

## Implementation of Special Autonomic Policies in the Health Sector in Teluk Wondama District, West Papua Province

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### Abstract

*The purpose of this research is to analyze and explain the implementation of special autonomy policies in the health sector, the factors that influence the implementation of policies and formulate a new model of health services about the implementation of special autonomy policies in the health sector in Teluk Wondama Regency, West Papua Regency. This study uses Grindle's policy implementation theory, which consists of policy content and context. The research approach used in this research is a qualitative approach with a descriptive research type. The data analysis technique used is data reduction and concluding. The field research found that implementing the special autonomy policy in the health sector does not stand alone but involves many components (authorities, affairs, finances, resources, attitudes of implementers, community participation, and so on). Therefore, the special autonomy policy in the health sector can be seen as a system consisting of many interrelated components and runs continuously and is never final.*

### Keywords

policy implementation; special autonomy; health



## I. Introduction

The special autonomy policy for Papua and West Papua provinces is a form of cultural recognition that the Papuan people are a Melanesian community. The special autonomy policy is a manifestation of the goodwill and political will of the state to create a prosperous, independent, cultured and dignified Papuan society. This state commitment is accompanied by special autonomy funds for Papua and West Papua provinces. Although the special autonomy policy has been implemented since 2001, the facts show that the implementation of special autonomy for the provinces of Papua and West Papua has not provided the greatest benefit to the welfare of the people in the provinces of Papua and West Papua.

Teluk Wondama Regency, as one of the regencies in West Papua Province, has implemented a special autonomy policy since 2009. One area of special concern in the administration of government in Teluk Wondama Regency is the health sector. However, the degree of public health and health services has not shown results that are in line with the objectives of the special autonomy policy. The data shows that the infant mortality rate (IMR) is still high, and the maternal mortality rate is still high. This condition shows that health services in Teluk Wondama Regency are still far from people's expectations. Data shows that in 2013, the infant mortality rate was 224 babies for every thousand live births. While the number of maternal deaths in 2013 was 62 people (Wondama in Figures, 2015). Data from the 2014 Wondama Bay District Health Office report showed that in 2013 there were 120 cases of diarrhea, and eight people died. In 2014, diarrhea was 115 cases, and seven people died.

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Furthermore, malnutrition, in 2013, as many as 966 people. In 2014 there were 870 people. Furthermore, malaria sufferers spread in 6 (six) health centers. Data in 2013 showed 350 people with malaria. In 2014 there were 245 people. In addition, people living with HIV/AIDS are also spreading in Teluk Wondama Regency. Demmy Antoh (2008: 36) argues that deadly diseases like HIV/AIDS thrive in Papua because of weak prevention efforts, and other preventive actions are still not optimally implemented. From the aspect of health facilities and infrastructure, it is still limited. The data shows that the number of Puskesmas in Teluk Wondama is 6 Puskesmas from 13 districts and 75 villages. Likewise, the number of health workers is still lacking. There are eight doctors and 156 nurses (Wondama in Figures, 2015).

The condition of public health, as stated above, shows that the problem regarding the basic needs of the community in the health sector is still a problem in people's lives. At the same time, the public is still complaining about the behavior of government officials, including; doctors, medics and employees in providing health services, such as being less friendly, less sympathetic and empathetic, not on time in providing services, being rigid and convoluted, less serious and sometimes often leaving the place of duty for days and lack of healthy socialization for the community. In addition, there is a lack of health facilities and infrastructure in the districts and villages, both Puskesmas and Pushtu, and medicines and other medical devices. In addition, the number of health workers is still limited. The community's complaints are the same as the author's initial observations when starting research at the Wondama Hospital and several Puskesmas and Pushtu.

Suppose this is related to the meaning of the presence of government for the people. In that case, government science answers that the regional government bureaucracy, as an institution that carries out daily state political policies through services to the community, has not been able to carry out its role properly. At the same time, quality service to the community is one indicator of the government's assessment of government behavior or the meaning or meaninglessness of the government's presence. In other words, the meaning of the presence and existence of the government in front of the people lies in the extent to which the bureaucratic apparatus produces, distributes and allocates quickly, accurately, fairly and fairly and can be reached from the economic aspect and is available when the people need it or before the people ask for it.

Theoretically, it is understood that one of the institutions that are the personification of the government and has a very strategic role in achieving the goals, tasks and functions of government is the government bureaucracy. The government bureaucracy translates operational policies and implements them at the empirical level. In other words, the effectiveness of the government's political policy will be meaningful or achieve its goals if the government bureaucracy carries out its duties and functions in a professional, sensitive, responsive, empathetic, committed and consistent and responsible manner. With the role of the government bureaucracy, Palmer (1989: 259) argues that the government bureaucracy acts as the executor of the decisions formulated by political leaders. Furthermore, Rasyid (1999: 4) strengthens Palmer's opinion by suggesting that the government bureaucracy is the most active party in the day-to-day management of state power. In the context of the effectiveness of the implementation of regional autonomy, Rondinelli and Cheema (1983: 299) argue that regional autonomy can be effective if the agencies and actors at the provincial and local levels have developed their ability to effectively carry out planning, policy-making and other functions. Management functions are assigned to them.

One of the agencies or actors, as stated in the above constation, is the government bureaucracy. The government bureaucracy plays an important role in realizing asymmetric decentralization or special autonomy policy objectives. It is the government bureaucracy

that carries out various autonomous powers that have been delegated by the government to carry out services, empowerment and regional development to proclaim and realize justice, independence and people's welfare. That is the role of the government bureaucracy in the atmosphere of regional autonomy in providing quality services to the community, including health services.

## **II. Research Method**

The research design in this study was research using a qualitative approach. According to Bogdan and Taylor (1975: 45), in a qualitative approach, researchers observe and capture reality and examine the behavior of individuals, groups and their daily experiences. In line with the above opinion, Ndraha (2003: 657) argues that a qualitative approach is used for introspection, retrospection, describing as it is, experiencing and finding *verstehen*, uniqueness as deeply as possible, researching a symptom, observing empirical qualities, forming theories and data.

The emphasis on the qualitative approach in this research is based on the consideration that this research focuses on uncovering the process and finding the meaning of health services provided by the government bureaucratic apparatus and those experienced by people daily. Denison and Lincoln, 1994: 27; Creswell, 1994: Maxwell, 1996: 35). In-depth interviews are the main strategy in qualitative methods. In-depth interviews are open-ended questions and responses from informants to obtain the desired data, especially in explaining the phenomena to be studied. One of them is an integrated interview, where the topic is explained in advance, and the researcher is free to choose and compose a series of sentences during the interview.

## **III. Results and Discussion**

The results of research and discussion on the implementation of special autonomy policies in the health sector in Teluk Wondama Regency, West Papua Province, are as follows:

### **3.1 Implementation of the Special Autonomy Policy in the Health Sector in Teluk Wondama Regency, West Papua Province**

Policy implementation is seen from two factors: content and context of implementation, as explained below.

#### **a. Content Policy**

##### **1. Interests Affected by Policy**

From the research results, interests/affairs are carried out by carrying out the main tasks and functions and coordinating activities between government agencies in Teluk Wondama Regency. However, cooperation, coordination, involvement, and community participation as the largest stakeholders are still lacking. The elite level of local government has not received full support from interest factors affected by policy content from development priority programs, especially support from the community and the many interests of some of the community's political infrastructure, including interest groups and pressure groups.

Based on the results of this study, it is necessary to make more efforts by local governments to reduce the various interests of regional elites in dominating programs intended for the community. Local governments must stimulate and explore community

support or participation in development to support the implementation of the regional autonomy policy because it is the people who know better about their interests or needs. This is in line with the opinion of Brian W. Hogwood and Lewis A. Gunn in Nugroho (2009: 507), namely: one of the conditions for implementing policies including the fifth condition, namely how many causal relationships occur. The assumption is that the fewer "cause-effect" relationships, the higher the desired results. Associated with the interests that are affected in the implementation of regional autonomy policies in Teluk Wondama Regency that there are fewer top-down and coercive interests or programs from policy elites and interest groups and pressure groups, development programs that better accommodate the interests or needs of the community in the context of implementing regional autonomy policies in Teluk Wondama Regency it will be easier to implement effectively.

Interest affected also has an important role in policy implementation through coordination efforts to mobilize related interest groups in an organized manner, especially the community. Mobilizing or stimulating community participation can be done by conducting direct socialization, which is carried out regularly by the local government so that the community can find out information related to development, be creative, have initiative, be innovative, and play an active role in providing input, play a role in policy formulation, decision making. Making decisions, implementing development and evaluating the implementation of development so that a synergistic relationship between the government, local government and the community is a strategic keyword in solving various problems and directing the affected interests in the right direction. They can support each other in implementing priority programs in the context of regional autonomy policies in the Teluk Wondama Regency.

## 2. Benefit Type

Based on the results of observations and interviews conducted, the benefits felt by the people of Teluk Wondama Regency due to the implementation of special autonomy are quite significant. This can be seen from the achievements, targets or targets that have been quite fulfilled, although there are still improvements or improvements to be made according to the situation and conditions in the area. Field.

To increase the benefits of the program implemented for the people of Teluk Wondama Regency, participatory planning is needed to accommodate various community aspirations in the implementation of special autonomy policies in the Teluk Wondama Regency as an autonomous region.

Improvement and refinement of the results of the special autonomy policy program is a form of accountability from the local government in optimizing the resources they have, including the Teluk Wondama Regency government, which has quite a lot of resources by involving various stakeholders by forming a node or aspiration network in various regions in the Teluk Wondama Regency. Wondama so that all community needs can be accommodated in further development planning, Callahan in Kurniasih et al. (2016: 4) states that the focus of the accountability mechanism is no longer administrative or bureaucratic but focuses on stakeholders and professional norms. Because, with multi-stakeholders, implementation requires a strong network between the government, the community and third parties, often termed administrative networks. The network can be strong if the flow of information, openness and understanding can be achieved by each actor, without exception.

### 3. Expected Rate of Change

Implementing the special autonomy policy in the Teluk Wondama Regency has a strategic goal: to change people's behavior and improve the welfare of the Teluk Wondama Regency. The expected level of change (event of change envisioned) has not been fully achieved. This is constrained by regional finances that still have to be distributed, such as in the education sector. The budget is not only used for development in the education sector. Still, it is also used for development in other sectors, as well as processes or habits/activities that allow school-age children or their family members to attend school without disturbing the family's economic life or even if it allows the parents of school-age children to seek or have a livelihood that does not interfere with their children's schooling, and this requires time or a process that is not short so that to achieve the desired level of change one must go through stages or processes that take no short time and in other cases go through stages or processes that must be adapted to the planning and budget of Teluk Wondama Regency.

Motivation comes from the Latin word *movere* which means drive or driving force. Motivation in management is only aimed at human resources in general and in particular subordinates (Purba and Sudibjo, 2020).

The expected degree of change in the health sector has not been fully achieved because the level of public awareness of health needs and behavior still requires motivation, encouragement or support from the government, meaning that the community is not independent in living clean and healthy behavior even though there is an increase in the achievement of the human development index in the health sector.

### 4. Position/Location of Decision Maker

Teluk Wondama Regency Government officials are quite responsive, especially in accommodating the wishes or needs of the community, where the Regent of Teluk Wondama as the main actor in policymakers and program initiators, immediately makes policy/decisions by relevant laws and regulations and subsequently issues JUKLAK (implementation instructions) and JUKNIS (Technical Instructions) as a reference for program operations. However, not all areas have been accommodated. These JUKLAK and JUKNIS are published in a Regent's Regulation format or a Decree of the Regent of Teluk Wondama.

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that when the local government of Teluk Wondama Regency issues policy products in the context of carrying out public functions or carrying out regional affairs or authorities in the fields of education, health and the economy, it should prioritize the phenomena of problems that are quite crucial in society or the economy. Prioritize/choose a priority scale on which problems are more important to be resolved so that they do not have a wider impact on other development sectors or fields and minimize disruption of public services or functions, bearing in mind that in line with the era of decentralization with the emphasis on the implementation of regional autonomy in At the district and city levels, the authority or affairs of local government as well as public functions carried out by regional governments are getting wider and increasing, this is by Wasistiono's opinion (2010: 3), that Indonesia is not a country. It made the big bang of decentralization, but it carried out the decentralization revolution. It is called so because Indonesia transfers the authority and responsibility of public functions from the central government to local governments on a very broad dimension and with a very high speed of change. This can be seen from the extent of government affairs carried out by autonomous regions as regulated in Law Number 32 of 2004 in conjunction with Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government

which is followed up through PP Number 38 of 2007 concerning Transfer of Government Affairs from the Government to Provincial Governments and Governments. Regency/City Area”.

#### 5. Program Implementor

The program implementers are quite supportive of implementing the special autonomy policy of Teluk Wondama Regency, where the performance and attitudes of the implementers are sufficiently motivated and committed to the programs implemented to improve services to the community.

Given that Teluk Wondama Regency is still new when viewed from the age of government implementation, the competence of policy implementers is still lacking in terms of quantity and quality, therefore in order to minimize various problems and in order to increase the effectiveness of program implementation, the Teluk Wondama Regency Government always coordinates , consultation and evaluation of the implementation of the policy program carried out by holding a coordination meeting (rakor) attended by the relevant SKPD every 3 (three) months, from this it can be seen that the attitude of the implementers in supporting the implementation of the special autonomy policy is quite good, namely the motivation, will and a genuine commitment to realizing the objectives of the regional autonomy policy in Wondama Bay, this is in accordance with the opinion expressed by Edwards III (1980: 148), which relates to the program implementors is the fourth factor (4), as follows: "Bureau structure rasi (bureaucracy structure): the meaning is the extent to which the bureaucratic structure consisting of bureaucratic officials and bureaucratic employees is able to carry out all the basic policies made by policy makers.....", so it can be concluded that the attitude of policy implementers is very important in realizing the purpose of implementing the special autonomy policy in Teluk Wondama Regency.

#### 6. Sources involved

The resources involved in implementing the policy include people who have adequate competence in terms of quantity and quality (capable of managing effectively the resources they already have), access to clear information, available facilities and infrastructure, and authority (Grindle, 1980: 9).

Based on the results of the study that the existing resources have not fully supported the implementation of the special autonomy policy in Teluk Wondama Regency, especially in terms of human resources (HR), namely adequate apparatus both in terms of number and competence, limited budget, in addition to facilities and infrastructure. Infrastructure has not fully supported implementing the special autonomy policy in Teluk Wondama Regency because before the construction of community infrastructure. The Teluk Wondama Regency government was still fixing the internal government facilities and infrastructure itself, even though there were plans to fulfill infrastructure development for the community that was adjusted to the regional financial capacity.

The results of this study are not in line with Grindle's opinion (1980: 9) that policy implementation always gets support from various stakeholders, especially the political elite, and has wider access to resources; therefore, steps are needed to provide a stimulus to mobilize community participation and be given more and more open space for both the economic community and the social community by establishing good and more intense cooperation with stakeholders in the implementation of this regional autonomy policy, namely the private sector, the community and elements of universities (public-private partnership).

## **b. Policy Context**

### **1. Powers, interests and strategies of the actors involved**

The power, interests, and strategies of the actors involved face various obstacles caused by the limitations of power, authority, funds, and across administrative areas and the many different interests of the actors involved and the presence of weaknesses. Of various strategies implemented by policy actors (stakeholders).

In line with the description above that the power, interest, and strategy factors of the actors/actors involved greatly affect the success of policy implementation, this is the opinion of Mazmanian and Sabatier (1983:21), which is called the Implementation Analysis Framework model (A Framework for Implementation Analysis). ) namely regarding "variables outside of policy that affect the implementation process about indicators of socio-economic and technological conditions, public support, constituent attitudes and risers, support from higher officials and commitment to leadership quality from implementing officials".

Referring to the opinions of Mazmanian and Sabatier, to minimize these various shortcomings, steps/efforts are needed by coordinating, synergizing and cooperating not only internally with the Wondama Bay Regency Government itself but also requiring external coordination, cooperation and assistance outside the Wondama Bay Regency Government both with other interested Regency/City governments as well as the Provincial Government of West Papua and the Central Government.

### **2. Characteristics of Institutions and Government**

The characteristics of institutions and government (institution and regime characteristics) have not been fully supported by the characteristics of ideal institutions and rulers, where the use of authority from the character of a wider authority takes time and takes a long time for bureaucratic procedures (West Papua Province government and Central Government) so that the implementation of the policy has not been optimal.

In implementing the special autonomy policy on development priorities in health, which operationalizes in the health sector, the main task of each SKPD is the Teluk Wondama District Health Office. Still, due to various limitations, especially in terms of budget and human resources (midwives, doctors), health issues in Teluk Wondama Regency it is not only a problem for the Teluk Wondama Regency Government but also involves the West Papua Provincial government and the Central Government, such as in the case of submitting medical personnel to be assigned to villages or in remote areas. However, Teluk Wondama Regency has submitted a need for personnel. However, filling the vacant formations in the area depends on the proposal from the provincial government and the formations that have been determined by the central government, so the shortage of competent medical personnel, nutritionists, etc., is constrained by policies from the top-level government. Yes, and the central government.

Based on the opinion of Van Meter, Van Horn (1975:470) states that: "one of the variables that influence public policy is the characteristics of the implementing agent/implementor". Associated with the characteristics of program implementers in implementing regional autonomy policies in the Teluk Wondama Regency is that for the implementation of activities or programs to run successfully, program implementers must get support from upper-level policy elites, lower-level policy implementers and support from the community as subjects. Development and at the same time, as beneficiaries of development, therefore it is necessary to increase the ability or skills of the program implementers to represent the plans and implementation of activities so that stakeholders believe in the implementation of regional autonomy policies in Teluk Wondama Regency

as a truly aspirational and accommodating program. The community's needs must be realized with the support of various resources, especially financial or budgetary resources as raw materials for program operations in the field.

### 3. Compliance and responsiveness

In the implementation of regional autonomy policies, especially the implementation of priority programs in the economic sector, to accelerate economic growth and the development of integrated rural and urban settlements (rural-urban linkages, which can encourage a balanced regional development as well as encourage the growth of built space more evenly, especially in the regions). Which is located in the southern sub-district of Teluk Wondama Regency. SKPD implementors have been able to identify and accommodate the wishes or needs of the community, especially the need for road access or transportation infrastructure and other infrastructure facilities, but the obstacles faced are limited funds and competent resources in realizing the community's needs. The political arts skills and abilities of the SKPD implementers have not been able to convince the actors from the West Papua Provincial Government and the Central Government about the urgency of infrastructure development. Na infrastructure, infrastructure in Teluk Wondama Regency to boost economic growth and support more equitable development.

This difference in capacity and competence is one aspect that makes the implementation of this policy not optimal, another aspect that affects compliance and responsiveness of implementers is the lack of rewards for executors who have carried out their duties beyond what is expected by organizations or executors who excel, such as giving income improvement allowances that are adjusted to the workload of the implementers where this can stimulate the achievement of better tasks for the executor who excels and his work colleagues, and in the end, can increase the capability of the organization or SKPD.

### **3.2 Supporting and Inhibiting Factors for the Implementation of Special Autonomy Policies in the Health Sector in Teluk Wondama Regency, West Papua Province**

Factors supporting the implementation of special autonomy policies in the health sector in Teluk Wondama Regency, West Papua Province, are as follows:

- a. Support from the Teluk Wondama Regency Government in the implementation of the Special Autonomy Policy in the Health Sector, in the form of increased health services to areas that are still difficult to reach due to difficult geographical conditions, and education budget assistance from both the APBD and special autonomy allocations to support all forms of health services. They were given to the community.
- b. In this case, support from the Regional Government, the Related Office, namely the Health Office as the Implementor.
- c. Community participation in supporting every health service program provided by the government.

The inhibiting factors for implementing special autonomy policies in the health sector in Teluk Wondama Regency, West Papua Province, are as follows.

1. The lack of budget supports each process of implementing health service policies in the Teluk Wondama Regency area.
2. The mentality of ASN and society.
3. The level of community participation is still low on the importance of health services.
4. The lack of ability and health personnel in providing health services and supporting facilities in supporting the process of health services.



### **3.3 Health Service Policy Implementation Model in Teluk Wondama Regency, West Papua Regency**

Meanwhile, in solving the problems of special autonomy, a better form of governance is needed from the management model and implementation of the Papua Special Autonomy in the future. So a long-term role model is needed, including:

#### **a. Regional Authority**

The implementation of the authority of the Papua Special Autonomy policy has several stages and the division of authority, including, First, the authority of the central government. The affairs of the central authority itself consist of domestic legal politics, security defense, national monetary and fiscal; religion; fostering special/special autonomy regions; and supervision of special/special autonomy regions. Second, local government affairs. Regional government affairs are directed at fostering and developing custom and culture; judicial authority; education; health; and well-being.

While the third is the harmonization of authority. In harmonization of authority, it consists of the synchronization of special regulations, the arrangement of the supervisory authority in the regions, and the structuring of the government's authority in managing natural resources fairly and democratically. Fourth, Regional Development. To manage special autonomy in regional development, it should have the following objectives: increasing community welfare; regional development acceleration; development based on regional character; protection of indigenous peoples; and matters of income and authority.

To implement asymmetric decentralization of regional authority, harmonization and synchronization between the central government and regional governments are needed in harmony. Often the central government plays a role in implementing top-down policies without knowing the needs of local communities. With the aspect of authority possessed, the central government should be in harmony and optimize the approach to relations with good local governments and have good planning.

#### **b. Regional Institutions**

The special institutional implementation model in the Papua Special Autonomy Region needs to pay attention to several things: First, a lean and effective organizational form. These special institutions must effectively administer the local government, increase the role of checks and balances, and support the executive system. Second, member recruitment/human resources. Efforts can be taken by applying a fit and proper test based on the specific context and minimum standards as a requirement for membership of a special institution, for example, education level.

Third, roles and functions. To create special institutions in the special autonomous regions in Papua, such as the MRP/DPRP, it is necessary to evaluate them in terms of their roles and functions, such as the functions and roles of each institution; coordination between special institutions; and have legislative, checks and balances, or executive support functions. Fourth, innovation and public information disclosure. The innovation model and public information disclosure in question include the use of information technology, periodic internal evaluations; HR training; center construction; and participatory community involvement for the Papuan people in the implementation of special autonomy.

The important role of the existence of special institutions is the opportunity and space for local entities to participate in asymmetric decentralized government. This special institution is expected to be an institution that is close to the community. However, in carrying out this special institution, it is necessary to study its effectiveness in local

government. In addition to accommodating potential or specific aspects, human resources, goals, and functions are needed that impact the ongoing running of local government.

### **c. Finance**

The financial management model in special autonomous regions has a different way. Therefore, a financial management model managed by the Papua Special Autonomy Region is needed, such as First preparing a master plan. The planning in question includes capacity building of human resources (executive and legislative) and the executive, legislative and participatory roles of the Papuan people. The second is the preparation of regulations. Preparation of regulations is carried out by increasing the capacity of human resources, strengthening special institutions, and involvement of the DPRD.

The third is the mechanism for distributing funds. The mechanism for distributing special autonomy funds can be done by directly transferring funds from the center to the regions, strengthening Corbin in the province to the district, and local governments must use special autonomy funds. Fourth is the period of funding. For granting special autonomy funds, a period is needed, such as there is a limit currently 20 years; after 20 years, the evaluation is required to continue or not; and periodic evaluations of the granting of special autonomy funds from the central government and local governments.

### **d. Government Politics**

For the proper administration of politics and government in the Special Autonomy Region of Papua, several stages are needed: First, the formation of quality local parties. These efforts can be carried out by, among others, the need for quality local party human resources; run as a conflict organizer; promote democratic ways of competing, and do not threaten the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia. Second, to organize a local government that is capable, efficient, and synergistic. Third, the organizers of special symbols that are historical-philosophical and representative must be accepted by all parties. Fourth, the role of actors can encourage the acceleration of the democratic pace that educates the community.

To implement politics and local government, it is necessary to have intentions aimed at the welfare of regional interests. This is because it becomes the essence of the implementation of special autonomy. The practice that has occurred so far has seen a shift in values, that a handful of political figures enjoy government administration. People who should be the main object of welfare targets are increasingly abandoned. Moreover, the local community does not feel the implementation of special autonomy itself. The policy of special autonomy in political matters should be a slogan and truly grounded and known by the wider community.

### **e. Coordination, Guidance and Supervision**

Meanwhile, related to the implementation model of coordination, guidance, and supervision, a system from internal and external is needed. This system can be implemented in several ways, including establishing a supervisory synergy at the center and the regional level; increasing the roles and functions of board members; strengthening the role of special bureaus/institutions; increasing the participation of community involvement; and evaluation regularly.

All special autonomy policies in Papua, starting from political, fiscal, economic, and development policies, need good coordination, guidance and supervision. What is happening today is granting special autonomy, which is 20 years old without a clear evaluation. The local government diverts to aspects outside of the consequent

implementation of special autonomy. An ideal grand design is needed to realize the ideal special autonomy.

#### IV. Conclusion

The implementation of the Special Autonomy policy for the Health Sector in Teluk Wondama Regency, West Papua Province, is in principle carried out by programs or activities that refer to the implementation of the RPJMD mission of Teluk Wondama Regency, where the results of the implementation of the special autonomy policy are based on the development of the Human Development Index (IPM) consisting of: the fields of education, health and public purchasing power show an increase or increase in the index from year to year, but there are still many shortcomings in the field, and it has not been effective in improving the welfare of the people of Teluk Wondama Regency. Implementing special autonomy policies in the health sector does not involve many components (authorities, affairs, finances, resources, attitudes of implementers, community participation and so on). Therefore, the special autonomy policy in the health sector can be seen as a system consisting of many interrelated components and runs continuously and is never final. The concept suggested from the results of this study is a comprehensive and participatory method/pattern and approach from and to all stakeholders starting from planning, taking into account the benefits and changes, both short-term and long-term levels of change, which are prerequisites for the successful implementation of special autonomy policies in Indonesia. Wondama Bay District.

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