


## Asymmetric Decentralization: Efforts to Maintain a Balance of Power between the Center and the Regions

Sundawa Bahtiar

Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Tasikmalaya

Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p><b>Keywords:</b> Asymmetric decentralization, regional autonomy, balance of power, regional government, national integration.</p>	<p>This study discusses the concept of asymmetric decentralization as a strategy to maintain the balance of power between the central and regional governments within Indonesia's governance system. Asymmetric decentralization grants different authorities to certain regions based on their unique geographical, social, economic, and political conditions. The aim of this research is to analyze how the implementation of asymmetric decentralization can strengthen regional autonomy without weakening national integration. The method used is a qualitative approach, employing literature review and policy analysis as data collection techniques. The findings of this study indicate that asymmetric decentralization in Indonesia is an effective solution for maintaining the balance of power between the central and regional governments. Through the provision of special autonomy to specific regions such as DKI Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Aceh, Papua, and West Papua, the government is able to accommodate the historical, cultural, and social uniqueness of each area. The implementation of this decentralization has proven to increase public participation, strengthen local identity, and promote the efficiency of regional governance. However, its success is highly dependent on clear regulations, institutional capacity, and consistent political and social support.</p>
<p>This is an open access article under the <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/">CC BY-NC</a> license</p> 	<p><b>Corresponding Author:</b> Sundawa Bahtiar Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Tasikmalaya <a href="mailto:sundawabach@gmail.com">sundawabach@gmail.com</a></p>

### INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, as an archipelagic country with diverse ethnicities, cultures, and geographic conditions, requires a governance system that can fairly accommodate local needs and conditions (Widodo, 2011). In this context, decentralization serves as an essential effort to distribute authority between the central and regional governments. Following the 1998 Reform era, Indonesia began implementing a decentralized system that grants greater authority to regional governments to manage their own affairs. However, the implementation of decentralization across all regions has not always been effective, considering that not all regions possess the same capacity and conditions (Suriadi et al., 2023).

Decentralization is the process of delegating authority from the central government to local governments to manage and handle the interests of local communities more autonomously (Rondinelli, 1981). In a unitary state like Indonesia, decentralization aims to improve governmental efficiency, empower communities, and manage resources locally.

According to Fisman and Gatti (2002), decentralization also plays a role in increasing government accountability and bringing public services closer to the people.

Decentralization can be categorized into symmetric and asymmetric decentralization. Symmetric decentralization grants relatively equal authority to all regions without considering the different characteristics of each area. In contrast, asymmetric decentralization provides varying levels of authority based on the specific needs and characteristics of certain regions (Larasati, 2022). This type of decentralization is typically applied in areas with distinct cultural, historical, or geographic features. Its purpose is to accommodate diversity and address specific regional demands in order to maintain national stability (Wibawa, 2019).

In practice, asymmetric decentralization often results in disparities and imbalances—economically, politically, and administratively. More developed regions tend to have a greater capacity to manage authority compared to less developed areas (Susanto, 2019). This leads to injustice in the implementation of regional autonomy, as uniform treatment fails to address the diversity and complexity of the regions. Hence, there is a growing need for a more flexible and adaptive decentralization model that suits local contexts—namely, asymmetric decentralization (Lambelanova & Jaelani, 2022).

Asymmetric decentralization grants different levels of autonomy to regions based on their specific needs, capacities, and conditions. In the Indonesian context, regions such as Aceh, DKI Jakarta, and the Special Region of Yogyakarta have received special treatment through asymmetric decentralization policies (Kurniadi, 2012). These policies aim to provide space for these regions to preserve their identity, culture, and special rights within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). This model is expected to reduce potential conflicts, strengthen local community participation, and maintain national integration (Herdaneswari, 2024).

Nonetheless, the implementation of asymmetric decentralization presents its own set of challenges. On one hand, the special autonomy granted can strengthen regional authority and accelerate development (Asnawi & Andrizal, 2021). On the other hand, if not well-regulated, it may lead to new inequalities, interregional jealousy, and even potential disintegration if regions feel too powerful or no longer strongly connected to the central government (Sinen, 2025). Therefore, it is crucial to examine how asymmetric decentralization can be implemented effectively and in a balanced manner, so as not to undermine national stability.

The balance of power between the central and regional governments is a central issue in the study of asymmetric decentralization. The central government must maintain control over strategic national issues, while regions should be given the flexibility to manage local affairs (Pinori et al., 2024). In this way, a harmonious and complementary relationship between the central and regional governments can be fostered. Clear legal and institutional regulations are key to ensuring that asymmetric decentralization remains aligned with its original objectives—namely, the realization of responsive, fair, and efficient governance (Simanjuntak, 2015).

This study is important due to the limited number of comprehensive analyses on the effectiveness of asymmetric decentralization in maintaining the balance of power between

the central and regional governments. The study does not only examine normative and legal aspects but also evaluates how this policy is implemented in regions with special autonomy. By understanding the dynamics and challenges involved, it is hoped that the findings of this research can provide relevant and practical policy recommendations for policymakers.

Against this background, the objective of this study is to analyze asymmetric decentralization as a policy instrument that can bridge the interests of the central and regional governments within the framework of a unitary state. This research also aims to identify the factors influencing the successful implementation of asymmetric decentralization. Through this approach, it is hoped that a more just, inclusive, and cohesive governance structure that strengthens national unity can be realized.

## METHOD

This study employs a qualitative approach using a case study method to explore and analyze in depth the implementation of asymmetric decentralization in several special autonomy regions in Indonesia, such as Aceh, DKI Jakarta, and Yogyakarta. Data were collected through literature studies, including policy documents, legislation, government reports, and relevant previous research (Sugiyono, 2016). In addition, in-depth interviews were conducted with key stakeholders, such as central and regional government officials, academics, and community leaders, to gain direct perspectives on the implementation and challenges of asymmetric decentralization. The collected data were then analyzed using content analysis and thematic analysis techniques to identify patterns, relationships, and issues that emerge in the implementation of asymmetric decentralization. This approach allows researchers to comprehensively understand the socio-political and legal context, as well as assess the extent to which asymmetric decentralization can maintain the balance of power between the central and regional governments. The results of the analysis are expected to provide a clear overview and practical policy recommendations for the development of the decentralization system in Indonesia.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Decentralization and Its Implementation in Indonesia

Asymmetric decentralization is a form of authority arrangement that differentiates the distribution of power between the central government and local governments, based on the specific conditions and needs of each region. In this system, not all regions are treated equally in terms of authority distribution, resources, or responsibilities. This principle differs from symmetric decentralization, which applies uniform rules across all regions. The application of asymmetric decentralization aims to accommodate the diverse characteristics of regions—culturally, historically, and socio-politically—to maintain national stability and strengthen national integration.

Indonesia, as an archipelagic country with a high degree of heterogeneity in terms of geography, demographics, and economics, is one of the nations that implements asymmetric decentralization. The vast territorial spread consisting of thousands of islands, development disparities between regions, and unique cultural and historical backgrounds have driven the

government to adopt a non-uniform decentralization policy. The central government grants special autonomy status to certain regions deemed to have unique needs or specific historical considerations. These regions include Aceh Province, which implements Sharia law; Papua and West Papua with the Papuan People's Assembly as a cultural institution; the Special Region of Yogyakarta with its monarchical system of governance; and Jakarta as the capital city with its unique administrative powers.

The granting of special autonomy to these regions reflects the government's effort to preserve harmony within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). Despite having different powers, the essence of asymmetric decentralization lies in creating a power balance that is adaptive to local realities. However, implementing this policy requires strict oversight and evaluation to prevent new inequalities or conflicts of authority between the central and local governments. In this context, central-local relations continue to undergo adjustments and redefinition in order to reach an ideal model—a system of governance that is fair, efficient, and responsive to the needs of people across all regions in Indonesia.

The application of asymmetric decentralization in Indonesia is not a new phenomenon. This concept has existed since the colonial era when the Dutch colonial government managed regions with varying policies. The main goal of those policies was not to empower local communities, but to ensure administrative efficiency and optimize the exploitation of natural resources. By considering social and cultural differences, as well as the level of obedience of local populations toward colonial rule, the Dutch implemented a non-uniform governance structure, laying the foundation for the current practice of asymmetric decentralization in the Indonesian archipelago.

On the island of Java, Dutch colonial rule was more structured in its administration. Java was divided into three provinces—West Java, Central Java, and East Java—which were further divided into 67 regencies. Additionally, the Dutch recognized two special regions: the Surakarta Sunanate and the Yogyakarta Sultanate. These areas were granted limited autonomy to preserve traditional power structures that predated colonial rule. By granting administrative and political privileges, the Dutch maintained favorable relations with local elites to ensure colonial stability.

Meanwhile, regions outside Java were managed using a more flexible—yet exploitative—approach. The Dutch used direct rule in strategic areas rich in natural resources and high economic value, such as East Sumatra and Kalimantan. In other regions that were hard to reach or prone to conflict, the Dutch applied indirect rule by cooperating with local traditional leaders or elites. As a result, regions outside Java did not have administrative structures as complex as those in Java, and their governance was more opportunistic, driven by colonial interests. These differing administrative structures show that colonialism indirectly shaped asymmetric power relations between the center and the regions. This practice indicates that asymmetric decentralization in Indonesia is not only a product of post-reform dynamics but also a historical legacy rooted in colonial times.

Next, asymmetric decentralization is also evident in regions that have been granted special autonomy, such as Jakarta, Aceh, and Yogyakarta.

### **Special Capital Region of Jakarta**

Asymmetric decentralization in DKI Jakarta is a concrete form of special autonomy that is constitutionally regulated. This is affirmed in Article 18B paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that the state recognizes and respects regional governments that are special or privileged in nature. This provision serves as the legal basis for Jakarta's special status as the capital of the country, which plays a strategic role in central government administration. As the center of government, the economy, and a national symbol, Jakarta faces more complex issues and responsibilities compared to other regions, thus requiring a non-uniform governance arrangement.

Jakarta's special status is reflected in its broad roles and authorities across various sectors, even though it is not a regular province. Law Number 29 of 2007 concerning the Government of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta states that Jakarta not only carries out local government functions but also directly supports the functions of the central government. Within the framework of asymmetric decentralization, Jakarta has more flexible authority in managing its domestic affairs, from spatial planning, population management, to public service provision. Nevertheless, such policies remain under the supervision and coordination of the central government to prevent a duality of power.

One clear example of asymmetric decentralization in Jakarta is in the field of transportation. The Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta is given the flexibility to design and implement an integrated transport system, such as TransJakarta, MRT, and LRT, which are directly managed by regional-owned enterprises (BUMD). Additionally, Jakarta holds the authority to set traffic policies like the odd-even license plate rule and bicycle lane development, tailored to the needs and characteristics of an urban environment. These powers illustrate the flexibility in decision-making necessary to address mobility challenges in a metropolitan area.

In terms of environment and infrastructure, the Jakarta government has also undertaken several strategic policies, such as flood management through infiltration wells, river revitalization, and the giant sea wall project. Coastal development and land reclamation also fall under regional authority, although they must still be approved by the central government. This illustrates how asymmetric decentralization in Jakarta allows space for policy innovation and governance that is more responsive to local needs while remaining aligned with national policies. Thus, asymmetric decentralization not only enhances the effectiveness of local governance but also strengthens the integration between the central and regional governments within the framework of a unitary state.

### **Special Region of Yogyakarta**

Asymmetric decentralization in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) is a form of state recognition of the region's unique history, culture, and governmental structure. This model accommodates the special status of DIY, especially in land affairs, cultural preservation, spatial planning, and the mechanism for appointing the Governor and Deputy Governor. Unlike other regions where leaders are elected directly by the people, in DIY the position of Governor is automatically held by the reigning Sultan. This is a form of preserving historical and cultural

values that are integral to Yogyakarta's identity as a kingdom that supported the founding and independence of the Republic of Indonesia.

The main legal basis governing this asymmetric decentralization is Law Number 13 of 2012 concerning the Special Status of the Special Region of Yogyakarta. This law serves as a concrete manifestation of the constitutional recognition of DIY's special status. It affirms five main areas of authority: the system of appointment, position, duties, and powers of the Governor and Deputy Governor; the organization of DIY's regional government; culture; land affairs (including the management of sultanate and pakualaman lands); and spatial planning. Each of these areas is independently managed by the DIY Regional Government with financial support from the State Budget (APBN) in the form of special status funds.

In this context, the DIY Government has greater autonomy in policy-making and decision-making regarding its special authorities. For example, in land affairs, the status of sultanate land is a special authority not applicable in other regions. The management of this land adheres to traditional norms and the policies of the Yogyakarta Palace, preserving customary land law systems as part of cultural heritage. In the cultural sphere, DIY has the right to determine policy directions for preserving Javanese cultural values, including traditional ceremonies, architectural styles, and use of regional languages, which are integrated into the governance system and community life.

The special status of DIY is inseparable from the existence and role of the Sultan of Yogyakarta. The Sultan holds a dual role as both a traditional leader and a regional head (Governor), a practice that has existed since the Yogyakarta Sultanate joined the Republic of Indonesia. This role reflects a blend of traditional and modern systems of governance. Through asymmetric decentralization, the state not only maintains central authority but also respects and preserves local cultural wealth and socio-political structures that have proven to support national unity and stability. The DIY model demonstrates that decentralization does not always have to be uniform but can be adapted to regional uniqueness to ensure effective governance and reinforce justice within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

### **Special Region of Aceh**

Asymmetric decentralization in the Special Region of Aceh (DIA) is a form of state recognition of Aceh's historical, social, and cultural uniqueness, while also serving as a response to the armed conflict that once occurred in the region. Through the special autonomy scheme, the central government has granted broader authority to the Aceh provincial government in various aspects of governance. This policy reflects a non-uniform approach to political decentralization aimed at ensuring stability, improving public welfare, and fostering reconciliation between the state and the people of Aceh after the conflict.

One of the most distinctive features of Aceh's special autonomy is the implementation of Sharia (Islamic Law). Aceh is the only province in Indonesia authorized to formally implement Islamic law within its legal system. This includes criminal, civil, and social conduct laws, governed by *Qanun* (Aceh's local regulations). This authority is exercised through special institutions such as the *Mahkamah Syariah* (Sharia Court) and *Wilayahul Hisbah* (Sharia Police), which enforce Islamic law constitutionally in Aceh. The implementation of

Sharia is a reflection of Aceh's strong religious identity and serves as a tool for building social harmony based on local values.

Furthermore, Aceh has the authority to establish and run local political parties (Parlok), as stipulated in Law Number 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh. The existence of local parties is an exception to the national rule that only recognizes national-level political parties. This aims to provide a more representative political space for the people of Aceh, especially those whose interests and aspirations are not accommodated by national parties. With local parties, the democratization process in Aceh becomes more inclusive and reflects the region's unique socio-political characteristics.

In terms of government structure, Aceh has broader bureaucratic apparatus and autonomy than other provinces. The Aceh government holds the right to manage natural resources more independently, including a greater share of oil and gas revenue compared to other regions. Additionally, Aceh's education system integrates Islamic and local traditional values, and its development policies are rooted in local wisdom. All of these special powers are designed to accelerate regional development, maintain peace, and strengthen Aceh's position within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Asymmetric decentralization in Aceh, with all its complexities, serves as an important model for how a nation can manage diversity while preserving national unity.

### **Factors Influencing the Success of Asymmetric Decentralization Implementation**

#### **1. Strong Legal and Institutional Framework**

A robust legal framework serves as the primary foundation for implementing asymmetric decentralization. Without clear legal underpinnings, granting special autonomy to regions could lead to overlapping authorities between the central and regional governments. In Indonesia, the application of asymmetric decentralization is anchored in the Constitution, particularly Article 18B paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, which acknowledges and respects regional governments with special or distinctive characteristics. Further regulations are stipulated in specific laws such as Law No. 11 of 2006 for Aceh and Law No. 13 of 2012 for Yogyakarta. These laws provide clarity regarding the scope of authority, areas of governance, and administrative systems used in each special region.

However, legal provisions alone are not sufficient without capable regional institutions to carry out those authorities. Strong institutional capacity includes clear organizational structures, effective administrative procedures, and professional, competent human resources. These institutions must independently and responsibly manage the unique affairs under their jurisdiction. For example, the Aceh Provincial Government has the authority to implement Islamic Sharia, which requires dedicated institutions like the Sharia Court and the Department of Islamic Sharia, which are not found in other provinces. Without well-prepared and stable institutions, broad authorities may instead lead to disorder and disparities in public services.

Furthermore, the legal and institutional framework serves as a tool for coordination and harmonization between the central and regional governments. The central government requires clear legal instruments to guide and oversee the implementation of asymmetric decentralization, ensuring alignment with national interests. Meanwhile, regional

governments need to understand the scope of autonomy granted and use it as an opportunity to accelerate development based on local characteristics. Thus, the formulation and implementation of regulations must be adaptive, contextual, and responsive to sociopolitical dynamics and regional needs. A well-balanced collaboration between law and institutions fosters a governance system that harmonizes central and local relations within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

## 2. Capacity of Regional Government

The capacity of regional governments is a key factor in determining the effectiveness of asymmetric decentralization. This capacity includes the technical, administrative, and managerial abilities of local government personnel in executing governance functions according to the special authorities granted. In regions with special autonomy status like Aceh, Papua, and Yogyakarta, managing unique affairs requires human resources who not only understand regulations but are also capable of designing and implementing effective policies. If this capacity is lacking, the potential of special autonomy may not be fully realized and could instead create inefficiencies or bureaucratic mismanagement.

Additionally, regional capacity includes the ability to respond to the needs and aspirations of the local community. In the context of asymmetric decentralization, regions have a greater responsibility to align policies with local values and socio-cultural conditions. For instance, in Aceh, the implementation of Islamic Sharia requires local officials to be knowledgeable about both religious and national legal aspects to ensure that its application does not conflict with human rights principles and the constitution. Therefore, enhancing local capacity goes beyond technical training—it also involves value-based approaches, social dialogue, and community empowerment to achieve inclusive and responsive governance.

Regional government capacity is also closely tied to resource support—financial, infrastructural, and technological. Without such support, the implementation of asymmetric policies may progress slowly and have limited impact on improving public welfare. The central government plays a crucial role in strengthening regional capacity through assistance programs, proportional fiscal transfers, and robust monitoring and evaluation systems. With adequate capacity, regional governments can optimally manage their special authorities, develop locally driven policy innovations, and foster more equitable and just development across Indonesia.

## 3. Community Participation and Social Legitimacy

Political support is an essential element in the successful implementation of asymmetric decentralization. Special autonomy policies cannot function effectively without legitimacy and support from political actors at both national and regional levels. Parliament, political parties, and local leaders play strategic roles in shaping public opinion, drafting regulations, and overseeing policy implementation on the ground. For example, the enforcement of Islamic Sharia in Aceh requires not only legal legitimacy but also political approval from various stakeholders to prevent social conflict or resistance. Therefore, political synergy is a key factor in implementing a non-uniform decentralization model.

Beyond political actors, the commitment of other stakeholders such as traditional leaders, civil society, and the private sector is also highly influential. In regions with strong

cultural and historical identities like Yogyakarta and Papua, involving traditional leaders and local communities in decision-making processes is crucial. They are not merely policy recipients but also agents of change who understand the real conditions and needs of the community. Their commitment reinforces a sense of ownership of special autonomy policies and minimizes potential conflicts that could arise from differing perceptions or interests.

Moreover, the success of asymmetric decentralization also depends heavily on effective communication and inter-agency coordination. Without a shared commitment from both central and regional governments, special autonomy policies may stagnate or become counterproductive. Political support that is only formal without a real willingness to realize the goals of asymmetric decentralization will result in uneven and ineffective policies. Thus, continuous dialogue, transparency in decision-making, and regular evaluations are necessary to ensure that implemented policies truly reflect the spirit of justice, equality, and recognition of regional uniqueness within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Political Stability and Regional Security

An effective monitoring and evaluation system is vital to ensuring the success of asymmetric decentralization. Through stringent oversight, the central government can ensure that the special authorities granted to regions are not misused or deviated from national interests. This oversight can be conducted by formal institutions such as the Inspectorate General, Audit Board (BPK), and Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), as well as through internal mechanisms within each region. On the other hand, periodic evaluation is a key tool to assess whether special autonomy policies genuinely contribute to public welfare and strengthen local governance.

However, oversight and evaluation in the context of asymmetric decentralization must not be overly centralized or repressive. A balance must be struck between central control and regional autonomy. In this regard, a participatory and transparent evaluation system is preferable, where the public, academia, and local media are involved in monitoring policy implementation. This is crucial to ensuring regional governments remain accountable, while also encouraging openness and public participation in the management of special affairs. In this way, special autonomy implementation becomes not only a political elite responsibility but a collective effort involving the entire local community.

Furthermore, the monitoring and evaluation system must be capable of identifying obstacles and recommending constructive policy improvements. Each region with special autonomy presents unique complexities, meaning that evaluation approaches cannot be standardized. For instance, the success of Sharia implementation in Aceh should be assessed with different indicators than those used to evaluate land management and cultural preservation in Yogyakarta. Therefore, an adaptive, contextual, and results-oriented evaluation framework is needed—one that prioritizes outcomes over procedures. With strong and targeted oversight and evaluation, asymmetric decentralization can become an effective instrument for reinforcing national integration through recognition of local diversity.

#### 4. Commitment of the Central Government

Local community participation is a crucial element in supporting the success of asymmetric decentralization. When communities are given space to participate in the

planning, implementation, and monitoring of regional policies, those policies tend to be more accommodative, accurate, and sustainable. In the context of special autonomy, such participation goes beyond formal involvement in regional elections; it also includes engagement in public forums, consultations, and community-based development initiatives. Communities that feel involved tend to have a sense of ownership over regional programs, contributing to greater stability and social solidarity.

Moreover, community participation acts as a form of social control over local governance. In asymmetric decentralization, where regions hold broader authorities, the risk of power abuse also increases if there is no citizen oversight. Therefore, community involvement can serve as a democratic safeguard at the local level. In Aceh, for instance, the enforcement of Islamic Sharia has been relatively successful due to the support and supervision of local communities. Similarly, in Papua, the participation of indigenous communities is vital in preserving local values in natural resource management.

However, community participation cannot develop on its own without support from local governments. Policies that promote transparency, community capacity-building, and grassroots empowerment are necessary. Governments must create inclusive public dialogue spaces, particularly for marginalized groups, women, and youth. With this approach, asymmetric decentralization moves beyond being an elitist policy and becomes a genuine instrument of democratization, allowing all societal elements to contribute to the development of their regions.

## CONCLUSION

Asymmetric decentralization is a constitutional approach used by Indonesia to maintain a balance of power between the central and regional governments, while accommodating the geographical, historical, social, cultural, and political diversity of the various regions. The implementation of this model is not uniform, but rather adapts to the characteristics and specific needs of each region, such as DKI Jakarta, the Special Region of Yogyakarta, the Special Region of Aceh, and Papua and West Papua. Each region is given special authority in certain aspects—such as culture, land management, Islamic law, or local government management—that are not possessed by other regions in Indonesia. The history of the implementation of asymmetric decentralization in Indonesia has been going on since the colonial era, and has continued to develop through various policies and regulations, including amendments to the 1945 Constitution and special laws for certain regions. Factors that influence the success of the implementation of asymmetric decentralization include local institutional capacity, clarity of legal regulations, national and regional political support, an effective monitoring system, and active participation of local communities. If all these factors work synergistically, then asymmetric decentralization is able to encourage equitable regional development, strengthen national integration, and prevent socio-political disintegration. Thus, asymmetric decentralization is not only an administrative policy, but also a political and social strategy to strengthen the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) by recognizing and respecting regional specialties. The success of this model is highly dependent on the commitment of the central and regional governments in maintaining transparency,

accountability, and empowering local communities. Therefore, the need for periodic evaluation, regulatory improvement, and strengthening local capacity are important prerequisites so that asymmetric decentralization remains relevant and adaptive to the dynamics of the pluralistic Indonesian nation.

#### REFERENCES

- Asnawi, E., & Andrizar, A. (2021). Otonomi Khusus Terhadap Eksistensi Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia. *Jurnal Analisis Hukum*, 4(2), 242-263.
- Fisman, R., & Gatti, R. (2002). Decentralization and corruption: evidence across countries. *Journal of public economics*, 83(3), 325-345.
- Herdhaneswari, I. (2024). Desentralisasi Asimetris Dalam Mewujudkan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Pada Daerah Otonomi Khusus Papua. *JURNAL YUSTIKA: Media Hukum Dan Keadilan*, 27(01), 1-23.
- Kurniadi, B. D. (2012, November). Desentralisasi Asimetris di Indonesia. In *Makalah disampaikan dalam Seminar di Lembaga Administrasi Negara (LAN) Jatiningor, tanggal* (Vol. 26).
- Lambelanova, R., & Jaelani, R. (2022). Paradigma Baru Desentralisasi Asimetris Di Indonesia.
- Larasati, G. P. (2022). Implementasi Desentralisasi Dalam Kerangka Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia. *Jurnal Komunikasi Hukum (JKH)*, 8(1), 244-251.
- Pinori, J. J., Setiabudhi, D. O., & Palilingan, T. K. R. (2024). Kerangka Desentralisasi Asimetris dalam Memperkuat Hubungan Internasional di Wilayah Perbatasan Asia-Pasifik. *Amanna Gappa*, 54-69.
- Rondinelli, D. A. (1981). Government decentralization in comparative perspective: theory and practice in developing countries. *International review of administrative sciences*, 47(2), 133-145.
- Simanjuntak, K. M. (2015). Implementasi kebijakan desentralisasi pemerintahan di Indonesia. *Jurnal Bina Praja*, 7(2), 111-130.
- Sinen, K. (2025). Kebijakan dan Implementasi Otonomi Khusus di Papua Barat Daya. *Journal Scientific of Mandalika (JSM) e-ISSN 2745-5955/ p-ISSN 2809-0543*, 6(4), 961-970.
- Sugiyono, S. (2016). Metode penelitian kuantitatif, kualitatif, R&D. *Bandung: Alfabeta*, 1(11).
- Suriadi, H., Magriasti, L., & Frinaldi, A. (2023). Sejarah Perkembangan Desentralisasi dan Otonomi Daerah di Indonesia. *Jurnal Media Ilmu*, 2(2), 193-210.
- Susanto, S. N. H. (2019). Desentralisasi Asimetris dalam Konteks Negara Kesatuan. *Administrative Law and Governance Journal*, 2(4), 631-639.
- Wibawa, K. C. S. (2019). Penegasan politik hukum desentralisasi asimetris dalam rangka menata hubungan pemerintah pusat dengan pemerintah daerah di Indonesia. *Administrative Law and Governance Journal*, 2(3), 400-412.
- Widodo, S. (2011). Implementasi bela negara untuk mewujudkan nasionalisme. *Civis: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Sosial dan Pendidikan*, 1(1).