



## ARTICLE

# Trend Analysis of Positive Sentiment for Special Autonomy for Papua on Twitter

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## OPEN ACCESS

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**Abstract:** Technological Advances encourage internet users on mobile phones or other communication tools to access or obtain information via social media, including conversations on social media on Twitter, about the implementation of Provincial special autonomy. This research method utilizes Twitter data crawled by the Drone Emprit Academic application with the keyword "special autonomy of Papua." The study analyzed 170,641 mentions collected on Twitter with the tweet "Special Autonomy for Papua." The results of this study show that the community's response to Papua's special autonomy from February 1, 2021, to February 1, 2022, was 170,641 mentions. The results of this study showed the public reaction to conversations related to Papuan special autonomy on Twitter that positive sentiment dominated with 124,181 (73 percent) mentions, followed by negative sentiment with 37,570 (22 percent) mentions, and neutral sentiment with 8,890 (5 percent) mentions. The results of this study contribute to understanding the dominant topic of Papua's special autonomy, which can be used as a reference by the government in supporting policies and improving service quality through Papua's special autonomy.

**Keywords:** special autonomy of Papua; positive sentiment; Twitter

## 1. Introduction

Information and communication technology is developing rapidly and is proven to benefit social media users. Users can access the information only by using a mobile phone or other communication device connected to the internet. People of all ages and groups can easily access the internet to communicate and share information indefinitely, one of which is through social media, Twitter.

Viewed from one aspect, the existence of social media can benefit society. All levels of society can use social media to express themselves, one of which is through the delivery of thoughts in the form of criticism of the government. In addition to the public, government agencies are now actively adopting social media as one of their communication platforms. Two-way communication occurs on a limited basis, especially in regular discussions. Policy-based agencies use social media to convey information, so their engagement is very low. Although the agency allows comments from every follower on the Facebook page, there is no contact between the organization and the public. The agency appears to be more active in responding to messages via Twitter.

Twitter is one of the most popular social media networks used by people in Indonesia. Thus, social media facilitates the creation of a space where people can understand, share, and interactively negotiate the meaning of protest through dialogue, though data and information disseminated through social media such as Twitter can be regarded as untrustworthy because anyone with an account can disseminate information (Lawelai et al., 2022). One of the topics of conversation on Twitter is the implementation of special autonomy in Papua.

The Second Amendment to the 1945 Constitution makes special autonomy a formal feature of the constitutional structure in Indonesia. Special autonomy implies that a territory's rights, authorities, and obligations are recognized as different from the rights, authorities, and obligations of a territory. Special autonomy differs from special regions in its differences from other regions in special autonomy include differences in the scope of regional rights, authorities, and obligations, as well as patterns and proportions of relations between the central government and special regions.

Decentralization is one of the political choices to ensure the implementation of government in the regions. Throughout history, Indonesia has been looking for (and continues to seek) the perfect formula in local government administration, starting with establishing symmetrical or asymmetric decentralization. Given the diversity that occurs in each location, a certain strategy is needed to be able to meet the needs of each region proportionally.

Indonesia has adopted what is known as asymmetric decentralization, or unequal/uniform decentralization for each region (Sri Kusuma Dewi, 2021). The Papua region is an example of the implementation of asymmetric decentralization. Still, the problem is that the specific designation of the region is an asymmetrical framework, meaning significant efforts are intended to meet regional demands by addressing all elements based on regional needs. This suggests granting asymmetric decentralization to a region that will only meet occasional demands based on previous failures, especially the inability to implement symmetrical decentralization in another region.

The demand for reforms related to implementing the widest possible regional autonomy marked the beginning of implementing the principle of decentralization in Indonesia. This idea can be seen in the special autonomy policy in Papua Province. The status of special autonomy for Papua Province is legally based on Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for Papua Province. The central government is trying to build Papua like other regions. Due to this status determination, many privileges and special rights have been granted to Papuans, but they have not been implemented in practice (Ayunda, 2021). This is due to government consistencies, especially regarding good governance. In addition, because great power as a cultural representation has not adequately reflected the Papuan people, many rights and

opinions, as well as the voice of the Papuan people, have not been implemented correctly in Papua.

Implement a comprehensive decentralization program to all regions in Indonesia but have also embraced a symmetric decentralization, especially in Aceh, Papua, and West Papua. This asymmetric decentralization approach delegates increased responsibility for certain tasks to their respective regions, which is further supported by the disbursement of special Autonomy transfer funds by the central government (Budiratna & Qibthiyah, 2020). Two decades of special autonomy in Papua have not yielded much in terms of public services (Setiawan, 2022). Special Autonomy for Papua Province is a special power recognized and given to the province and the Papuan people to control and take care of themselves within the framework of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia (Edyanto et al., 2021). Giving greater responsibility to the province and the Papuan people to organize governance and control the use of natural resources in Papua Province for the greatest prosperity of the Papuan people as part of the Indonesian people following laws and regulations.

Since the enactment of special autonomy, it has not been able to effectively provide benefits to the Papuan people (Amisim, 2017) even though Papua has very large natural resources and must be able to improve infrastructure and community welfare. One of the techniques to find various challenges related to the implementation of special autonomy is to conduct research to find solutions (Iha, 2018). One of the problems in the implementation of Papua's special autonomy is education, due to adequate educational facilities and infrastructure, as well as the lack of teaching staff and educators who have not been able to improve the quality of education in Papua, in addition to the arguably challenging topography of Papua, and inadequate transportation facilities, as well as the ability to speak Indonesian as a means of communication between teachers and students (Wenda et al., 2017).

Based on the background above, the author is interested in conducting an in-depth investigation of interactions in cyberspace through Twitter. This investigation will look at emerging clusters or groups, important influencers or actors in each group, and sentiment analysis of all online talks. The information collected and evaluated relates to special autonomy in Papua. In this research, we first try to investigate how Twitter can be used to facilitate conversations about special autonomy in Papua and to influence the process of shaping public opinion. Second, we examine whether the politically important attitude expressed in the tweet reflects retweeting ability. We found out how the dynamic characteristics of the tweet, such as positive and negative sentiments related to Papua's special autonomy, affect the number of retweets. To that end, we studied Twitter's interactions with Papua's special autonomy during the research period.

## 2. Methods

This study uses qualitative descriptive methods with secondary data analysis with a social media approach, especially Twitter. Sentiment Analysis, as presented in Drone Emprit Academic, is used by the author. The Drone Emprit Academic website displays social media data and analyses several interesting social issues using Artificial Intelligence (AI). AI-based tools play an increasingly important role in the media, from smart tools that help researchers automatically analyze data through the tools they use (Helberger et al., 2020). The author also searches for reputable articles through the Publish or Perish application to reference articles with the keyword Papua special autonomy from various perspectives.

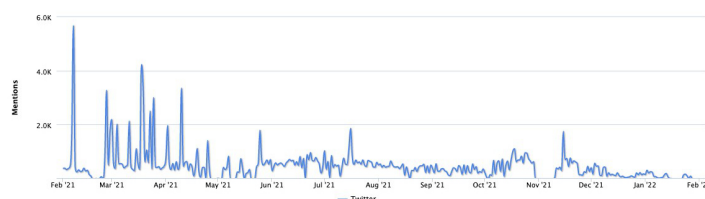
This study utilizes Twitter data crawled by Ismail Fahmi's application, Drone Emprit Academic. "Papua Special Autonomy" is a keyword used for the presentation of data. Drone Emprit Academic collected conversations from February 1, 2021, to February 1, 2022. Drone Emprit Academic obtained the data through the Twitter App Program Interface. To retrieve this data via APIs all, use the following methods: {"id":1104,"name":"Papua Special

Autonomy","start\_date":"2021-2-1","end\_date":"2022-2-1","data":{"neg":37570,"pos":124181,"net":8890}}

The study examined all tweets processed and investigated public sentiment about "Papua Special Autonomy" (including mentions, retweets, and replies). The Drone Emprit Academic machine determines whether the main emotion is positive, negative, or neutral by analyzing Twitter word frequency and mood. The Drone Emprit Academic sensing algorithm was created using machine learning methods, and the results were interpreted using probabilistic classifiers (Fahmi, 2017). Currently, Telecommunications service providers generate a lot of data records. A clear understanding of their customers is the key to the success of any institution. To analyze behavior and relationships between customers, network analysis is commonly used to detect influencers and shared communities on social media (Werayawarangura et al., 2016). Network analysis is not a formal theory in sociology but rather a strategy to investigate social structures (Otte & Rousseau, 2002).

### 3. Results and Discussion

During this study period, 170,641 mentions were collected on Twitter. Figure 1 shows that the most mentions were made on February 7, 2021, with 5,661 posts mentioning Papua special autonomy, and on April 18, 2021, there were 4,220 mentions.



**Figure 1.** Trend of Total Mentions by Twitter During February 2021 to February 2022

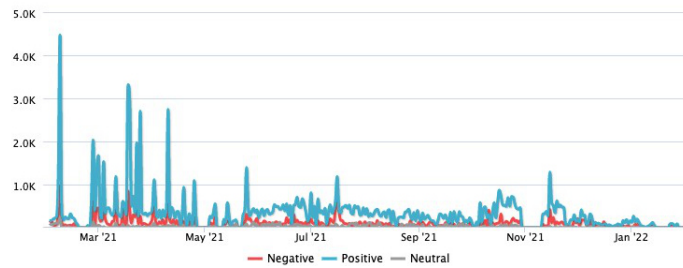
Figure 1 shows that the total mentions from February 2021 to February 2022, as many as 170,641 mentions talking about Papuan special autonomy. And the period from May 2021 to February 2022 talks about Papuan special autonomy under 2,000 mentions. Meanwhile, the period between March 2021 and April 2021 of special autonomy talks is above 2,000 mentions. The highest period was on February 7, 2021 (as many as 5,661) and in April 2021 (as many as 4,220 mentions) of talks on social media Twitter above 4,000 mentions. The various comments not only supported the implementation of special autonomy in Papua, but some refused. The supportive mentions that Papua's special autonomy is expected to improve the education sector, health services, and the economy of the Papuan people.

This follows the findings of research conducted by Murib that the special autonomy policy has encouraged growth in the field of education so that adequate educational facilities are available, ranging from elementary and junior high to high school. In addition, providing educational facilities increases the capacity and opportunity to be involved in school-age communities/get an acceptable level of education, increasing the degree of education. The special autonomy policy has encouraged growth in the health sector, resulting in a network of available health facilities, including Community Health Centers, Mobile Health Centers, and Malaria Control Health Centers (PHMC) (Murib, 2016). Thus, the presence of health facilities and infrastructure increases the ability of the community to meet the demands of health services, thus impacting the degree of public health and family nutrition, especially for toddlers and pregnant and lactating women.

As for those opposed to the implementation of special autonomy in Papua, they are of the view that the policy has failed to be implemented. This follows the findings of Mustikawati & Maulana that education, health, and poverty alleviation conditions have not changed much before and after special autonomy. This progress is quite gradual compared to the amount of special autonomy money given each year. This is due to

the ineffective and inefficient government institutional framework, as well as the low quality and quantity of available human resources (Mustikawati & Maulana, 2020).

**Figure 2.** The Trends of Sentiment by Twitter

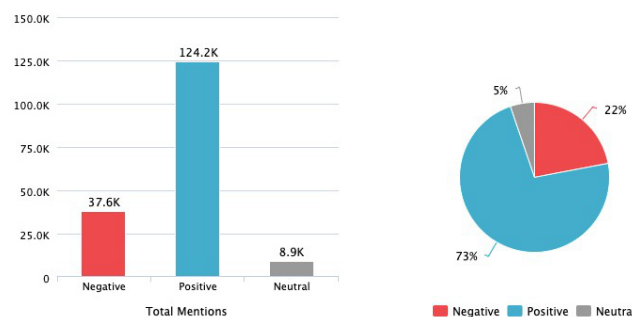


The sentiment trend is based on mentions on Twitter, as shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3 shows positive sentiment 124,181 (73 percent) mentions of dominating with comments that support the implementation of Papua's special autonomy, such as a comment that states that the implementation of Papua's special autonomy in the future will be more focused and clear-cut because it already has a Master Plan for the Acceleration of Development. Likewise, there are mentions that explain that through Special Autonomy and Infrastructure Development, the Government has succeeded in advancing and prospering Papua. There are also comments that state that the presence of Special Autonomy has had a significant impact on improvements for a better future, as in the education sector, many Papuan students have been financed from the Special Autonomy Fund. Then the convenience for indigenous Papuans who are recruited into state officials.

This was followed by negative sentiment with 37,570 (22 percent) mentions, such as comments stating that the Government Firmly Called Papua's Special Autonomy Fund Not Right on Target. There are also comments that explain Special Autonomy has been corrupted by corrupt Papuan officials. The proof is that PPATK found 80 suspicious transactions from Special Autonomy funds, the Police said there were 1.8 trillion potentials for corruption, and the BPK said the potential could be up to 5 trillion. Why not talk about this? If silent means we are allowing evil.

As for the neutral sentiment with 8,890 (5 percent) mentions which explain that to further develop Papua and improve the welfare of its people, since 2001, Special Autonomy has been made, namely a special status for Papuans Support IKN Nusantara. Likewise, there were netizens mentioning that special autonomy provided an opportunity for Papuans to develop their own area. 2022 Indonesia Forward.

**Figure 3.** Total Mentions by Sentiment & Share of Voice by Sentiment



Based on Figure 2. and Figure 3, a trend based on the time shows that public sentiment is more positive than negative and neutral. In conversations with Special Autonomy about the development and welfare of communities in Papua, many people support the presence of special autonomy. This is based on the proses of the implementation of the special autonomy fund in the construction of livable houses has been put to good use, as evidenced by the realization of house buildings that the community has enjoyed (Meiyenti & Jitmau, 2019). Although there are obstacles in the process of implementing special autonomy funds in housing development

programs, including the difficulty of customary land acquisition, weak financial management, and the number of wars that have caused in efficient delivery of material goods.

People's economic development in the era of Papua's special autonomy seeks to encourage community involvement in various activities, especially economic growth. The existence of Special Regional Regulation No.18 of 2008 concerning People's Economy has offered a clear formula for improving the standard of living of indigenous Papuans, especially in developing themselves at the micro and macro levels (Ariyanto, 2017).

The special autonomy fund for education and health has a favorable influence on the human development index, but the special autonomy fund for infrastructure and economic empowerment of the community does not. Furthermore, the infrastructure special autonomy fund directly impacts regional economic disparities. Meanwhile, the special autonomy fund for community economic empowerment has no real impact on regional economic disparities. Special autonomy financing factors in the fields of education, health, infrastructure, and community economic empowerment do not have a major effect on regional economic disparities if measured indirectly through HDI (Tamberan et al., 2020).

Public sentiment towards the implementation of Papuan special autonomy is of a negative view, as found by Widjojo and Budiatri, that Papua's special autonomy has failed to achieve great progress both in the political and socio-economic fields. Provincial and district governments have also failed to shift the long-standing political impasse toward free issues (Widjojo & Budiatri, 2012).

In addition, there are problems in the service process from the bureaucracy to the community. Bureaucratic performance ever runs following the established Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), but in practice, the bureaucracy is too convoluted in the service process, corrupt bureaucratic performance, and closed service systems, which results in failures in the implementation of special autonomy funds in Papua (Korain et al., 2019).

So far, the relationship between the central government and Papuans has been viewed negatively. Relations between the government and Papua are often characterized by violence in military and civilian activities. Violence is often used not because of hatred, but for the benefit of the Papuan people in power and in the name of the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Marit & Warami, 2018). Security strategies are seen as a rapid way to reduce the presence of other types of violent conflicts that cause casualties and material casualties. However, over time, effective security tactics can generate endless cycles of violence that fail to address the main causes of conflict. Papua, the Land of Tranquility, as discussed in the spirit of Papua's special autonomy, is still unable to instill a sense of security, comfort, and peace in the people who occupy the Land of Papua.

There has been little contact between the central government and the Papuan provincial government regarding the implementation of autonomy, which has negatively affected Papuan lawmakers (Ardiyanti & Sudjono, 2018). Therefore, specific and in-depth discussions are needed to build a more horizontal and sustainable flow of communication between the central government and the Papua provincial government. This will have a far-reaching impact on the creation of reconciliation and peace in Papua. The central government must thoroughly explain and discuss the various issues raised by Papuan leaders.

Although there is a tendency to increase HDI in Papua and West Papua Provinces, the increase in HDI in the two provinces remains the lowest among the 34 provinces in Indonesia. Within 20 years of implementing special autonomy, there are still challenges, especially in managing special autonomy funds, which impact the slow growth of people's welfare. In addition, political elements often obstacles in money management are a separate task (Junaedi & Suswanta, 2021). Likewise, the special autonomy provided can only buy a limited amount of road building materials, thereby reducing the amount of road infrastructure built in Papua and West Papua Provinces



(Saktina & Khoirunnurrofik, 2022). Therefore, in the future, policies are needed that strictly regulate the audit of the performance of special autonomy funds in Papua and West Papua. This is because accountability is one of the main issues that hinder the successful implementation of special autonomy. Supervision must be carried out by taking a closer look at the real problems and situations in the regions (Prabowo, 2020).

In addition, government regulations are needed to guarantee freedom of expression as a fundamental human right while preventing the spread of hate speech. The involvement of law enforcement in the fight against that speech is essential, but it is not the only option (Sadat et al., 2022).

One way for the public to provide information related to implementing Papua's special autonomy is to retweet the status so that other followers can see it. It shows that regardless of whether the message is positive, negative, or neutral. Table 1 lists the top ten tweets that were most retweeted.

**Table 1.** Top 10 Most Retweeted

Rank	User	Status	Sentiment
1	@Dennysiregar7	Hebat, pak @jokowi. Hebat, pak Basuki. Trans Papua adalah urat nadi ekonomi Papua. Sebagian belum di aspal memang, tapi sdh terhubung.  Tinggal Pemdanya yang bangun jalan Kabupaten, sdh siap dana otonomi khusus.  Papua baru merasakan punya Presiden.. 🤝	Positive
2	@Keeentanggoreng	Apa bedanya ??? Ketika ada Perempuan muda Myanmar terbunuh, Semua Orang seperti Kehilangan !!! Sejak dulu bahkan sejak Otsus lahir , perempuan Papua terus Berjuang !!!!! Tidak ada yang peduli tuh!!!	Negative
3	@halimiskandarnu	Rapat Kerja Panitia khusus Rancangan Undang-Undang tentang perubahan kedua atas Undang-Undang nomor 21 tahun 2001 tentang otonomi khusus bagi Provinsi Papua.	Positive
4	@Papua_Sonny	Aki Maryam Bwefar: 1. 2011-12 berurusan dengan hukum karena korupsi dana otonomi khusus, 2. 2013 ngamuk2 di Fakfakkrtndkdtptelangproyek, 3. 2018 gagalcalonWabupMimikakrntdk memenuhisyarat, 3. gagalpemelulegislatif DPRRI 2019 krntdkdipilih orang papua. Yang gilaanakketiganya	Negative
5	@polithings_id	DPR RI telah mengesahkan Rancangan Undang-Undang tentang perubahan kedua atas UU Nomor 21 tahun 2001 ttg Otonomi khusus bagi Provinsi Papua dalam Rapat Paripurna DPR RI yg ke-23. #Polithings #PolithingsIndonesia #OtsusPapua #PuanMaharani #HariPerdamaianSedunia	Positive
6	@pengarang_sajak	Kontribusi Freeport ke Indonesia sejak 1991-2014 = rata2 T per tahun..  Tahun 2021, pendapatan Freeport 40T..  Dana Otsus 2022 nanti 8.5T.. Pajak Daerah buat sodara2 kira di Papua dr Freeport 8T..  Blm Dana Desa..  Dan 40% karyawan langsung di PTFI adalah masyarakat asli Papua..	Positive
7	@AlcintaM	Ternyata mamanya Olva Alhamid ditangkap karena kasus Korupsi OTONOMI KHUSUS Papua di Timika. Mungkin karena ini Olva berusaha untuk memperbaiki nama Keluarganya di mata Indonesia.	Positive
8	@PantauPapua	Semua (Mayoritas) Orang Asli Papua mau Merdeka.  Kami Orang Asli Papua menolak berlanjutnya Otsus dan juga menolak pemekaran provinsi yang ditawarkan oleh pemerintah kolonial Indonesia yang dampaknya hanya membawa penderitaan dan memperpanjang konflik di Tanah Papua.  Merdeka	Negative
9	@CNNIndonesia	Komis I DPR: Dana Otonomi Khusus Papua Tak Mengalir ke Rakyat, Macet di Atas	Positive
10	@Mythicalforest	Tidak perlu tinggal di Papua untuk mengetahui kalau negara selalu bertindak represif dan rasis. Sudah berjilid-jilid AMP di luar Papua menggelar aksi damai penolakan OTSUS, anti-rasisme hingga pembebasan tahanan politik harus berakhir dengan penahanan akibat tuduhan makar.	Negative

Based on Table 1 indicates that the classification procedure determines whether a tweet belongs to a positive class, which includes compliments, recommendations, feedback, and reflections of positive feelings such as satisfaction and joy. In contrast, the negative class consists of complaints, expressions of innuendo, criticism, and reflection of negative emotions such as anger, resentment, and disappointment.

Meanwhile, neutral sentiment is more likely to be impartial or, in other words, sentence expressions that are neither positive nor negative.

In addition, this study found the Top 10 Hashtags accompanied by Positive, negative, or neutral sentiments related to implementing Papua's special autonomy. Content analysis is carried out by paying attention to the side of the most used hashtag by the side with hashtags. Twitter users often use hashtags denoted by the character "#" to emphasize the topic of uploads made (Hidayatullah & Ma'arif, 2017). The use of the hashtags seeks to make it easier for readers to identify posts that address comparable themes.

**Table 2.** Top 10 Hashtags

No.	Hashtag	Total
1	#PapuaIndonesia	37,978
2	#Papua	4,005
3	#OtonomikhususUntukPapuaSejahtera	2,377
4	#ManfaatOtonomikhususBagiPapua	1,932
5	#BaktikuNegerikuPapua	1,924
6	#Otonomikhusus	1,621
7	#OtonomikhususPapua	1,551
8	#OtonomikhususSejahterakanPapua	1,452
9	#OtonomikhususUntukKebaikan	1,438
10	#UsutLukasEnembe	1,368

Based on the data in Table 2 shows ten hashtags with the highest number of mentions on Twitter. The first order is #PapuaIndonesia. This is because the Free Papua Organization (OPM) anniversary is commemorated on December 1. However, the rest of the world has recognized Papua as an integral part of Indonesia. Therefore, netizens also discussed Papua and one popular topic on Twitter is the hashtag #PapuaIndonesia. During the study period, there were 37,978 mentions of #PapuaIndonesia on Twitter. This call shows that netizens do not want Papua to be separated from Indonesia and will remain connected forever with the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).

The second is #Papua, with 4,005 mentions on Twitter. Apart from its beauty, Papua is an area with prolonged conflicts that make netizens often mention Papua. Likewise, on July 13, 2021, Minister of Social Affairs Tri Rismaharini became a hot topic on Twitter after making controversial comments about the transfer of the Ministry of Social Affairs' ASN to Papua, which was considered unfavorable. Tri Rismaharini was dissatisfied and reprimanded the Ministry of Social Affairs, officials.

The third, namely #OtonomikhususUntukPapuaSejahtera, experienced 2,377 mentions on Twitter. This hashtag began after President Joko Widodo had signed Law Number 2 of 2021 concerning Papua Special Autonomy which had previously been passed in the plenary meeting of the DPR. According to reports, Papua's special autonomy money will now be maximized for the welfare of Papuans. President Jokowi wants breakthrough, integrated, precise, targeted, and synergistic measures between ministries/agencies and local governments. Law number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for Papua Province is the presentation of state recognition of Papua's decisions that are approaching the legal age of 20 years.

The fourth is #ManfaatOtonomikhususBagiPapua. The Papuan people have reaped huge benefits from the Papua Special Autonomy Policy. The budget initiatives that have been implemented amount to IDR 126 trillion. This shows the Central Government's determination to accelerate Papua's growth in terms of human resources and infrastructure. Although there are still limitations, the existence of special autonomy has provided great benefits over the past 20 years, with a



concentration in the fields of education, health, infrastructure, and community economic empowerment.

The fifth is #BaktikuNegerikuPapua has become a popular hashtag after the initiative empowerment of Telkom's community, dubbed 'Baktiku Negeriku' has been running since 2019. This Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative aims to improve the quality of life of people in several rural areas in Indonesia, including Papua, by utilizing technology, community empowerment, and education. As a result, the hashtag #BaktikuNegerikuPapua became a conversation 1,924 times.

#Otonomikhusus occupy the Sixth and Seventh hashtags with 1,621 mentions and #OtonomikhususPapua with 1,551 mentions. This started with community activist demonstrations and students who took to the streets expressing concern over Papua's special autonomy, which will end in 2021. The students encouraged the government and the House of Representatives to include local communities in amendments to Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for Papua Province. The bill is now included in the 2021 DPR national legislation program. Papua Special Autonomy is the recognition and granting of special jurisdiction to the Province of Papua, including the provinces resulting from the expansion of Papua Province. They are tasked with regulating and taking care of the interests of local communities at their initiative, based on Papuans' aspirations and basic rights.

The eighth hashtag, #OtonomikhususSejahteraanPapua, was mentioned in a conversation on Twitter with 1,452 mentions. This began during the discussion of changes to Law Number 21 of 2001 concerning Special Autonomy for Papua that would improve the quality of life of the Papuan people, especially indigenous peoples, because legal reform issues less without it. The visit of the House Committee in early May 2021 to capture and capture public expectations is mitigation related to the continuation of amendments to Law 21/2001. Amendments to the Papua Special Autonomy Law are expected to improve the quality of people's lives (welfare, justice, and equality). From the outset, there were differences of opinion and conflicts of interest between the central government and Papua over who the official institutions that updated this law were.

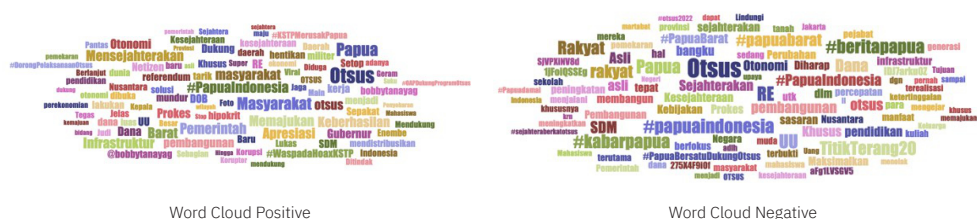
The ninth hashtag is #OtonomikhususUntukKebaikan which was mentioned 1,438 times in a conversation on Twitter after support for government initiatives related to Special Autonomy Volume II in Papua because indigenous Papuans felt the superiority of special autonomy leadership. This is because special autonomy has helped many indigenous Papuans in meeting all their demands. "Special autonomy has brought a lot of great progress to indigenous Papuans ranging from health services, education, and other supporting infrastructure development," said a native Papuan.

Meanwhile, the tenth-order hashtag is #UsutLukasEnembe which was mentioned 1,368 times in Twitter conversations. The hashtag #UsutLukasEnembe became one of the hot topics on social media Twitter. This time, the Governor of Papua has also been discussed in the virtual world of Twitter. There have been many rumors about him since netizens accused him of corruption. According to the latest.id, the hashtag #UsutLukasEnembe seems to contain a lot of identical tweets in which Lukas is again accused of being involved in a corruption case with special autonomy money. Netizens demanded that Lukas be immediately examined for his role in the corruption of the special autonomy fund, as mentioned by a citizen who said that he Immediately upheld justice in Papua. Investigate Lukas Enembe #UsutLukasEnembe

Likewise, this study found positive and negative word cloud trends toward implementing Papua's special autonomy. The results of this word cloud describe review data in the form of values from terms of ten appear on Twitter that provides feedback. The higher the font size in the word cloud, the more often the topic being reviewed is discussed by Twitter users. The results of the word cloud are shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4 shows that there are words with positive and negative sentiments, and we can judge them. Therefore, it is important to identify and develop recommendations for future government policies.

Figure 4. Word Cloud



One of the policy recommendations for the management of Papuan special autonomy, as Augustine did the management of special autonomy funds for the education sector, which must focus on capital expenditure and direct public expenditure for the education sector in accordance with the mandate of the special autonomy law Government Regulation No. 5 of 2006, Special Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2007. Significant educational success can be obtained if the special autonomy fund is managed in accordance with the direct management model of capital expenditures (Agustinus, 2011).

There is regional potential in the Papua region in the form of natural and human resources that have not been realized in the development of the education sector. So the next recommendation is to address the lack of teachers at various levels of education, the lack of improvement in teacher competence, the low welfare of teachers, inadequate supervision of educational development at all levels of education, the lack of community support, the limited support of educational facilities and infrastructure, schools of physical development that are greater than students, and the lack of coordination between centers (Alfasisromarakap et al., 2021).

Many Twitter accounts represent various interests that, when combined, form multi-actor dialogue abroad on Papua's special autonomy. The Stakeholder Map study was conducted to determine which categories of stakeholders were more engaged on Twitter. The focus is on Twitter account users, shown in Table 3 based on reach and number of users who had discussions based on sentiment during the study period.

Table 3. Stakeholder Map

Range	Users	Positive	Negative
(-100)-(-90)	5,129	0	5,964
(-90)-(-70)	17	24	182
(-70)-(-50)	155	187	643
(-50)-(-30)	382	638	1,329
(-30)-(-10)	238	1,022	1,481
(-10)-10	2,134	4,169	4,127
10-30	736	5,738	3,759
30-50	1,926	15,358	6,667
50-70	2,591	39,813	9,977
70-90	1,194	26,463	3,377
90-100	15,433	30,769	64
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,935</b>	<b>124,181</b>	<b>37,570</b>

Table 3 shows that the most dominating users, namely 15 433 individuals, are 90–100. The most positive sentiment posts were found in the 50–70 range, with 2,591 Users and 39,813 positive comments. Likewise, negative sentiment posts are mainly in the range of 50–70, with 2,591 Users with a total of 9,977 negative comments.

## 4. Conclusion

For two decades, the implementation of special autonomy in Papua has shown various responses from netizens. Most netizens support Papuan special autonomy and demand that the special autonomy run as well as possible, following applicable regulations. Decentralization shows a more promising welfare condition because Papua has huge natural resources and must be able to improve the infrastructure and welfare of the Papuan people. The analysis of conversations on Twitter social media from February 1, 2021, to February 1, 2022, regarding Special Autonomy in Papua resulted in 170,641 mentions. There was three times the highest conversation trend, namely on February 7, March 18, and April 10, 2021. The highest peak of conversation occurred on March 18, 2021. There were pros and cons of sentiment related to Special Autonomy in Papua; this virtual conversation was seen from positive and negative, as well as neutral. The results of this study showed the public reaction to conversations related to Papuan special autonomy on Twitter that positive sentiment dominated with 124,181 (73 percent) mentions, followed by negative sentiment with 37,570 (22 percent) mentions, and neutral sentiment with 8,890 (5 percent) mentions. The results of this study contribute to understanding the dominant topic of Papua's special autonomy, which can be used as a reference by the government in supporting policies and improving service quality through Papua's special autonomy.

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