

FACTORS AFFECTING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF IMPLEMENTING SPECIAL AUTONOMY IN WEST PAPUA PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

In the implementation of special autonomy, there are crucial actual conditions, with the stipulation of 2% of the general allocation fund ending, the central authority for regional expansion, the establishment of a special autonomous body without involving the Papuan People's Assembly and the Papua Regional Representative Council, new regional autonomy funds and people's welfare is still not yet involved. This study aims to examine the effectiveness of West Papua's special autonomy implementation. This study uses the Convergent Parallel Mixed Methods research design, explained by binomial logit analysis. The sample used is 114 respondents, using stratified random sampling method. The results of study shows that the implementation of West Papua's special autonomy based on the political-legal-economic aspects, socio-cultural aspects, and monitoring-evaluation aspects are still not effective, it can be accepted that by strengthening the political-legal-economic, socio-cultural, and in the field of monitoring-evaluation, the implementation of special autonomy will be more effective. Meanwhile, the implementation of special autonomy is due to factors from the central and regional governments as factors that have not been effective in the implementation of special autonomy so that by strengthening central and regional administrators, the implementation of special autonomy will be more effective. The discovery of theories related to the factors that affect the effectiveness of the implementation of West Papua's special autonomy, consists of three aspects, namely: political-legal-economic aspects; socio-cultural aspects; and aspects of monitoring-evaluation.

INTRODUCTION

Since the beginning, state organizations adhere to the principle of centralization. With this principle, the formation and implementation of policies takes place at the top of the hierarchy of state government organizations. In large state organizations, the principle of deconcentration is also adopted as a refinement of centralization. The principle of deconcentration allows the formation of policies at the top of the organizational hierarchy, while its implementation is carried out by government officials at lower organizational levels and is spread regionally (Aritonang, 2016). The government apparatus that implements the policy receives a delegation of authority from the government as the policy maker. Implementation of the principle of deconcentration

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creates field administration or local state government. The relationship between the government apparatus that implements the policy and the policy makers is an intra-organizational relationship, both centralized and deconcentrated, which is intended to ensure uniformity of policies and their implementation in state organizations (Anara, 2018).

In large organizations (viewed from various dimensions) and which adhere to the notion of democracy, in addition to centralization and deconcentration, the principle of decentralization is also held (Susanto, 2019). With decentralization, there will be the formation and implementation of policies that are spread across various levels of sub-national (regional) government. This principle serves to create diversity in the administration of government in accordance with the conditions and potential of the community. Decentralization serves to accommodate the diversity of society so that structural and political variations are realized to channel the aspirations of the local community as an embodiment of decentralized regional autonomy in the autonomous regions that are formed. Decentralization is seen as the autonomy of a society in a certain area (territory). Autonomous regions in the tradition in Indonesia are legal community units that have certain territorial boundaries and have regional autonomy. Regional autonomy is the authority to make policies (regulate) and implement policies (manage) based on their own initiatives (Wulandari & Ilyas, 2019). People who are in a certain territory as owners and subjects of regional autonomy (local government or local autonomy). The adoption of decentralization in state organizations does not mean the abandonment of the principle of centralization because the two principles are not dichotomous, but rather a continuum. It is impossible to hold decentralization without centralization. Decentralization without centralization will lead to disintegration. Regional autonomy, which essentially contains the burden and freedom of initiative, requires government guidance and supervision so that it does not transform into sovereignty. The relationship between the government and the autonomous region is a relationship between organizations and is reciprocal (Tang & Vandenberghe, 2020).

Autonomous regions are government creations. The government also has the authority to abolish it. Even though the relationship with the government is the relationship between organizations, in a unitary state, autonomous regions are under (subordination) to the government (Al Wadud, 2016). An autonomous region is not a sovereign body or a 'state within a state'. Juridically, there are three (3) patterns of autonomous regions, namely: 1) Provinces, namely autonomous regions whose communities and territories include several regencies and cities; 2) Regency, which is an autonomous region in which the whole or most of the community and its territory are rural in nature; 3) Cities, namely autonomous regions where the whole or most of the people and their areas are urban. Moreover, decentralization, which is followed by the expansion of regional autonomy, sometimes does not fully mean that the region has full authority over the development and management of resources in the region (Sandiasa & Agustana, 2018).

As a unitary state, the function of the regional government is to carry out only part of the functions of the state government as a whole (Akbal, 2017). The actual deployment of regional administration in the domain of *res publicae* management began autonomously only the following year, as the self-governing regions got their own resource (Mura et al., 2014). The administration of government in the regions based on the principles of decentralization, deconcentration and co-administration tasks governors, either as representatives of the central government or as regional heads, while regents or mayors are placed only as regional heads, not as representatives of the government. Regional autonomy belongs to the local community. The community as the subject and object of regional autonomy. The community concerned is obliged to actively participate and must also benefit from the implementation of regional autonomy or the implementation of regional government (Subarkah & Bisri, 2012). Therefore, there are variations in the conditions

and potentials of an autonomous society, so there are structural and political variations in the implementation of autonomy. Thus, decentralization creates diversity in governance and local norms. The diversity of regional government administration remains within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia so that regional units cannot be separated from one another. The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as a non-negotiable price. It is understood that the socio-cultural characteristics and the political-legal-economic conditions differ from one region to another. In determining policies to face the life of this pluralistic society, special wisdom is needed so that the benefits of justice are felt by all regions and interested parties. Conceptually, every policy that is set should be based on the norms and values of the community, where the policy is enforced (Anshar & Setiyono, 2020).

A policy cannot only be based on the thoughts of the policy makers alone, but must also be based on information about the real world from public life itself (Rais, Dien, & Dien, 2018). A policy that does not pay attention to the real conditions of the community will result in an attitude of rejection both passive and active so that the policy cannot be implemented properly by the community and local government. Thus, information from the real world, especially the community environment which is the subject and object of implementing the policy, needs to be collected as much as possible in making a policy. The implementation of regional autonomy which is one of the grand public policies of the NKRI government system is faced with the real world, in the form of differences in socio-cultural characteristics and unequal political-legal-economic conditions between regions. The success of the implementation of regional autonomy will be largely determined by the extent to which policy makers understand the situation and conditions of each of these regions (Dadang, 2013). Philosophically, regional autonomy is the empowerment of regions so that they can develop their regions in accordance with their human resources (HR) and natural resources, provide the best service for the community and empower the people in the area. The central government also provides guidance and facilities so that regional development and development remain within the corridors of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Therefore, there will be no impression that the regional autonomy policy is a policy that is only based on the wishes of the central government.

The purpose of the enactment of Law (UU) No. 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy (Otsus) for the Papua Province is one of the answers to this question as a form of commitment to upholding the 1945 Constitution. in each area. At present, without realizing it, the implementation of Law Number 21 of 2001 has been running for 21 years since the law was passed by the government on November 21, 2001. This Special Autonomy is a special authority that is recognized and granted to the Papua Province to regulate and manage the interests of the local community according to its own initiative. based on the aspirations and basic rights of the Papuan people. Most of the people gave their approval to the enactment of Law no. 21 of 2001, because this is a new stage of the relationship between the central government and the Papuan government which is quite good and asymmetrical.⁵ With the presence of this Special Autonomy Law, it proves that officially the Papua issue is no longer underestimated by the central government. The tension that peaked as the fruit of endless disputes, was finally resolved by the birth of this law. Although there are still some who think that the policy of granting Special Autonomy by the center is not the answer to the needs of the Papuan people, but instead it adds to the pain of the heartache of the Papuan people because this government policy is not pure and Special Autonomy. socio-cultural aspects possessed by indigenous Papuans, in addition to the political-legal-economic aspects. This is as stated in the 3 (three) basic values of the 7 (seven) Basic Values of Special Autonomy for Papua as the basic framework that drives the mindset and perceptions of policy makers in formulating the vision and mission, as well as formulating a work

agenda in accordance with the goals and expectations of the seven the base value. These basic values become the spirit for the formulation of article by article that looks technocratic and legal.

The seven basic values are: 1) Protection of the basic rights of indigenous Papuans; 2) Democracy and democratic maturity; 3) Respect for ethics and morals; 4) Respect for human rights; 5) The enforcement of the rule of law; 6) Respect for pluralism; 7) Equality of position, rights and obligations as citizens. People in West Papua Province, like other people in Indonesia, in the spirit of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia carry different aspirations, namely the Free and Sovereign Aspirations as their own nation and state. Comparing with the people of the Province of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) as supporters and founders of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, it has specificity in the form of different aspirations as well as in the Province of West Papua. The Special Autonomy Policy provides a wider range of possibilities for the Papuan people to develop and actualize themselves in various aspects and lines of life, even though it does not have to be in a position as a separate country from the Republic of Indonesia. In order to realize the cultural representation of OAP, the MRP was formed, which is the cultural representative of the Papuan people who have certain authorities in the context of protecting OAP's rights, based on respect for customs and culture, empowering women, and strengthening religious harmony. Special autonomy, which is noted to have wider latitude than autonomy in other regions (which is based on Law No. 22/1999), also basically develops the principles of deconcentration and decentralization. Because these two things are the main and non-negotiable components in the implementation of a policy called regional autonomy (not giving freedom). Viewed from the political side, regional autonomy is to foster political awareness of the people in the regions, namely in conveying and aggregating political aspirations. Meanwhile, on the other hand, it can sharpen the function of the people's representatives in the regions in formulating the aspirations of the people into a government policy.

Table 1
District/ City Human Development Index of West Papua Province 2016-2021

No	Regency	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1.	Manokwari	70.34	70.67	71.17	71.67	72.01	72.02
2.	South Sorong	61.93	59.20	60.19	62.42	61.01	62.46
3.	Sorong	62.42	63.42	64.32	65.29	65.74	65.77
4.	Manokwari	57.12	58.08	58.84	59.72	59.84	59.85
5.	Sorong	76.33	76.73	77.35	77.98	78.45	78.49
	Papua	62.21	62.99	63.74	64.81	92	65
	.	-	7139	-	-	West	City

This has resulted in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or the Sustainable Development Goals Agenda as a global development agreement. with the theme "Changing Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". The SDGs contain 17 Goals and 169 Targets, which are a global action plan for the next 15 years (effective from 2016 to 2030), to end poverty, reduce inequality and protect the environment.



Figure 1. West Papua's SDGs Performance Achievement

Based on 17 (seventeen) SDGs Goals Agenda, where the achievement of 7 (seven) SDGs in West Papua Province, in several SDGs indicators compared to other provinces in Indonesia. This can be seen in Figure 1, which shows the average value of the SDGs for West Papua and other provinces with the highest, normal and lowest scores for each indicator. On the right side, West Papua's ranking for each indicator is listed, which is between 1 for the highest performance and 34 for the lowest performance. Data by province in Indonesia is divided into four quartiles (dark blue for the best quartile and red for the lowest quartile). West Papua's SDGs performance achievement is quite good for SDGs 4 (Quality Education) and SDGs 6 (Access to Clean Water and Sanitation). Meanwhile, the other Agenda Objectives are still red as shown in Figure 1.

Based on the above background, it can be identified problems in the implementation of special autonomy, including:

1. The implementation of Special Autonomy to date has only been limited to the allocation of state revenue and expenditure budget funds transferred to West Papua which is described through a strategic program from the Provincial Government,
2. Dissemination of the Special Autonomy Law which has not run effectively, both at the central government level and at the regional level and the Papuan people, causing different understandings.
3. The implementation of the Special Autonomy Law has not run optimally in accordance with the mandate of the Law due to different perceptions. In realizing the substance of the Special Autonomy Law for Papua, there are still many components of the Papuan community who do not understand properly and correctly the nature of Papua's Special Autonomy. This is evident from the various perceptions, interpretations and even erroneous policies from Papuan political elites, practitioners, academics and the wider community towards the content contained in Law no. 21 of 2001.

The administration of the regional government of West Papua Province as other regional governments in Indonesia is based on Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government. However, with the enactment of Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for Papua, the regional government of West Papua Province uses this law. Then the first revision was carried out with the ratification of Law Number 35 of 2008 concerning Special Autonomy for West Papua and the second revision with the ratification of Law Number 2 of 2021. In the implementation of Papua's special autonomy, there are actual conditions that are very crucial, for example the determination of 2% of the general allocation fund. which ends in 2021, the central authority to carry out expansion, the establishment of a special autonomous body involving the Papuan

People's Assembly and the Papua Province House of Representatives, the new autonomy fund and the welfare of all Papuan people as the essence of regional autonomy. Therefore, in the formulation of the problems in this study, the emphasis is on how effective the implementation of West Papua's special autonomy has been from the political-legal-economic aspects, socio-cultural aspects, and monitoring evaluation aspects, where these aspects have been listed in each article in Law no. 21 of 2001.

The problem formulation of this research is whether the implementation of special autonomy for West Papua Province has been effective based on the political-legal-economic aspects. Has the implementation of special autonomy for West Papua Province been effective based on socio-cultural aspects. Has the implementation of special autonomy for West Papua Province been effective based on aspects of monitoring and evaluation. Is the effective factor in the implementation of special autonomy for West Papua Province caused by factors from both the central government and local governments. The purpose of this research is to understand and analyze the effectiveness of the implementation of Law no. 21 of 2001, which has been amended by Law no. 35 of 2008 concerning Special Autonomy for West Papua based on the political-legal-economic, socio-cultural, monitoring-evaluation aspects that exist in the Province of West Papua, which has been accommodated in each chapter and article of Special Autonomy in order to be able to carry out sustainable development in the province. West Papua. The purpose of this research is to analyze. The effectiveness of the implementation of special autonomy for the Province of West Papua is based on the political-legal-economic aspects. The effectiveness of the implementation of special autonomy for West Papua Province is based on socio-cultural aspects. effectiveness of the implementation of special autonomy for West Papua Province is based on aspects of monitoring and evaluation. Factors that affect the effectiveness of the implementation of special autonomy for the Province of West Papua, both central and local government administrators.

The novelty of this research, among others, the theme and title of this research has not been found from previous research. The location of this research is more than 1 (one) district/city in West Papua Province, because previous research is enough to do in 1-2 locations (regency/city). Respondents of this study involved parties with an interest in the implementation of special autonomy in West Papua, namely elements of special autonomy administrators and elements of non-autonomy organizers. Previous research has only one element, the special autonomy administrator (direct local government element) or the non-special autonomy administrator element. The use of analytical methods with an inferential analysis approach using the Binomial Logistic Model or Binary Logistic Model in this study, has not been found in previous studies, especially related to research on the Effectiveness of the Implementation of Special Autonomy; and the use of Convergent Parallel (Sequential Explanatory) Mixed Methods research design. This research approach, a researcher combines quantitative and qualitative research, analyzing them separately.

METHOD

This research method uses a combination research method (mixed methods). According to (Tashakkori & Creswell, 2007) and (Sugiyono, 2015), the combined research method is a research method that combines or combines quantitative methods and qualitative methods to be used together in a research activity in order to obtain more comprehensive, valid, reliable and objective data. In this study using a research design Convergent Parallel Mixed Methods. This research approach, a researcher collects quantitative and qualitative data, analyzes them separately. Then compare the results to see whether the findings support each other or not. The main assumption of this approach is that both qualitative and quantitative data provide different types of

information and together produce the same supposed results. According to (Tashakkori & Creswell, 2007) and (Sugiyono, 2015), the sequential explanatory model combination research method is characterized by collecting data and analyzing quantitative data in the first stage, followed by data collection and qualitative data analysis in the second stage in order to strengthen the results of quantitative research conducted in the first stage. Moreover, analyze the data as a whole and then draw conclusions from the data analysis.

According to (Sugiyono, 2015), 6 quantitative research methods are research methods based on the philosophy of positivism, used to examine certain populations or samples, data collection using research instruments, quantitative or statistical data analysis, with the aim of testing predetermined hypotheses. In obtaining quantitative data by using survey methods to obtain data from certain natural (not artificial) places, the researchers carried out treatment in data collection, by distributing them through questionnaires. The steps in the quantitative method are determining problems/ potentials and formulating problems, conducting theoretical studies and formulating hypotheses, collecting and analyzing data to test hypotheses, and then conclusions can be made based on the results of hypothesis testing.

Furthermore, the method used in this study is a qualitative research method. Sugiyono, qualitative research is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism, used to examine the condition of natural objects where the researcher is the key instrument, the sampling of data sources is inductive/ qualitative, and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalization. In this study data collection through sources (informants). Qualitative research is based on a natural background holistically, positions humans as research tools, performs inductive data analysis, is more concerned with the process than the results and the results of the research carried out are agreed upon by the researcher and research subjects. The population of this research is all related parties who have been paying attention to the implementation of Special Autonomy in West Papua Province. This research was determined 'deliberately' on the grounds that even though the de facto province of West Papua as a new province in Indonesia has been running since the inauguration of the Governor of West Papua on July 24, 2006. The sample areas in West Papua Province that are sampled are the embodiment of cities, districts and the new regencies as a result of the division which include: Manokwari Regency as the capital city of West Papua Province, Sorong City, Sorong Regency and South Sorong Regency.

Qualitative data can take any form, such as interviews, observations, documents, and notes. Qualitative data can be instrument data, observational checklists, or numerical records, such as census data. The key idea with this design is to collect both forms of data using the same or parallel variables, constructs, or concepts. In other words, if the concept of self-esteem is measured quantitatively, the same concept is asked during the qualitative data collection process, as in open interviews. The purpose of data analysis is to simplify all collected data, present it in a systematic arrangement, process and interpret. Data analysis in this study was carried out "deductively" because the research was guided by theories that could be presented based on the results of a theoretical review (library review).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter reviews the findings and analysis of research that has been carried out. The first part, in this chapter, reviews the implementation of special autonomy for West Papua Province related to the political-legal-economic aspects. The second part discusses the implementation of special autonomy for West Papua Province related to socio-cultural aspects. The third part discusses the implementation of special autonomy for West Papua Province related to aspects of monitoring and evaluation (money). Meanwhile, in the fourth section, discusses the

results of the analysis of the factors that influence the ineffectiveness of the implementation of Special Autonomy in West Papua Province, both central and regional governments.

A. Description of Respondents' Perceptions of the Implementation of Special Autonomy in West Papua Province

1. Based on Political Aspects of Regional

Division of regions in Law no. 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for Papua Province is contained in Chapter III, Article 3. Based on the results of this study, it shows that some respondents (67%) gave the perception that the implementation of Special Autonomy in West Papua Province based on Regional Division was effective and 33% of respondents gave the perception that the implementation of Special Autonomy has not been effective. It can be seen that the perception of the respondents who gave the perception that the implementation of Regional Division had been effective or not.

2. Regional Authority

Regional Authority in Law no. 21 of 2001 is stated in Chapter IV, Article 4. Based on the results of this study, it shows that most respondents give the perception that the implementation of special autonomy in West Papua Province based on this Regional Authority has been effective, where this regional authority includes authority in all areas of government, except the authority in the fields of foreign policy, defense and security, monetary and fiscal, religion and justice as well as certain authorities in other fields as determined in accordance with statutory regulations.

3. Form and Structure of Government

Form and structure of government in Law no. 21 of 2001 is stated in Chapter V, Part One, Article 5. Based on the results of this study, it is shown that the implementation of special autonomy in West Papua Province based on the Form and Structure of Government, most of the respondents (89%) stated that it had been effective.

4. Legislative Body

Legislative Body in the Special Autonomy Law no. 21 of 2001 is contained in Chapter IV, Part Two, in Articles 6-10. Based on the results of this study, it shows that most respondents (64%) give the perception that based on this Legislative Body, the implementation of special autonomy in West Papua Province has not been effective.

5. Executive Board

Executive Board in Law no. 21/2001 is contained in Chapter V, Part Three, Articles 11-18. Based on the results of this study, some respondents (54%) gave the perception that the implementation of special autonomy in West Papua Province based on the Executive Board had been effective and 46% of respondents gave the perception that the implementation of special autonomy in West Papua Province had not been effective. It can be seen that the perception of respondents who gave the perception that the Executive Board has been effective or not.

6. Papuan People's Assembly

Papuan People's Assembly (MRP) in Law no. 21/2001 is contained in Chapter V, Fourth Part, Articles 19-25. Based on the results of this study, most respondents (60%) gave the perception that the implementation of Special Autonomy in Papua Province based on the MRP was not yet effective, while respondents who gave the perception that the implementation of Special Autonomy in Papua Province based on the MRP had been effective were 40%.

7. Equipment and Personnel

Equipment and Personnel in Law no. 21 of 2001 is contained in Chapter VI, in Articles 26-27. Based on the results of this study, it shows that most of the respondents (62

respondents) or 54% gave the perception that based on this apparatus and staff, the implementation of special autonomy in West Papua has been effective. Meanwhile, respondents who gave the perception that the implementation of special autonomy based on Equipment and Personnel had not been effective at 46% (52 respondents).

8. Political Parties

Political Parties in Law no. 21/2001 is stated in Chapter VII, Article 28. Based on the results of this study, it shows that most of the respondents (73 respondents) or 64% give the perception that the implementation of special autonomy in West Papua Province based on the Political Party variable is still not effective and respondents who give the perception that the implementation of special autonomy based on political parties has been effective by 36% (41 respondents).

9. Cooperation and Dispute Resolution

Cooperation and Dispute Resolution in Law no. 21/2001 is contained in Chapter XXII, Articles 69-70. Based on the results of this study, it shows that most of the respondents (104 respondents) or 92% gave the perception that the variable of Cooperation and Dispute Resolution in the implementation of special autonomy in West Papua Province has not been effective. Meanwhile, respondents who gave the perception that the implementation of special autonomy based on the variable Cooperation and Dispute Settlement was effective only 8% (10 respondents).

10. Description of Respondents' Average Perceptions of the Implementation of Special Autonomy in West Papua Province, Based on Political Aspects

Based on the description of Table 4.10, it was found that the average perception of respondents regarding political aspects, where most of the respondents, 53% (60 respondents) gave the perception that the implementation of special autonomy in West Papua Province based on the Political Aspect has been effective. Meanwhile, those who gave the perception that the implementation of special autonomy in West Papua Province based on Political Aspects had not been effective at 47% (54 respondents).

B. Description of Respondents' Perceptions of the Implementation of Special Autonomy in West Papua Province

1. Based on Legal Aspects of Perdasus, Perdasi and Governor's Decree

Perdasus, Perdasi and Governor's Decree in Law no. 21/2001 is contained in Chapter XXVIII, Articles 29-32. Based on the results of this study, it shows that most of the respondents, 94% (107 respondents) gave the perception that the implementation of special autonomy in West Papua Province based on the Perdasus, Perdasi and Governor Decree variables was not yet effective. While respondents gave the perception that only 7 respondents (6%) said that the implementation of special autonomy in West Papua Province based on Perdasus, Perdasi and Governor's Decrees in the context of Special Autonomy in West Papua Province had been effective.

2. Law and Human Rights

Law and Human Rights in Law no. 21 of 2001 is contained in Chapter XII, Articles 45-47. Based on the results of this study indicate that most of the respondents, 76 respondents (67%) gave the perception that the implementation of special autonomy in West Papua Province based on Human Rights variables has not been effective. Meanwhile, respondents who gave the perception that based on the variables of Law and Human Rights in the context of special autonomy in West Papua Province, 38 respondents (33%).

3. Judicial Powers (Customary Courts)

Judicial Powers (Customary Courts) in Law no. 21/2001 is contained in Chapter XIV, Articles 50-52. Based on the results of this study, it shows that most of the respondents, 75 respondents (66%) gave the perception that the implementation of special autonomy in West Papua Province based on the variable of Judicial Power (Customary Courts) was not yet effective. Meanwhile, the respondents who gave the perception that the implementation of special autonomy based on the variable of Judicial Power (Customary Courts) had been effective were 39 respondents (34%).

4. Description of Respondents' Average Perceptions of the Implementation of Special Autonomy in West Papua Province, Based on Legal Aspects

Based on the description of Table 4.14 below, it was found that the average respondents' perceptions related to the Legal Aspects, where most of the respondents (75% or 86 respondents) gave the perception that the implementation of Special Autonomy based on Legal Aspects has not been effective, while those who give the perception that the implementation of Special Autonomy related to Legal Aspects have been effective are 25% or 28 respondents.

Based on the results of data processing, it is known that the effectiveness of the implementation of special autonomy in West Papua Province in terms of the political-legal-economic, socio-cultural and monitoring-evaluation aspects is generated by the estimated regression equation obtained. Test the coefficients together through the likelihood ratio, the value of $-2 \log$ likelihood is 24,030. This number is relatively small, the smaller the value of $-2 \log$ likelihood, the better. Meanwhile, the results of the coefficient test per aspect through the Wald test showed that all factor coefficients were statistically significant, namely politico-legal-economic, socio-cultural and monitoring-evaluation. As a result, these significant coefficients have a confidence interval of Exp (B) which is smaller than the coefficients which are not statistically significant at $\alpha = 5\%$.

CONCLUSION

Based on the objectives, hypotheses and discussion of the research results, conclusions can be drawn, among others, the implementation of special autonomy for the Province of West Papua based on the political-legal-economic aspects is still not effective, it can be accepted that by strengthening the political-law-economic field, so that by strengthening the in the political-legal-economic field, the implementation of West Papua's special autonomy will be more effective. This can be seen based on the description of the average perception of respondents related to the Political-Legal-Economic aspects, where most of the respondents (55%) stated that the implementation of the Political-Legal-Economic Aspects in the context of implementing Special Autonomy had not been effective, while those who stated that the implementation of the Special Autonomy had not been effective. This Special Autonomy from the Political-Legal-Economic aspect has been effective for only 45%. The implementation of special autonomy for West Papua Province based on socio-cultural aspects is still not effective, it is acceptable so that with strengthening in the socio-cultural field, the implementation of special autonomy for West Papua will be more effective. The implementation of special autonomy for West Papua Province based on monitoring and evaluation aspects is still not effective, it is acceptable so that with strengthening in the field of monitoring and evaluation, the implementation of special autonomy for West Papua will be more effective.

Along with the change in the paradigm of good and responsible governance, new strategic concepts in government management are needed. New concepts developed through a series of scientific research activities by conducting studies on the effectiveness of the implementation of

special autonomy need to be reproduced while still paying attention to their quality so that it becomes clearer what needs to be improved in the implementation of special autonomy in the future. Further research is needed on the effectiveness of implementing special autonomy using the PCA (principal component analysis) model because it can better answer the real needs of the people of West Papua. PCA as a technique used to simplify data, by transforming the data linearly to form a new coordinate system with maximum variance. Principal component analysis can be used to reduce the dimensions of a data without significantly reducing the characteristics of the data and perform a principal component analysis of the implementation of special autonomy to avoid the problem of multicollinearity between independent variables in multiple regression models. Principal component analysis is an intermediate analysis of a major research process or a prelude to the next analysis, not an analysis that ends immediately.

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