

IMPLEMENTATION OF SPECIAL AUTONOMY POLICY IN PAPUA PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

Abstract: A phenomenon that is made object research is the implementation of the special autonomy policy in increasing the Human Development Index (IPM) in Papua Province. The research objectives are (1) to Analyze the Implementation of special autonomy policy in increasing HDI; (2) to Analyze the constraints of implementing special autonomy policy in increasing HDI; (3) to Develop a strategy for implementing special autonomy policy in increasing HDI. This research uses a qualitative research approach. Research informants as many as 4 people determined by snowball technique. Secondary data collection using literature study; primary data collection using interview and observation techniques. Data analysis used descriptive analysis which was developed by triangulation analysis of observers. The results of the study are as follows: The implementation of the special autonomy policy in increasing the Human Development Index in Papua Province has not been optimal, as theoretically shows limitations of policy implementation in fulfilling the interests of the parties affected; types of benefits received; expected rate of change; decision-making position; program executor; and resource commitment; as well as weakness in anticipation the strength of the actors involved; the interests of the actors involved; the strategy of the actors involved; regime and institutional characteristics; obedience; and responsiveness. Practically, the implementation of the special autonomy policy in increasing the Human Development Index in Papua Province is not optimal, because the data shows that the Human Development Index for Papua is still low. Obstacles to the implementation of the special autonomy policy in increasing HDI include structural constraints, cultural constraints, and conditional constraints. The strategic model that can be developed from discussing the implementation of the special autonomy policy in increasing the HDI in Papua Province is ASOCA Special Autonomy Strategy Model

Keywords: Policy Implementation; Regional Autonomy; Human Development Index

Introduction

The Papua Provincial Government carries out Government Affairs according to the special autonomy policy regulated in Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for the Papua Province (Indonesia & ATAS, 2001). The considerations behind the issuance of the law are as follows: the ideals and objectives of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia are to build a just, prosperous, and prosperous Indonesian society based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution; that the Papuan people as creatures of God's creation and part of civilized humanity, uphold human rights, religious values, democracy, law, and cultural values that live in the customary law community, and have the right to enjoy the fruits of development as a whole. reasonable; that the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia according to the 1945 Constitution recognizes and respects regional government units that are special or special in nature as regulated in the law; that national integration within the Unitary

State of the Republic of Indonesia must be maintained by respecting the equality and diversity of social and cultural life of the Papuan people, through the establishment of a Special Autonomy region; that the indigenous people of the Papua Province are a member of the Melanesian race which is part of the ethnic groups in Indonesia, which has its diversity of culture, history, customs, and language; that the administration of government and the implementation of development in the Papua Province so far have not fully fulfilled the sense of justice, have not fully enabled the achievement of people's welfare, have not fully supported the realization of law enforcement, and have not fully demonstrated respect for Human Rights in the Papua Province, particularly the people of Papua; that the management and utilization of the natural resources of the Papua Province have not been used optimally to improve the standard of living of the indigenous people so this has resulted in gaps between the Papua Province and other regions, as well as being a violation of the basic rights of the indigenous Papuan people; that in the context of reducing the disparity between the Papua Province and other Provinces, and increasing the standard of living of the people in the Papua Province, as well as providing opportunities for indigenous Papuans, it is necessary to have a special policy within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia ([Edyanto et al., 2021](#)).

The enactment of Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Papua's Special Autonomy is a monumental event for all Indonesian people, specifically the people of Papua in a joint effort to enter a new Indonesia, which is peaceful, prosperous, just, and dignified. If these laws are applied consistently and consequently, we can witness the effective implementation of governance in Papua, the realization of accelerated development and an increase in the welfare of the people in Papua in general, and increasingly strengthening the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. ([Anugerah, 2019](#))

The fact shows that when Otsus Papua entered its 10th year (2001-2011), it turns out that we have not seen any changes. multidimensional significant. However it must be admitted that the implementation of the Papua Special Autonomy policy has encouraged an increase in government transfers every fiscal year, which have reached a trillion rupiah and continue to increase from year to year. This increase was due to one of the sources of receiving funds within the framework of the Special Autonomy for Papua, which was sourced from 2%, equivalent to the national General Allocation Fund. This source of revenue continues to increase because the national DAU also increases every year in line with the increase in the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN). Apart from that, Papua is also entitled to other revenues, originating from oil and gas production sharing, with the balance between the Regions and the Center being 70%: 30%. This means that there is an additional 55% for oil and 40% for gas when compared to revenues obtained by other regions based on the Law. Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. Papua is also entitled to funds specifically earmarked for infrastructure development, the amount of which is based on the Regional

Government's proposal after being discussed with the Government and the DPR. (Yuminarti, 2017)

However, it must be realized that Papua's Special Autonomy is not synonymous with money, it is proven even though it is money trillions of rupiah were disbursed to the Papua region, ironically until now the Papua region is still categorized as the poorest region in Indonesia (BPS, 2010; the Poverty Rate of Papua Province is ranked 32nd and West Papua Province is ranked 33 out of 33 provinces in Indonesia). Apart from that, we can still witness residents in the Papua region who died due to cases of starvation/malnutrition and several indicators of backwardness other. This condition in Papua has raised questions from various parties, "is the Papua Special Autonomy policy unable to function as a locomotive to release the Papuan people from shackles of poverty and backwardness?" (Arwam, 2017)

Furthermore, ten years later, after more than nineteen years the special autonomy policy was implemented in the Province of Papua, what is the condition of the people of Papua at this time This, certainly interesting to disclose. For example, regarding the Poverty Line (GK) in Papua Province. The following data from BPS Papua Province (2020) shows the percentage of GK in Papua Province: (Reba & Sroyer, 2020)

The percentage of poor people in Papua for the last six months has increased by 0.09 percentage points, from 26.55 percent in September 2019 to 26.64 percent in March 2020. The percentage of poor people in Papua in urban areas decreased by 0.06 percentage points to 4.47 percent (4.53 percent in September 2019) while rural areas increased by 0.14 percentage points to 35.50 percent (35.36 percent in September 2019). The role of food commodities on the Poverty Line is far greater than that of non-food commodities, both in urban and rural areas. In March 2020, the contribution of the Food Poverty Line to the Poverty Line in urban areas was 66.82 percent, while in rural areas it was 78.89 percent (Suhendi & Astuti, 2023).

Food commodities that have a major effect on GK in the province of Papua in urban areas are rice, filter clove cigarettes, eggs, mackerel, and purebred chicken meat. Meanwhile, food commodities that have a big influence on Of Rural are sweet potatoes/yams, rice, filter clove cigarettes, pork, and purebred chicken (Lermating et al., 2023).

In the period September 2019-March 2020, the Poverty Depth Index (P1) and Poverty Severity Index (P2) show rising trends. This indicates that the average expenditure of the poor tends to move away from the poverty line and the gap between the poor is increasing compared to the previous period (As' ari, 2021).

In the World Bank report entitled "East Asia and Pacific Economic Update October 2019: Weathering Growing Risk" As quoted by Bisnis on Friday (11/10/2019), the World Bank considers that inequality between regions remains a challenge even though the

government has been quite successful in reducing the poverty rate. The World Bank found that from March 2018 to March 2019 6 provinces experienced an increase in the poverty rate. The other 28 provinces have been able to reduce poverty. In particular, the eastern part of Indonesia is a region that is relatively slow in reducing poverty. The World Bank notes that the province with the lowest poverty rate is Jakarta with a poverty line of 3.5 percent. Papua is recorded as the area with the highest poverty rate, which is 27.5 percent (Bank, 2014).

From the 2002 fiscal year to the 2020 fiscal year, the Province of Papua received an accumulation allocation of the Special Autonomy Fund of IDR 33.33 trillion. Ideally, with accumulation such allocation of the Special Autonomy Fund should have decreased the number of poor people in Papua Province (Basyar, 2018).

Looking closely at the amount of the Special Autonomy Fund allocation received by the Province of Papua from 2002 to 2020, the research question is interesting to answer conceptually and factually "How is the implementation of the special autonomy policy in increasing the Human Development Index in Papua Province?" To answer this question, the research title was chosen: "Implementation of the Special Autonomy Policy Province Papua"

The research objectives are (1) to analyze the implementation of special autonomy policy in increasing the Human Development Index in Papua Province; (2) to Analyze the constraints of implementation of special autonomy policy in increasing the Human Development Index in Papua Province; (3) Develop a strategy implementation special autonomy policy in increasing the Human Development Index in Papua Province.

Research Method

The research uses a qualitative research approach (Creswell, 2016). Research informants as many as 4 people determined by snowball technique. Secondary data collection using literature study; primary data collection using interview and observation techniques. Data analysis used descriptive analysis which was developed by triangulation analysis of observers.

Result And Discussion

To answer the three research questions, a discussion of the research results is carried out as follows:

Implementation of the Special Autonomy Policy in Papua Province in Improving the Human Development Index

During the nearly two decades of implementation of the special autonomy for Papua from the period 2002 to 2020, there has been a significant decline in the poverty rate, although there has been a temporary increase in groups of people who are vulnerable to

poverty. In 2002, the number of poor people in Papua Province still reached 41 percent of the total population or reached a figure of 984.00 people, this figure was still two times greater than the percentage of poor people in Indonesia that year which was only 16.58 percent. In 2019, the percentage of poor people in Papua Province decreased significantly to 27.53 percent. However, this figure is not good enough and is still very high when compared to the proportion of the national poverty rate which only reaches 9.22 percent of the total population (Hartati, 2022).

Such a high poverty rate in Papua Province deserves attention, given the Special Autonomy Fund and Infrastructure Supplementary Fund (DTI) disbursed to build this area is also quite large. If the percentage of poor people and the amount of Special Autonomy and DTI funds during the 2002-2019 period are correlated, the correlation coefficient value reaches -0.896. This finding is quite interesting and has implications for two things: First, it could be that the amount of Special Autonomy and DTI funds that have been disbursed is insufficient, or the management of these funds is still not good so the poverty reduction output is not optimal. In fact, in response to the disbursement of Special Autonomy funds, the Provincial Government of Papua is not standing still. One of the initiatives in the context of alleviating poverty in Papua Province is the Village Development Strategic Plan (RESPEK) which was introduced by Governor Barnabas Suebu in 2007 (Hartati, 2022). This program began with a World Bank pilot project (Bertrand, 2014). This policy aims to develop the local economy with Rp 100 million for each village in Papua and West Papua Provinces. The funds are intended to improve nutrition, basic education, basic health services, infrastructure, and community livelihoods (Resosudarmo et al., 2014). However, these funds constitute only a small part of the Special Autonomy fund and there is little evidence of the impact of this distribution (Bertrand, 2014). To increase the effectiveness of this program, in 2008 Respect was merged with the National Community Empowerment Program (PNPM). In 2013, the name was changed to the Village Economic and Institutional Development Strategic Program (PROSPER), which places greater emphasis on developing village institutions.

In 2020, the Human Development Index (IPM) for Papua Province reached 60.44. The achievements of human development at the district/city level in Papua Province in 2020 are quite varied. Nduga Regency is the district with the lowest HDI in Papua Province. Meanwhile, Jayapura City has the highest HDI in Papua Province.

With such HDI achievements, the implementation of the Papua Special Autonomy policy has not been followed by repositioning, reorientation, restructuring, re-functionalization, and revitalization of the Government in Papua. It is this condition that causes the Papua Special Autonomy policy to experience obstacles/stagnation in its implementation stages. As a result, there has been a skewed assessment of the Papua Special Autonomy policy. There are even elements of society who are intensively making efforts to restore Papua's Special Autonomy because they are deemed to have "failed" to become a locomotive for change. (Miftakhuddin, 2020)

It must be admitted that along with the increasing escalation of socio-political dynamics in Papua today, it turns out that it is not able to be accommodated by existing statutory provisions, in particular the Papua Special Autonomy Law. As a Consequence Of this condition, in administering government and implementing development, there tend to be violations of various applicable laws and regulations. If this is not anticipated, it is feared that what will apply is the principle of "power" (organization of government based on the will of the authorities), not the principle of "law" (organization of government based on applicable rules).

Even though the implementation of the Papua Special Autonomy policy has experienced distortions in several dimensions, which has resulted in the policy being considered incapable of being an alternative in solving various problems in Papua, the discourse on returning Otsus which has recently been voiced by several parties, including the MRP, is also not a viable solution. best. "Otsus", as the embodiment of asymmetric decentralization (asymmetric decentralization), or "ordinary Otda" as the embodiment of symmetrical decentralization (symmetric decentralization) is a strategic choice in the administration of government (government management), for each country with a pattern of decentralization. Rejection of Otsus means choosing an ordinary Otda. Even the rejection of decentralization means the choice against centralization because political facts show that until now the Papua region is an integral part of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. (Jalil et al., 2017)

Based on these considerations, carrying out "reconstruction" of the Papua Special Autonomy Law is considered the best alternative at this time, and is a solution to organize governance and development in Papua in a more aspirational, accommodative manner. effective, efficient, just, and democratic framework The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. In addition, the "reconstruction" of the Papua Special Autonomy Law is also seen as an activity with relatively small risks and burdens.

The "reconstruction" of the Papua Special Autonomy Law must be laid down in 5 (five) basic foundations, as prerequisites, namely: (1) "reconstruction" of the Papua Special Autonomy Law must be based on a spirit of mutual trust between the Center and the regions (Jakarta & Papua); (2) "reconstruction" of the Papua Special Autonomy Law must be based on a commitment to reinforce pre-existing content material; (3) "reconstruction" of the Papua Special Autonomy Law, must guarantee effectiveness its implementation in a strong and comprehensive legal system; (4) "reconstruction" of the Papua Special Autonomy Law must be placed within the actualization framework good governance; (5) "reconstruction" of the Papua Special Autonomy Law must take seriously the aspirations of the Regions, and is a joint program between the Center and the Regions. (Musa'ad, 2016)

Obstacles to the Implementation of the Special Autonomy Policy in Papua Province in Improving the Human Development Index

Obstacles to the implementation of the special autonomy policy in increasing the Human Development Index in Papua Province include structural constraints, cultural constraints, and conditional constraints. Each obstacle has its complexity (Ham & Octaviani, 2022).

Structural constraints are obstacles that arise from the behavior of political elite power as well as work culture, leadership, and the mental attitude of the bureaucratic apparatus which tends to be KKN. This structural obstacle occurs because of the weak commitment and integrity of political elites and bureaucratic officials. The conditions that occur and become obstacles to achieving the HDI are the weak coordination, transparency, and accountability of the performance management of resources for the implementation of programs and activities related to the basic needs of the community and the enhancement of IPM (Yudiawan, 2020).

Constrained cultural issues are obstacles that arise from limited human resources, social resources, and local wisdom which are closely embedded in the daily lives of indigenous Papuans in the interior.

Conditional constraints are constraints that arise from conditions of ignorance and poverty caused by geographical remoteness, sociological backwardness, and limited individualistic resources among indigenous Papuans. The conditions that occur and become obstacles to achieving the HDI are the very limited provision of regional infrastructure, health infrastructure, and education infrastructure as well as the high prices of basic commodities.

With such constraints, the Social Indicators in Papua Province are indicated as follows: **Education:** In 2020, the percentage of the population aged 7-24 years in Papua Province who are still in school is 61.68 percent. Meanwhile, the remaining 13.80 percent and 24.52 percent are residents who have never/never attended school and are not attending school anymore. In the same period, the Net Enrollment Rate (APM) in Papua Province for the Elementary School (SD)/Madrasah level/btdaiyah (MI)/equivalent is 79.27 percent. This percentage decreased at each level of education so the lowest APM was at the level of Senior High School (SMA)/Vocational High School (SMK)/Madrasah Aliyah (MA)/equivalent at 44.73 percent. The same pattern also occurred for the gross enrollment rate (APK) where the GER for SD/MI/equivalent was 91.27 percent and decreased to GET for SMA/SMK/MA/equivalent by 76.55 percent.

Health: In 2018, Health Facilities in Papua Province were dominated by Community Health Centers with 1,568 units. Meanwhile, the number of hospitals in Papua Province is 41 units. The Papua Provincial Health Office also noted that the highest number of hospitals was found in Jayapura City, with seven units. In addition, during the same period, health workers in Papua Province in 2020 were dominated by 5,512 nursing staff. In 2020, as many as 68.49 percent of ever-married women aged 15-49 who gave birth to live births were assisted in the birth process by health personnel. Based on data from the

Papua Provincial Health Office, the number of pregnant women in Papua Province in 2016 was 78,157 people. This number has increased compared to previous years. Regarding visits by pregnant women to health workers, as many as 65.66 percent of pregnant women made K1 visits but this percentage decreased in K4 visits to 38.06 percent. As many as 7.34 percent of pregnant women were declared Chronic Energy Deficiency (KEK) and 26.88 percent received iron intake. The number of couples of childbearing age (PUS) in Papua Province in 2020 is 176,496 couples. Furthermore, the number of active Family Planning (KB) participants was 159,727 people and most of the KB participants used injection devices, namely 90,342 people. On the other hand, the Male Operation Method (MOP) is the least-used family planning method by 417 participants.

Housing and Environment: In 2020, 14.60 percent of households in Papua Province will occupy buildings with a floor area of 19 m² or less. In contrast, only 6.64 percent of households occupy buildings with a floor area of more than 100 m². If reviewed based on drinking water sources, in the same year, as many as 27.57 percent of households in Papua Province were still using bottled water. Furthermore, the National Socioeconomic Survey in 2020 recorded that 43.14 percent of households had used PLN electricity. On the other hand, there are still 27.17 percent of households that do not use electricity at home.

Criminality: The Papua Regional Police in 2019 recorded 3,735 crimes in Papua Province. This number has decreased compared to the last three years. Furthermore, 2019 was the year with the highest number of settlements, namely 50.41 percent in the last three years.

Other Religion and Social: In 2019, the Indonesian Ministry of Religion recorded that there were 1,377 pilgrims departing from Papua Province. This number has increased compared to 2018 and 2017, where the increase reached up to 30.27 percent compared to 2018. The Indonesian Ministry of Religion also noted that in 2019 there were 4,463 marriages. However, in the same year, the Supreme Court noted that there were 1,326 divorces and divorces in Papua Province. Meanwhile, the population structure according to religion in Papua Province shows that the majority of the Papuan population adheres to Protestant Christianity. This affects the number of Protestant churches that can be found in Papua Province, namely 6,223 buildings.

Poverty and Human Development: In September 2020, the poverty line (GK) for urban areas in Papua Province was Rp. 622,346/capita/month, which means that if an individual who lives in an urban area has a month's income of under Rp. 662,346 are categorized as poor. Meanwhile, GK in rural areas in Papua province is Rp. 562,412/capita/month. The percentage of poor people in Papua Province in September 2020 has increased compared to March 2020 by 0.16 percent. When compared to the conditions of the last five years, namely in March 2016, the percentage of poor people in Papua Province has decreased significantly, namely by 1.74 percent.

The data shows that among 34 provinces in Indonesia, Papua Province is in the lowest position in terms of the percentage distribution of the population poor. In 2018 the number of poor people in Papua Province reached 26.64 percent, in 2019 it reached 26.80 percent. Meanwhile, Bali occupied the top position with 3.78 percent in 2018 and 4.45 percent in 2019.

The model is composed of a discussion of the Implementation of the Special Autonomy Policy in Papua Province in Improving the Human Development Index

Model Which can be compiled from the discussion of research results are **ASOCA Special Autonomy Strategy Model**, with the definition: The ASOCA Special Autonomy Strategy Model is the design strategy, management, and direction of implementation of the decentralization and special autonomy policies in the administration of regional governments that are designated as Special Autonomous Regions and or Special Regions consisting of structural strategies, cultural strategies, and conditional strategies. With such a definition, the strategy model includes (1) a Strategy for optimizing the implementation of structural functions using the ASOCA approach; (2) a Strategy for optimizing the implementation of cultural functions with the ASOCA approach; and (3) a strategy for optimizing the implementation of conditional functions using the ASOCA approach.

Strategy for optimizing the implementation of structural functions with the ASOCA approach focused on (1) improvement efforts **Ability** and strength all the resources of the decentralization and special autonomy policies to carry out government functions effectively; (2) making full use of opportunities to progress and prosper; (3) by increasing culture and ability to optimize the commitment of the political elite, political communication, the behavior of the political elite, and the policies of the political elite and to improve the ethics of governance of bureaucratic officials in carrying out all government affairs. **Strategy for optimizing the implementation of cultural functions with the ASOCA approach** focused on (1) improvement efforts **Ability** and strength all the resources of the decentralization and special autonomy policies to develop the lifestyle of indigenous/local people who are increasingly educated, progressive local wisdom and social changes that are increasingly aligned with changes in the global environment; (2) by making full use of opportunity to progress and prosper; (3) by increasing culture and ability to optimize the role of indigenous/local communities, traditional/local community leaders and indigenous/local non-governmental organizations in realizing governance and society that is more democratic, modern and upholds human rights. **Handling optimization strategy problem conditional with the ASOCA approach** focused on (1) improvement efforts **Ability** and strength of all resources of decentralization policies and natural resources to overcome geographical remoteness, backwardness sociological and individualist resource limitations; (2) by making full use of the opportunity to increase and expand the construction of environmental infrastructure; (3) by increasing culture and ability to increase the potential and participation of indigenous/local communities in realizing social changes

that are more just and prosperous. These three strategies can narrate as follows:

First, the implementation of structural policies and strategies. This strategy focuses on the commitment of the political elite, political communication, leadership behavior of the political elite, and political elite policies in addressing the socio-political dynamics, socio-economic dynamics, and socio-cultural dynamics that have become the characteristics and characteristics of the indigenous Papuan people. And never be afraid of shouting "Free Papua!"; but on the contrary dare to say "NKRI is priceless!" In this context, on the one hand, Jakarta should not only look at the facts of the problem and the impact of the problem; but you should also look at the meta problems and the philosophy of structural problems so that you can find appropriate and accurate problem solutions for every structural problem in the Land of Papua. On the other hand, every political official and administrative official at all levels of regional government should be able to actualize the principles, norms, and ethics of government as stipulated in laws and regulations.

Second, the implementation of cultural policies and strategies. This strategy focuses on the work culture, leadership, and mentality of the bureaucratic apparatus in all sectors and levels of the local government bureaucracy. In this context, on the one hand, Jakarta must adjust the elaboration of various regulations, especially regulations that guide the management of state finances, with the developments, needs, and problems of government administration and management in the Land of Papua. This correlates closely with conditions, objective work culture, leadership, and mentality of the bureaucratic apparatus throughout the sector and levels of local government bureaucracy. On the other hand, every element of the leadership of the bureaucracy and government administration officials in the Land of Papua should be able to streamline the implementation of laws and regulations governing the State Civil Apparatus. This means that in the context of implementing the ideals of the nation and realizing the goals of the state as stated in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it is necessary to develop a state civil apparatus that has integrity, is professional, neutral and free from political intervention, free from corrupt practices, collusion, and nepotism, as well as being able to provide public services for the community and being able to play a role as an adhesive element for national unity and integrity based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. For this reason, the implementation of the management of the state civil apparatus must be based on a comparative analysis between the competencies and qualifications required by the position with the competencies and qualifications possessed by the candidate in the recruitment, appointment, placement, and promotion of positions in line with good governance.

Third, the implementation of conditional policies and strategies. This strategy focuses on the objective conditions of geographical isolation, sociological underdevelopment, and limited individual resources, social resources, and economic resources for the majority of indigenous Papuans. The geographical remoteness factor refers to the natural conditions of the Land of Papua and the environmental model of some

indigenous Papuan people in the interior of the Land of Papua. The sociological underdevelopment factor refers to the local wisdom, traditions, and socio-cultural behavior of indigenous peoples in the interior of Papua. The factor of limited individual resources, social resources, and economic resources refers to the low achievement of the Human Development Index for the majority of indigenous Papuans. In addition, there are movements separatist is conditional fact that affect the achievement of the HDI for most indigenous Papuans in the interior. In this context, on the one hand, Jakarta should not only rely on increasing the allocation of the special autonomy funds, and use the special autonomy funds to "persuade and pamper the Papuan people". By adjusting various central policies to facilitate the implementation of the special autonomy policy in the Land of Papua, preferably, the management of all resources is more focused on the implementation of policies, programs, and activities to achieve HDI for indigenous peoples groups in the interior of Papua. Therefore, the implementation of the special autonomy policy in Papua Province should not only be seen from a political perspective. The humanitarian perspective and the perspective of the welfare of indigenous Papuans should be the focus of the approach Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline (CMO) on the dynamics of development, needs, and problems of indigenous Papuans. On the other hand, all public native Papuans, especially the government in the Land of Papua, should firmly agree, not half-heartedly, and be motivated to jointly create an advanced, modern, and prosperous Papuan society within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia

Conclusion

The conclusions obtained from the discussion of policy implementation autonomy specifically in Papua Province in increasing the Human Development Index are as follows: The implementation of the special autonomy policy in increasing the Human Development Index in Papua Province has not been optimal, as theoretically shows limitations of policy implementation in fulfilling the interests of the parties affected; types of benefits received; expected rate of change; decision-making position; program executor; and resource commitment; as well as weakness in anticipation the strength of the actors involved; the interests of the actors involved; the strategy of the actors involved; regime and institutional characteristics; obedience; and responsiveness. Practically, the implementation of the special autonomy policy in increasing the Human Development Index in Papua Province is not optimal, because data shows that Papua's Human Development Index (IPM) is still low. Practically speaking, the implementation of the special autonomy policy in increasing the Human Development Index in Papua Province is not optimal, because data shows that Papua's Human Development Index (IPM) is still low. The low achievement of HDI in Papua Province is due to the not optimal achievement of health, education, community income, and provision of environmental infrastructure. Of the four HDI indicators, the Education Index is a problem that needs to Arwam, H. (2017). *Mitologi, Tradisi Dan Politik Otonomi Khusus Papua: Refleksi Kritis Atas Fakta Sejarah Masa Lalu, Masa Kini, Dan Masa Depan: Seri Pembelajaran Sejarah Dan Politik*. Absolute Media be prioritized for handling.

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