

The Implementation Of Papua Asimetris Autonomy In Supporting Stengthening Integration of The Natioan on 2020-2021

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Main Idea

Political decentralization carried out in Indonesia is a political reform effort at the local level in order to realize regional autonomy based on democratization, empowerment and strengthening of local wisdom, accelerating community welfare through improvement, service, empowerment, and community participation, increasing regional competitiveness by paying attention to utilization of natural resources and regional economic resources based on equity, justice, privilege and specificity of a region in the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

The Papua Special Autonomy Policy is also inseparable from the long history that occurred between this region and the Center. The sentiment of injustice received by this region has given rise to various turmoils in the past that have led to a process of disintegration. The turmoil that is a response to the socio-economic injustice experienced by the Papuan people is one of the threats to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

This condition then gave birth to a very ironic reality, where Papua with its abundant natural wealth, it is not surprising that in its development there are demands from the Papuan people for this injustice. One of the most extreme demands is the desire to break away from the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, as the Free Papua Organization (OPM) has long fought for.

In 1999, the Government issued Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government, which gave broad authority to regions to regulate and manage their own household affairs, but in its course the law was deemed unable to accommodate the cultural peculiarities and customs of the Papuan people. both in government management and development in the Papua region. Finally, in 2001 the Central Government issued a Special Autonomy policy in the Papua Province

with the issuance of Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for the Papua Province. The law was enacted during the reign of President Megawati Soekarnoputri. The law came into force on November 21, 2001.

The Papua Special Autonomy Policy is basically a granting of wider authority for the Provincial Government and the Papuan people to regulate and manage themselves within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Authority which means greater roles and responsibilities in managing household affairs, administering government and regulating the use of natural resources in Papua for the prosperity of the Papuan people, it is hoped that this policy will be able to reduce inequality in Papua by providing more space for local Papuan communities as subjects. major in development.

Methodology

Patton argues that data analysis is defined as the process of arranging the sequence of data, organizing it into a pattern, category, from the basic unit of description. In accordance with what Patton found, the collected data were then sorted, grouped, coded and categorized. Organizing and grouping this data aims to find a theme. At the same time, data reduction is carried out by way of abstraction, which is an attempt to summarize the core, and processes and statements that need to be adapted to the problem (Maleong, 2003: 76).

Data and information that have been collected from informants will be processed and analyzed qualitatively. Because in the qualitative method there are several theoretical perspectives that can support a more accurate analysis of the phenomena that occur. The object of the study is a group of people whose ability is always moving (progressive), which is difficult to measure using numbers, so this research requires a more comprehensive analysis than quantitative research which relies heavily on data quantification.

Conclusion

Special Autonomy for Papua is basically the granting of wider authority for the Province and the people of Papua to regulate and manage themselves within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. This broader authority also includes the authority to regulate the utilization of natural resources in the Papua Province, as much as possible for the prosperity of the Papuan people,

empowering their economic, social and cultural potential, including providing a significant role for indigenous Papuans through representatives (customary representatives, religious representatives, and women's representatives) to be involved in the process of formulating regional policies, determining development strategies while respecting the equality and diversity of community life in Papua Province. On the other hand, the Papua Special Autonomy policy has also provided an opportunity for indigenous Papuans to actualize themselves through cultural symbols as a manifestation of the splendor of their identity.

This shows that as a result of the stipulation of Special Autonomy for Papua, there is a different treatment given by the Government to the Papua Province. Through the implementation of the Papua Special Autonomy, there are basic things that only apply in the Papua Province and do not apply in other provinces in Indonesia, on the contrary there are also things that apply in other regions that are not enforced in the Papua Province.

The construction of the Special Autonomy Law was built based on a number of philosophically meaningful facts, as stated in the considerations. In the consideration section, there are a number of philosophically meaningful statements, which contain a number of acknowledgments, including:

1. Recognition of the ideals and goals of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Recognition that the Papuan people are God's creatures and part of civilized humanity;
3. Recognition of the existence of special regional government units;
4. Recognition that the indigenous people of the Papua province are one of the Melanesian races and are part of the ethnic groups in Indonesia that have a diversity of cultures, history, customs, and languages;
5. Recognition that the administration of government and development in the Papua Province has not yet fully fulfilled the sense of justice, enabled the achievement of people's welfare, supported the establishment of law enforcement, and had not fully demonstrated respect for Human Rights (HAM);
6. Recognition 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;
7. Recognition of the gap between the province of Papua and other provinces in Indonesia.