspirations of society under the domination of the New Order. Slamet (2018) emphasized that the role of literature often changes in line with the prevailing socio-political conditions, where literature in Papua functions as an important medium for expressing resistance and maintaining Papuan identity. Furthermore, Faruk (2016) added that the sociology of literature allows an in-depth analysis of how literature functions as a means of articulating social views, criticizing existing realities, and offering alternative visions of society. This shows the important role of literature in understanding and interacting with the complexity of human experience and social dynamics, making literature a crucial tool in social dialogue and the struggle for justice.

### **METHODOLOGY**

In this research, a hermeneutic approach is used to understand the dynamics of power and resistance in society through the lens of literary sociology, especially in the context of literary works and the role of organic intellectuals as theorized by Antonio Gramsci. Hegemony, according to Gramsci, is not only enforced through physical force but through the formation of consensus where society accepts the ideology being imposed. Ali (2017) emphasized that power becomes more effective when society believes in the legitimacy of the ideology, which underlines the important role of organic intellectuals in building and maintaining this hegemony.

Organic intellectuals, as defined by Gramsci, play a key role in influencing people's perceptions of the world, and literature, especially poetry, becomes a medium for organic intellectuals to seize hegemonic space by offering alternative perspectives and challenging dominant narratives. Simon (2004) adds that organic intellectuals not only spread values that support power structures but also can criticize and challenge them. Fusaro and Xidias (2017) explain that hegemony also involves institutions such as schools, media, and religion which function to maintain dominant ideologies, thus showing that hegemony involves the production and distribution of knowledge and culture.

The process of selecting poetry texts in this research is crucial for exploring the socio-political realities of Papua during the New Order era. The seven selected poems—including "Papuaku", "Elegy of a Country for Papua", four poems by Milla Lolong, "Nyanyian Sunyi", "Two Worlds in Papua", and "Praise They"—were selected based on criteria of relevance to the research theme, the depth of literary expression, and the ability of poetry to describe socio-political dynamics and cultural resistance in Papua. These criteria include hermeneutical analysis to explore the deeper meaning of these texts (Gius & Jacke, 2017), as well as evaluating literature's ability to communicate experiences, emotions, and social criticism (Faruk, 2016).

During the New Order era, significant socio-political transformations in Papua, triggered by the government's efforts to integrate the region into the framework of the Indonesian state, often gave rise to conflict and tension. Economic policies that encourage foreign investment in the mining sector on Mount Grasberg, for example, have negative impacts on the environment and local communities. Increased awareness of local rights and culture in Papua is strengthening the independence movement which demands recognition of land and heritage and greater autonomy. Literature, especially poetry, plays an important role in articulating resistance and expressing identities threatened by political and cultural domination from the central government, as well as being an important tool in encouraging social dialogue, fighting for justice, and defending identity and cultural heritage (Slamet, 2018).

## **RESULTS**

### **Overall Analysis of the Poem**

#### **"Papuaku"**

In analyzing the poem "Papuaku", this research explores the representation of Papua in the broader narrative of Indonesia, by connecting it to the concepts of hegemony and unity within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). This poem expresses a narrative rich in emotion and identity, where Papua is not only seen as part of the Republic of Indonesia but also as a region that has its uniqueness. Through a hermeneutic approach, this poetry is interpreted as a means of exploring and criticizing existing power dynamics and hegemony, as emphasized by Ali (2017) regarding the importance of understanding how hegemony is built and maintained in a socio-political context.

Analysis of the poem "Papuaku" reveals how narratives about unity are often framed in a broader context of hegemony, where power and domination are maintained not only through physical strength but also through narratives and symbols of unity. Simon (2004) shows that Gramsci's ideas about cultural and political hegemony provide a valuable analytical lens for understanding how the concept of the unity of the Republic of Indonesia is used as a tool to strengthen national hegemony over Papua, which often hides existing differences and conflicts. In "Papuaku", the representation of Papua offers a complex depiction of the relationship between local identity and national identity, exposing how unity and hegemony interact in a highly political context. This poem highlights Papua's natural beauty and rich culture while showing how these elements are integrated into Indonesia's national narrative. Through its symbolism and metaphor, this poem opens up space for reflection on how Papuan identity and autonomy are negotiated within the framework of the Republic of Indonesia.

The use of hermeneutics in the analysis of "Papuaku" allows research to explore not only the textual meaning but also understand how the poem functions as a medium of resistance to hegemony. Nursida (2017) revealed that a hermeneutic approach facilitates understanding of how literary texts, including poetry, can be a means of challenging and reformulating dominant narratives, offering alternative perspectives on relations between Papua and Indonesia. Overall, the analysis of "Papuaku" shows how poetry not only reflects socio-political realities but also participates in the formation and negotiation of identities and power relations. This poem invites readers to reconsider hegemonic narratives about unity and integration, encouraging critical reflection on how these concepts are applied and experienced in Papua in the context of the Republic of Indonesia. Through this analysis, "Papuaku" is revealed as a text rich with political and cultural meaning, providing important insights into the socio-political dynamics in Papua and its role in the Indonesian national narrative.

### **"Elegy of a Country for Papua"**

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The use of a hermeneutic approach in the analysis of the poem "Papuaku" allows research to explore not only the textual meaning but also understand how the poem functions as a medium of resistance to hegemony and the dominant narrative about Papua's relationship with Indonesia in the context of the Republic of Indonesia. This analysis reveals that poetry can be a means of challenging and reformulating dominant narratives, offering alternative perspectives on identity and power relations between Papua and Indonesia. Overall, the analysis of "Papuaku" shows how poetry not only reflects socio-political realities but also participates in the formation and negotiation of identities and power relations. This poem invites readers to reconsider hegemonic narratives about unity and integration, encouraging critical reflection on how these concepts are applied and experienced in Papua, so that it is revealed as a text rich with political and cultural meaning, providing important insights into the socio-political dynamics in Papua and its role in the Indonesian national narrative.

#### **Four Poems by Milla Lolong**

Four poems by Milla Lolong provide deep insight into the role of women in the social and political context in Papua, as well as their interactions with elements of resistance and suffering. Through a hermeneutic approach, these poems are analyzed not only as literary works but also as social documents that reveal the dynamics of women's struggle in Papua. Lolong's poems explore various aspects of women's lives, from their role as bearers of culture to agents of change and resistance in a society affected by political and social hegemony. Analysis of Lolong's poetry reveals how women in Papua experience and respond to unique socio-political and economic pressures. This includes how they deal with the direct impacts of natural resource exploitation and political marginalization, as well as how they maintain their identity and cultural heritage in the face of assimilation efforts and identity erosion by the central government. Lolong's poems provide a critical perspective on the struggle of Papuan women in facing wider political hegemony.

Women in Papua, as depicted in Lolong's poetry, are not only passive in facing injustice but are also active in forming responses to these conditions. They participated in the struggle for autonomy and recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples, showing strength and resilience in the face of various challenges. These poems enrich our understanding of the influence of gender on experiences of resistance and suffering, underscoring the importance of considering social factors such as gender in the sociological analysis of literature. Lolong's poems not only criticize existing power structures but also offer a vision of a more just society, where women have a strong voice in determining their future. This approach supports Nursida's (2017) view of how hermeneutics facilitates a deeper understanding of texts as a means of challenging and reformulating dominant narratives, providing an alternative perspective on the socio-political experiences of women in Papua.

Overall, the analysis of Milla Lolong's poetry emphasizes how literature can be an effective tool for articulating and fighting for socio-political change, especially in the context of women's struggles in Papua. These poems not only add an important dimension to the discourse on Papuan autonomy and the rights of indigenous peoples but also highlight the central role of women in the dynamics of this resistance, reflecting and influencing social and political realities while highlighting the power of women in the context of social and political struggle.

### **"Silent Song"**

The poem "Silent Song" takes us into a world of reflection on the power of words and literature as a means of resistance to rampant greed and injustice. In this poetry, literature is not only seen as a form of aesthetic expression but also as a powerful tool for voicing social and political criticism, especially in the context of exploitation and injustice that occurs in Papua. Through a hermeneutic approach, "Nyanyian Sunyi" is interpreted as a text that reveals how literature can be a medium for criticizing and reflecting on existing social conditions, as well as offering alternatives and hope for change. This interpretation of the poem emphasizes the idea that words have the power to influence social and political consciousness, encouraging readers to reflect on unjust social conditions and respond to them. According to Faruk (2016), literature can reflect social reality and at the same time influence the way people think and act towards that reality. In "Silent Song", words and literature become tools to respond to greed which not only results in environmental damage but also exacerbates social and economic inequality.

The poem "Their Praise" effectively explores the tension between the desire to provide recognition and appreciation with the potential of praise to hide criticism or dissatisfaction, reflecting social dynamics in which praise is not always simple or without ambiguity, but can instead be a complex means for navigating relations of power and resistance. Literature can be an effective medium for highlighting social and political issues, where "Their Praise" invites readers to reconsider the social implications and functions of praise, as well as how praise can be used as a means to support or challenge the status quo,

highlighting how expression language can influence social perceptions and power dynamics. Through a hermeneutic approach, analysis of this poem reveals how the text negotiates and challenges social and political conventions, thus revealing that poetry not only functions as an aesthetic expression but also as a critical social commentary, offering insight into how language and literary expression are used to reflect and respond to the complexity of social interactions, with its rich layers of meaning, makes poetry a means for writers to explore the duality and ambiguity in the concept of praise, inviting readers to reflect on how praise and criticism can overlap and interact in a broader social and political context.

### **"Two Worlds in Papua"**

The poem "Two Worlds in Papua" introduces us to the duality of life experiences that occur in Papua, depicting a sharp contrast between the narrative of progress and the reality of suffering experienced by local people. Through a hermeneutical approach, this poem is interpreted as a critical reflection on the impact of development which is often used as an excuse by the government to encourage investment and exploitation of natural resources in Papua, without considering the resulting social, economic and environmental consequences. This poem, effectively, highlights how development and human rights (HAM) are conflicting issues in the Papuan context. Analysis of the poem "Two Worlds in Papua" expresses criticism of the development paradox faced by Papua, where the promised infrastructure and economic progress are often disproportionate to the losses borne by local communities, such as environmental damage, eviction from ancestral lands, and human rights violations. This poem reflects the tension between the desire for modernization and the need to maintain environmental sustainability and social justice.

Furthermore, the poem explores the duality of the experience of life in Papua which is exacerbated by government policies that prioritize national economic and political interests above the rights of the Papuan people. The poem voices concerns about perceived injustice, criticizing that development narratives often hide human rights violations that occur. Through sociological analysis of literature, this poem becomes a powerful tool of social criticism, challenging readers to reflect on the consequences of development that does not consider environmental sustainability, social justice, and respect for human rights. With its meaningful lyrics, the poem offers insight into the experience of life in Papua and invites readers to reconsider the development narrative being promoted.

### **"Their Praise"**

The poem "Their Praise" presents an in-depth exploration of the concept of praise, expressed not only as a form of appreciation but also irony, showing the duality inherent in social interaction and communication. Through a hermeneutical lens, this poem is interpreted as a means of exploring and challenging conventional understandings of praise, showing how praise often holds more complex and sometimes contradictory layers of meaning. According to Faruk (2016), literature has a unique ability to question and expand our understanding of language and social interaction, where "Their Praise" is an

example of how poetry can be used to critique and reflect on social practices. Analysis of this poem highlights how praise, traditionally seen as a positive expression and acknowledgment of someone or something, can also contain elements of irony and criticism. This relates to how praise is used in socio-political contexts, particularly in situations where praise can function as a hegemonic tool to maintain power structures or as a strategy to convey subtle social criticism. Gius and Jacke (2017) emphasize that hermeneutics enables a deeper understanding of how literary texts, including poetry, function in broader social contexts, facilitating analysis of how language and symbols are used to express resistance. "Their Praise" effectively explores the tension between the desire to provide recognition and appreciation and the potential for praise to hide criticism or dissatisfaction. This reflects a social dynamic in which praise is not always simple or without ambiguity, but can instead be a complex means for navigating relations of power and resistance. Slamet (2018) revealed that literature can be an effective medium for highlighting social and political issues, where "Their Praise" invites readers to reconsider the social implications and functions of praise.

Furthermore, the poem challenges readers to consider how praise can be used as a means to support or challenge the status quo, highlighting how linguistic expressions can influence social perceptions and power dynamics. This is to the views of Nursida (2017), who states that a hermeneutic approach to literature helps reveal how texts negotiate and challenge social and political conventions. Through the analysis of "Their Praise", it is revealed that poetry functions not only as an aesthetic expression but also as critical social commentary, offering insight into how language and literary expression are used to reflect on and respond to the complexities of social interactions. This poem, with its rich layers of meaning, provides a means for the author to explore the duality and ambiguity in the concept of praise, inviting readers to reflect on how praise and criticism can overlap and interact in a broader social and political context. Through an in-depth analysis of the poetry that has been discussed, the findings of this research reveal how literature, especially poetry, functions as an effective means of social and political criticism, reflecting and responding to conditions of political hegemony and resistance in the New Order era in Papua. This analysis shows that poetry is not only a form of aesthetic expression but also an important medium of socio-political resistance and documentation.

The poem "Papuaku" depicts the representation of Papua in the Indonesian narrative, highlighting the conflict between local and national identities, and exploring the concepts of hegemony and unity within the framework of the Republic of Indonesia. This analysis shows how the poem reflects the struggle for identity and autonomy rights in Papua, revealing the tension between the aspirations of local communities and the national integration agenda imposed by the central government. "Elegy of a Country for Papua" offers meaning to the sense of loss and the search for justice that has not been fulfilled, as well as conveying criticism of government policies that cause socio-political injustice. Through this poetry, research finds how literature can articulate people's suffering and struggles in the face of exploitation and marginalization.

Four poems by Milla Lolong specifically highlight the role of women in the Papuan social and political context, describing their experiences of resistance and suffering. This analysis recognizes the importance of a gender perspective in understanding the dynamics of resistance in Papua, showing how women are not only victims of injustice but also active actors in fighting for change. "Nyanyian Sunyi" and "Two Worlds in Papua" each explore the power of words and literature as a form of resistance to greed and injustice, and discuss the duality of the experience of life in Papua between progress and suffering. Analysis of the two poems highlights how literature can be a critical voice against uneven development and human rights violations, pointing out contradictions in the development narrative promoted by the government.

"Their Praise" offers an exploration of how praise can have a double meaning, as both a form of appreciation and irony. Through this poetry, it is discovered how language and literary expression can be used to challenge and reflect on social and political practices, including in the context of hegemony and resistance. The overall analysis of these poems underlines how literature, and especially poetry, is a powerful tool for reflecting and criticizing the socio-political conditions of the New Order era in Papua. Literature not only records historical experiences but also inspires and mobilizes resistance to injustice, demonstrating the power of words in influencing social awareness and action. These findings strengthen our understanding of the important role of literature in socio-political dynamics, reaffirming literature's ability to influence and change society.

## **DISCUSSION**

This research analyzes poems that reflect and fight for socio-political issues in Papua during the New Order era. Through a hermeneutic approach, in-depth analysis of these poems reveals that literature not only functions as artistic expression, but also as a means of resistance, criticism of injustice, and questioning of political hegemony. These poems describe the experience of life in Papua which is characterized by conflict, resistance, and aspirations for justice and autonomy. The main contribution of this research lies in understanding the role of literature in articulating and fighting for socio-political issues, especially in Papua during the New Order era. The findings show that poetry can be an effective means of reflecting socio-political realities, mobilizing collective consciousness, and voicing resistance against injustice and oppression. This research also expands understanding of political hegemony as reflected and challenged through literature, and highlights the role of poets as organic intellectuals in society.

Suggestions for further research include exploration of the role of literature in other socio-political contexts, comparative analysis with contemporary literary works, studies of the role of gender in resistance literature, as well as the influence of digitalization and social media on the distribution and reception of literature as a tool of political and social resistance.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

This research analyzes poems that reflect and fight for socio-political issues in Papua during the New Order era. Through a hermeneutic approach, in-depth analysis of these poems reveals that literature not only functions as artistic expression, but also as a means of resistance, criticism of injustice, and questioning of political hegemony. These poems describe the experience of life in Papua which is characterized by conflict, resistance, and aspirations for justice and autonomy. The main contribution of this research lies in understanding the role of literature in articulating and fighting for socio-political issues, especially in Papua during the New Order era. The findings show that poetry can be an effective means of reflecting socio-political realities, mobilizing collective consciousness, and voicing resistance against injustice and oppression. This research also expands understanding of political hegemony as reflected and challenged through literature, and highlights the role of poets as organic intellectuals in society. Suggestions for further research include exploration of the role of literature in other socio-political contexts, comparative analysis with contemporary literary works, studies of the role of gender in resistance literature, as well as the influence of digitalization and social media on the distribution and reception of literature as a tool of political and social resistance.

## **FURTHER STUDY**

1. Comparative Studies: Future research could conduct comparative studies between literary works from various political eras in Indonesia or other countries to understand the differences and similarities in the way literature reflects and responds to socio-political changes.
2. Focus on Digital Media: With the development of digital media, future research could explore how digital literature (e.g., poetry on social media) influences socio-political dynamics and how it differs from traditional literary forms in articulating resistance.
3. The Influence of Gender in Literature: Further analysis of how gender influences the production and reception of literature as a tool of resistance can provide new insights into power dynamics in socio-political contexts.

This research underlines the potential of literature, especially poetry, as a powerful medium in reflecting, challenging, and fighting for socio-political issues, inspiring a new understanding of the dynamics of resistance and hegemony

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