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Protection of local wisdom of papua's original people by the papua people's assembly in Indonesia

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Abstract

One of Papua's special autonomy rights is the existence of the Papuan People's Council (MRP) as the cultural representation of the indigenous Papuan population who are given certain powers. Article 1 point 6 of Government Regulation Number 54 of 2004 concerning the Papuan People's Assembly defines: "The Papuan People's Assembly, hereinafter abbreviated as MRP, is the cultural representation of indigenous Papuans, which has certain authority in the context of protecting the rights of indigenous Papuans based on respect for customs and culture, empowering women, and strengthening religious harmony." The problem is how to regulate the functions and rights of MRP legislation in the formation of Special Regional Regulations. How is the implementation of the rights and tasks of the MRP in the context of protecting the traditional rights of Indigenous Papuans regarding the exploitation of natural resources? What will be the legal protection for Indigenous Papuans through the Papuan People's Assembly (MRP) in the future (*ius constituendum*)? The research method is a normative legal or juridical research method supported by empirical data. The results of the research are that the protection of the basic rights of indigenous Papuans by the Papuan People's Assembly (MRP) in carrying out its authority to provide consideration and approval of draft regional regulations has not had a significant impact on achievement. The welfare of indigenous Papuans is the target/objective of affirmative action and is the aim of Law Number 21 of 2001.

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Introduction

To protect and enhance the honor and dignity of Indigenous Papuans, granting Special Autonomy status to Papua Province is a necessity that does not conflict with the Constitution or the 1945 Constitution of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia) (Asnawi (2021) ^[4]). Papua Special Autonomy is a special authority recognized and granted by the State to Papua Province to carry out and manage the interests of the local community according to its initiative based on the aspirations and basic rights of the Papuan people.

The granting of Special Autonomy to regions is aimed at developing all the economic potential that exists in the regions which in turn is expected to spur increased economic activity in the regions, thereby ultimately improving the national economy. The implementation of regional autonomy as outlined in Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government, requires a financial balance between the central and regional governments as regulated in Law Number 33 of 2004 concerning Financial Balance between the Government and Regional Governments repealing the Law Number 25 of 1999 concerning Financial Balance between the Central and Regional Governments. Financial balance between the central and regional governments is a system of government financing within the framework of a unitary state which includes financial distribution between the central and regional governments as well as equal distribution between regions in a proportional, democratic, fair, and transparent manner (Wardhana, 2013) ^[8].

Implementation is carried out by taking into account the potential, conditions, and needs of the region in line with the obligations and distribution of authority as well as procedures for implementing these authorities, including financial management and supervision.

In the reform era, President Habibie granted regional autonomy. The President considers that the actions of Papuan separatist groups trying to break away from Indonesia could disrupt Indonesia's economic and political stability so that the implementation of reforms could be disrupted. President Habibie proposed resolving the Irian Jaya Province conflict through a democratic mechanism by granting regional autonomy following the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, MPR Decree Number IV/MPR/2000 concerning Policy Recommendations in the Implementation of Regional Autonomy, regional laws, and regulations.

On the other hand, the critical Papuan people think that this policy was taken to divide and control Papua, as has always been done by the government. Rejection was manifested in demonstrations by Papuans in various cities in Papua, namely Jayapura, Nabire, Timika, and Sorong from 13 October until the peak of the mass occupying the Papua Governor's Office on 16 October 1999. On the same day the Irian Jaya DPRD Level I also held a special session to discuss the policy of expanding the Irian Jaya region and the inauguration of two new governors. The Irian Jaya DPRD also decided to demand the repeal of Law Number 45 of 1999 concerning the Expansion of the Irian Jaya Region and the annulment of the Presidential Decree concerning the appointment of two governors. So in terms of expansion, elements of Papuan society and the Irian Jaya Province parliament have the same view, namely rejecting the expansion of Irian Jaya which is considered to be dividing the Papuan people (Sumule, 2001). The aim of granting Papua special autonomy status is intended to realize justice, uphold the supremacy of law, and respect for human rights, accelerate economic development, and increase the welfare and progress of the Papuan people in the context of equality and balance with other provinces in Indonesia.

The background to the formation of the Law on Special Autonomy for Papua was to stop the wishes of the Papuan people who wanted to separate themselves from the Republic of Indonesia. This law was formed to increase the protection of the human rights of the Papuan people. Following the mandate of Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for Papua Province as amended by Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations instead of Law (Perpu) Number 1 of 2008 concerning Amendments to Law Number 21 of 2008. 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for the Province of Papua Becomes a Law as amended again by Law Number 2 of 2021 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for the Province of Papua (hereinafter referred to as the Special Autonomy Law for the Province Papua), the Special Autonomy for Papua Province was formed to provide broader authority to the Government and People of Papua Province to regulate and administer their territory.

The formation of the Papuan People's Assembly was motivated by several reasons (Priyani ²⁰¹⁹)

1. The political rights of Indigenous Papuans and women tend to be ignored.
2. The political representation of Indigenous Papuans and

women in political institutions (political parties/legislative) is not significant enough.

3. The political aspirations of Indigenous Papuans and women tend to be uncoordinated.
4. The level of political participation of Indigenous Papuans and women is relatively low.
5. Commitment to respecting customs and culture, empowering women, and strengthening religious harmony.
6. Commitment to carrying out reconciliation between fellow indigenous Papuans, as well as indigenous Papuans and fellow residents in Papua Province.

The traditional institution that is reflected as a legislative institution for the Indigenous Papuan people is the Papuan People's Council, hereinafter referred to as the MRP, whose members consist of representatives of religious elements, traditional elements, and women's elements as cultural representatives of the indigenous Papuan people, as mandated in Law Number 21 of 2001 Concerning Special Autonomy for Papua Province Chapter V Part one Article 5 paragraph (2) which formulates: "In the context of implementing special autonomy in Papua, the MRP was formed which is a cultural representation of indigenous Papuans based on respect for customs and culture, empowering women and strengthening harmony religious life.

Guided by Government Regulation Number 54 of 2004 concerning procedures for selecting members of the Papuan People's Assembly (Papua Province Regional Gazette of 2005 Number 7), the process of forming and selecting MRP members can finally be completed. On October 31, 2005, the Minister of Home Affairs inaugurated 42 MRP members consisting of 14 traditional elements, 14 religious elements, and 42 women elements.

In this way, the existence of the MRP truly brings meaning and social benefits to Indigenous Papuans, especially in efforts to improve the quality of life and welfare of indigenous Papuans themselves (Pamungkas et al, 2022). Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for Papua Province, Article 20 Paragraph (1) regulates the duties and authorities of the Papuan People's Assembly (MRP), which includes:

- a. Give consideration and approval to the prospective candidates for Governor and Deputy Governor proposed by the DPRD.
- b. Give consideration and approval to prospective members of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia regional delegates for Papua Province proposed by the DPR.
- c. Give consideration and approval to the draft Regional Regulation proposed by the DPRD together with the Governor.
- d. Providing advice, consideration, and approval to plans for cooperation agreements made by the Government and Provincial Government with third parties applicable in Papua Province specifically regarding the protection of the rights of Indigenous Papuans.
- e. Paying attention to and channeling aspirations, and complaints from Indigenous peoples, religious communities, women, and the community in general regarding the protection of the rights of Indigenous Papuans, as well as facilitating follow-up resolution and.
- f. "Provide considerations to the Regency/City DPRD and

the Regent/Mayor regarding matters related to the protection of the rights of indigenous Papuans.

Research Methods

In this research, the author uses normative legal or normative juridical research methods supported by empirical data originating from interviews or also called *legal doctrinal* namely doctrinal research that examines or examines the basis of rules and regulations regarding the protection of the original rights of Papuans by the Papuan People's Council (MRP) in the Papuan Special Autonomous Government administration system (Marzuki, 2005) ^[7]. This type of research is library research, namely research that emphasizes the use of secondary data or in the form of written legal norms. The data sources used in this research to study and analyze the protection of Papua's original local wisdom are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained directly from the source using the interview method. The secondary data used in this research was obtained directly through searching literature or official documents related to the protection of the basic rights of indigenous Papuans by the Papuan people's assembly in the Papuan special autonomy government administration system.

Results and Discussion

Regulation of the Functions and Rights of MRP Legislation in the Formation of Special Regional Regulations

Papua Province's Special Autonomy has been in place since 2001, after the issuance of Number 21 of 2001 which was amended by Law No. 35 of 2008 concerning Special Autonomy for Papua Province (hereinafter referred to as the Papua Special Autonomy Law). Reference to the formation of special regions can be seen in the fourth amendment to the 1945 Constitution, regulated in Chapter VI concerning Regional Government.

From a formal juridical perspective, the MRP obtains its legitimacy based on Article 5 of Law no. 21 of 2001, but the establishment of MRP *in-concrete* only came into existence after the stipulation and ratification of Government Regulation Number 54 of 2004 concerning MRP on December 23, 2004. Based on PP No. 54 of 2004 which was later amended by PP No. 64 of 2008, then Perdasi Number 4 of 2005 was formed concerning Procedures for Selection of MRP Members. MRP membership for the 2005-2010 term of office is the result of elections held based on Perdasi No. 4 of 2005. During the preparation for the establishment of MRP the central government was very careful and made delays in issuing Government Regulations on MRP and suspects MRP as an institution *super body*, but the problem then shifted to Papua. The indication is the lack of seriousness between the Papua Provincial Government and the DPRD in discussing and ratifying the Perdases (including Perdasi) which essentially regulates matters relating to support, protection, and empowerment of indigenous Papuan people.

Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for the Province of Papua is intended to overcome the problem of disparities between the Papua region and other regions in Indonesia. Apart from that, the Special Autonomy Law is a form of appreciation from the Indonesian government to the community, especially the indigenous Papuan population. With this principle, it is hoped that the Special Autonomy Law will be able to provide opportunities and even expand the space for participation by indigenous Papuans in all areas of development. Therefore, Special Autonomy is designed so that Papuans can manage and utilize their wealth of natural resources to improve their welfare.

The reality that occurs and is related to the implementation of the MRP's duties and authority in forming the Regional Regulations also occurs in terms of the implementation of the MRP's duties and authority in providing considerations for regional policies. Likewise, in terms of implementing the MRP's right to request a review of Perdasi and Governor Regulations.

In the context of coordination and synchronization, it is difficult to create mechanisms of *check and balance* between the executive and the regional legislature (DPRD) without the involvement of the MRP. The lack of role and function of the MRP as a representative institution for the Papuan people will lead to a tendency for the executive and legislature to collaborate negatively due to the absence of "*pressure to be competitive*". MRP as a cultural representation of the Papuan people who are aware of their rights and obligations will create pressure in the form of "*demands and support*" both to the regional executive and legislative bodies concerned. To create *checks and balances* between the executive the regional legislature and the MRP in the administration of Regional government, it is necessary to strengthen the position of these three institutions as the superstructure for the administration of Regional government, considering that these three institutions have a strategic role, function, and position in the implementation of special autonomy in Papua. Hence, the principle of *checks and balances* between these three institutions is also to strengthen the roles and functions of these three institutions in every policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation of various public policies in the implementation of Papua's special autonomy. Apart from that, the authority relationship between the DPRD and the MRP is covered by several problems from the DPRD perspective, including a) Compliance with principles/norms; b) Differences in perception regarding the existence of the MRP as a cultural representation of indigenous Papuans; c) MRP Authority.

The following are several basic perspectives regarding the comparison of the DPRD and MRP, namely the formal legal basis for the formation of the two institutions, election participants, election organizing institutions, the scope of legislative authority, and other authorities or rights possessed by the two institutions.

Table 1: Comparison of Fundamental Aspects Between DPRD and MRP

No.	Description	DPRD	MRP
1.	Basic formation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UU Susduk ▪ UU Otsus Papua 	UU Otsus Papua
2.	Forming elements	Elected by the entire population	Papua Only native Papuans
3.	Election organizing body	Provincial KPU	Election committee
4.	The scope of legislative authority	Forming a Perdases/ Perdasi	Give consideration and approve the draft Perdases
5.	Other authorities/rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Budget ▪ Control 	Request information and review matters related to the protection of the rights of Indigenous Papuans

Although there are various fundamental differences between the DPRP and the MRP as seen in the table above, essentially both institutions are people's representative institutions/bodies. In the context of relations between government institutions, as fellow people's representative institutions for the DPRP and cultural representation institutions for the DPRP, the MRP, and DPRP should be able to work together to play a common role according to their respective authorities. The approach that can be used is the "primordial constructive" approach.

Constructive primordial is a concept that the author proposes with the aim of accommodating sub-ethnic primordial behavior which practically occurs in the relationship between the 3 (three) main pillars of the Papuan government, namely the MRP, DPRP, and the Governor (Executive). Primordialism does not always have negative nuances, there are also positive nuances. This is an inevitability. The positive element of primordial is an energy that, if left unchecked, will tend to lead in a negative direction, intersect, and even conflict with legal norms and other value systems. Thus, it needs to be constructed in such a way that it can have positive implications in governance.

According to the author's analysis, the existence of the Papuan People's Assembly (MRP) has been regulated in Law Number 2 of 2021 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for Papua Province. In Article 1 point 8, it is explained that the Papuan People's Council, hereinafter abbreviated as MRP, is the cultural representation of Indigenous Papuans, which has certain authority in the context of protecting the rights of Indigenous Papuans based on respect for customs and culture, empowering women, and strengthening harmony in life, religion as regulated in this Law. Likewise, the implementing regulations regarding the implementation of regional autonomy in Papua, namely Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 106 of 2021 concerning Authority and Institutions for the Implementation of the Special Autonomy Policy for Papua Province, do not regulate greater authority for the MRP or its authority is limited either in Law or Government Regulation. So the Papuan People's Assembly is only asked for approval but is not involved in the planning, drafting, and drafting of a regional regulation because the authority for forming a regional regulation does not lie with the Papuan People's Assembly, the Papuan People's Assembly only approves whether it agrees or not with the existence of this regional regulation. In practice, the MRP, as marginalized or excluded people, can only say yes or comply with requests from DPR members, because the MRP is not part of the Regional Representative Council, even though the MRP sends its representatives to the DPRD, it does not have veto rights.

Implementation of the rights and functions of the mrp in the context of protecting the customary rights of indigenous papuans regarding the exploitation of natural resources

The implementation of special autonomy is carried out by paying attention to aspects of democracy, justice, and equality, as well as regional potential and diversity. The implementation of special autonomy must be per the state constitution so that a harmonious relationship between the center and the regions is guaranteed. The implementation of regional autonomy must further increase the independence of autonomous regions and therefore, in district and city

autonomous regions there are no longer administrative areas. Likewise, special areas developed by the government or other parties, such as government agencies or other parties, industrial areas, authority areas, plantation areas, mining areas, forestry areas, new urban areas, tourism areas, and the like, apply the following regulatory provisions. area. Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for Papua Province contains a lot of potential for good. But this potential will never be realized and enjoyed in the form of true goodness for the Papuan people if several important things are ignored.

The natural resources of Papua and West Papua Provinces are rich in oil and gas and non-oil and gas mines. The results of economic activities in the mining sector can contribute considerable value to the economy of Papua Province. The copper concentrate mining sector makes a very dominant contribution to the economic development of Papua Province. So an increase or decrease in the growth rate in the copper concentrate sector will greatly influence the direction of economic growth in Papua and West Papua Provinces.

The wealth and potential of natural resources are in contrast to Papua's low performance in fighting poverty and improving the quality of human development. Forty percent of Papuans still live below the poverty line, which is more than twice the national figure. In addition, one-third of Papuan children do not go to school, and nine out of ten villages do not have basic health services facilities such as community health centers, doctors, or midwives.

Related to the protection of the basic rights of Indigenous Papuans by the Papuan People's Assembly (MRP) in carrying out its authority to provide consideration and approval of draft Perdasus. The special autonomy possessed by West Papua Province is regulated in Article 1 Point a of Perpu Number 1 of 2008 concerning Amendments to Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for Papua Province which states that Papua Province is Irian Jaya Province which later became Papua Province and West Papua Province which was given Special Autonomy within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Special Autonomy for Papua is the granting of broader authority to the province and people of West Papua to regulate and manage themselves within the framework of the Republic of Indonesia. Through the implementation of Special Autonomy for Papua, there are basic things that only apply in Papua and West Papua Provinces and do not apply in other provinces in Indonesia, conversely, there are also things that apply in other regions that do not apply in Papua and Papua Provinces West.

The implementation of the role of the MRP in the framework of the protection of the customary rights of the Indigenous People of Papua regarding the exploitation of Natural Resources, if linked to the unitary state of Indonesia will give greater autonomy to the Province of Papua, and its people to manage their affairs. As part of the law, the Province of Papua and the Papuan community will have an increased ability to organize and control the management of natural resources in the province for the benefit of the Papuan people.

According to the author's analysis, the implementation of the rights and functions of the MRP in the context of protecting the traditional rights of Indigenous Papuans regarding the exploitation of natural resources in Papua has not been carried out well because the Papuan People's Assembly has not been given a place as a party that plays a role in development in Papua. After all, no law regulates it. For

example, they are not included in the drafting of Regional Regulations, they are not given authority regarding the management of Natural Resources, and traditional law communities are excluded/marginalized while immigrants have a role in Papua while the original communities are not given authority.

The basic rights for Indigenous Papuan citizens/people are rights that are guaranteed by the constitution, such as the protection of the right of Papuans to gather and express their opinions and aspirations as well as the protection of the right of Papuan people to truly involved in political and governmental institutions through implementing a healthy democratic life. In Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2021 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for the Province of Papua, the Papuan People's Assembly is one of the political institutions that constitute the basic rights of Indigenous Papuans which must be granted by the state and central government. In practice and also in the juridical aspect, as in the Special Regional Regulations (PERDASUS) for Papua which regulate the Papuan People's Assembly, these basic rights are not granted by the Regional Government of Papua Province. Papua Province Special Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2008 concerning the Implementation of Duties and Authorities of the Papua People's Assembly is no longer following Law Number 2 of 2021 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for the Papua Province, as per DASUS Number 14 of 2016 concerning Procedures for Election of Members of the Papuan People's Assembly must be changed and a PERDASUS should be formed concerning the Papuan People's Assembly covering rights and obligations, duties and authority as well as election procedures.

The basic rights of the Papuan people which are protected by human rights must be accommodated as a form of Papuan local wisdom, namely the protection of the right of Papuans to gather and express their opinions and aspirations as well as the protection of the rights of the Papuan people to be truly involved in political and governmental institutions through implementing a healthy democratic life. Apart from that, rights to customary land, customary forests, and developing other traditional values such as rights to the economy and increasing welfare.

Legal protection for papuan indigenous peoples through the papuan people's council (MRP) in the future (Right to Establish)

The establishment of the Papua Special Autonomy Law which was a proposal from the Papuan people. Where this law is an aspiration of the Papuan people which emerged with the political turmoil in Papua. In this case, the formation of this law was to reduce the desire to separate (independence) the Papuan people from the Republic of Indonesia. The concepts and plans in the formation of the Special Autonomy Law are the results of formulation from the Indigenous Papuan community by prioritizing protection and support for Indigenous Papuans on their land.

As mandated by Law No. 21 of 2001, Special Autonomy for Papua is the granting of broader authority to the Provincial Government and the Papuan people to regulate and manage themselves within the framework of the Republic of Indonesia. Wider authority means greater responsibility for the Provincial Government and the Papuan people to

administer government and regulate the use of natural resources for the prosperity of the Papuan people. This authority also means the authority to empower the socio-cultural and economic potential of the Papuan people, including providing an adequate role for indigenous Papuans through traditional, religious, and women's representatives. The role carried out is to participate in formulating regional policies, determining development strategies while still respecting the equality and diversity of Papuan people's lives, preserving Papuan culture and the natural environment, and regional symbols in the form of regional flags and regional songs as a form of actualizing the identity of the Papuan people and recognition of their existence, customary rights, customs, traditional communities, and customary law.

With the implementation of Special Autonomy for Papua, indigenous Papuans have a unique identity and are a diversity of indigenous Papuan people. The Papua Province Special Autonomy Law provides support and protection for the basic rights of the indigenous Papuan population. For this reason, the protection of the basic rights of Indigenous Papuans covers six main dimensions of life, namely (Sumjule, 2003):

- a. Protection of the right to life of Papuans in the Land of Papua, namely a quality of life that is free from fear and fulfills all their physical and spiritual needs properly and proportionally.
- b. Protection of people's rights to land and water within certain limits with the natural resources contained therein.
- c. Protection of the right of Papuans to gather and express their opinions and aspirations.
- d. Protection of the right of the Papuan people to be truly involved in political and governmental institutions through implementing a healthy democratic life.
- e. Protection of the freedom of Papuans to choose and practice the religious teachings they believe in, without any pressure from any party.
- f. Protection of Papuan culture and customs.

With the protection of the basic rights of indigenous Papuans which cover the six main dimensions of life, it is hoped that it can provide an understanding of justice in the contents of the Law on Special Autonomy for the Province of Papua. These six main dimensions are the basis for assessing the contents of the Special Autonomy Law, whether it contains a sense of justice or not in Special Autonomy.

Conclusion

The formation of Special Regional Regulations does not give the right to propose regional regulations relating to the protection of the original rights of the Papuan people, namely the fundamental rights of the indigenous Papuan people, namely customary rights to natural resources, rights to be protected by customs, the right to enjoy the results of development Naturally, it is felt that the right to equality and diversity of language and social life, the right to improve the standard of living resulting from the management and use of the natural wealth of Papua Province, is still being ignored, thereby triggering various forms of disappointment and dissatisfaction among the indigenous Papuan people. Even though the rights of indigenous Papuans have been specifically regulated in Law No. 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for Papua Province and a cultural representation institution for indigenous Papuans has also been established which specifically regulates and protects

these rights, it is felt that they have not been properly touched upon, because the protection provided is still limited to recognition at the statutory level.

Implementation of the MRP's Role in the Context of Protecting the Customary Rights of Indigenous Papuans Regarding the Exploitation of Natural Resources, in carrying out its authority to provide consideration and approval of the draft Regional Regulation. The special autonomy possessed by West Papua Province is regulated in Article 1 Point a of Perpu Number 1 of 2008 concerning Amendments to Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for Papua Province which states that Papua Province is Irian Jaya Province which later became Papua Province and West Papua Province which was given Special Autonomy within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Based on Article 74 paragraph (1) of Government Regulation Number 54 of 2004 concerning the Papuan People's Assembly, it is stated that in the event of the expansion of Papua Province into new provinces, an MRP is formed, located in each provincial capital. Explicitly when referring to Chapter V of Law no. 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy, the main pillars in the administration of the West Papua Province government also have three components, namely the West Papua People's Representative Council (DPRPB), the Regional Government (the governor and his apparatus), and the West Papua People's Assembly (MRPB). The protection of the basic rights of Indigenous Papuans by the Papuan People's Assembly (MRP) in exercising its authority to provide consideration and approval of the draft regional regulations has not had a significant impact on achieving the welfare of Indigenous Papuans, which is the target/target. *affirmative action* and is the aim of Law Number 21 of 2001.

Legal protection for Papuan Indigenous peoples through the Papuan People's Council (MRP) in the future (*to establish the right*) that the MRP in carrying out its function of providing consideration and consultation regarding political selection and recruitment, if requested by a political party, must remain within the corridor of its duties and authority in the context of protecting the rights of Indigenous Papuans based on respect for customs and culture, empowering women, and strengthening religious harmony. Protection for Indigenous Papuans in political recruitment by political parties has also been guaranteed in Article 28 paragraph (3) of Law 2/2021 which states, "Political recruitment by political parties in provinces and districts/cities in the Papua region is carried out by prioritizing Indigenous Papuans".

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