

Analysis of Liquiça Regional Development Planning Strategy

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ABSTRACT

Regional development planning in East Timor underwent a change because the implementation of deconcentration began in the government system where the regional government was given greater authority in planning and implementing development in their respective regions. In achieving the objectives, oriented towards the implementation of a development planning strategy that runs well. Because the states that strategy implementation is a series of activities and work needed to execute strategic planning.

This study aims to describe the object and subject of research through a process of analysis of the Administrative Liquiça region. This research is a descriptive research. Data was obtained directly from several informants who understood and were involved in the process of planning and implementing a regional development planning strategy or Planning Strategy Development Regional, reports, and so on. To check or certify data, various data collection techniques are used triangulation techniques. This study found that in the implementation of the regional development planning strategy Liquiça had not been effective. This is because human resources are still lacking, both in quantity and quality, inadequate budget allocation, inadequate facilities and socio-cultural.

Keywords: Implementation, Strategy, Regional Development Planning

INTRODUCTION

Regional development planning in East Timor underwent a change because the implementation of deconcentration began in

the government system where the regional government was given greater authority in planning and implementing development in their respective regions. In accordance with

government regulations, namely, Regulation No.3 / 2016, regarding "Structure of Administrative Region, that Leaders Regional and Group technique Inter ministerial for Decentralization Administrative".

In achieving the objectives, oriented towards the implementation of a development planning strategy that runs well. Implementation of strategy is one of the most important parts of the strategy process and should receive the same attention as when formulating it. Amir (2011: 192), states that strategy implementation is a series of activities and work needed to execute strategic planning.

Thus the implementation of the strategy for regional development planning carried out by Liquiça Region has not gone according to expectations. This is because there is still a lack of human resources, both in quantity and quality, the budget allocated from the central government is not enough, and inadequate facilities as supporting programs and activities. Therefore the planning process and implementation of regional development in municipal Liquiça are still far from the central government's strategic plan in giving authority and responsibility to regional governments. To realize good and clean governance, public servants both

technically and administratively, both quantity and quality need to be considered when engineering, education and training are carried out technically and administratively, as well as placement in accordance with expertise and numbers in accordance with the available service units so that the functions and responsibility can work as it should.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Strategy Implementation

Basically the strategies that have been compiled into various resource allocations must be implemented. Amir (2011: 192), states that strategy implementation is a series of activities and work needed to execute strategic planning. This means that what is formulated in the strategy and policy will be determined in various work programs, budgets and procedures. A good strategy formulation is meaningless if it is not implemented in the implementation, and vice versa. Heene (2010: 181), states that the ability to implement a strategy successfully is influenced by factors;

1. System information from the organization
2. The ability of the learning process of the organization
3. Allocation of organizational facilities as a whole

4. Standard organizational structure
5. Policies on human resource management from the organization.
6. Embracing political influence in the body of the organization.
7. Culture from the organization.

Strategy

Akdon, (2011: 13) states that strategy is a unified, comprehensive and integrated plan that links organizational excellence with environmental challenges and is designed to ensure that the organization's main goals can be achieved through proper implementation by the organization. While Suryono (2004, h.80), revealed that the definition of strategy in principle is always related to three main things, namely; goals, objectives and ways. Basically a strategy is developed to address the developing strategy issue. As stated by Bryson (2007 p. 161), that the issue of strategy is a key policy choice that affects the mandate, mission, organizational value, level and mix of products or services, users, costs, and finances. Then the strategy proposed by Dermawan Wibisono (2006: 50), is a pattern or plan that integrates the company's main objectives with a series of actions in a mutually binding statement.

Development Planning

In general, development planning is a way or technique to achieve development goals

appropriately, directed and efficient in accordance with the conditions of the country or region (Sjafrizal, 2014: 24). Development planning can be seen from several aspects. From the aspect of the activities of Conyers (1984: 5), states that planning involves things that involve decision making or choices about how to make the most of existing resources in order to achieve certain goals or realities in the future. From the aspect of substance, planning is setting goals and setting alternative actions, such as the statement from Widjojo Nitisastro in Syaifullah (2008: 17), which is complete as follows: "This plan in principle revolves around two things, the first: conscious choice of objectives concrete that you want to achieve in a certain period of time on the basis of the values that are owned by the community concerned and which, second: is the choice between alternative and rational ways to achieve these goals ". (Tjokroamidojo, 1996: 14). The type of development planning as stated by Arsyad in Sjafrizal (2014: 30-32), according to the time period, development planning can be classified into three types, namely:

1. Long-term planning, usually has a span of 10 to 25 years.

2. Medium-term planning, usually covering 4-5 years.
3. Short-term planning, has a period of 1 year (Annual Planning)

Regional Development

Syaifullah (2008: 16), argues that regional development is a process planned changes that are consistent with the characteristics, aspirations and creativity regions, covering all fields / functions that are handed over to the regions to achieve the objectives set by using the potential resources they have within the framework of regional autonomy.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, researchers used qualitative research methods because, this research is descriptive analysis that focuses on two things, namely:

- (1) The Liquiça Administrative Strategy in planning regional development (Municipio),
- (2) Implementation of the Puerto Rico development planning strategy, and (3) Supporting and inhibiting factors that influence the implementation of the Regional development planning strategy, which is the location of the research, Administrative Liquiça Region, Sources of data in this study are primary data and secondary data. Data collection techniques

used are observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis using interactive models from Miles and Huberman. which consists of 4 (four) activities, namely: Data Collection, Data Presentation, Data Reduction, and Verification or Withdrawal Conclusion.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION BASED ON THE PROBLEM UNDER STUDY.

Liquiça Administrative Region Strategy in planning Development Region

The Liquiça Administrative Region has made several efforts to plan regional development, starting from the strategy formulation process by formulating a vision based on local government policies, issues that develop based on the needs and interests of the community and government, and geographical conditions and anticipation of possible developments community improvement and regional development in the future. According to Akdon, (2011: 13), mentioning that strategy is a unified, comprehensive and integrated plan that links the advantages of organizational strategy with environmental challenges and is designed to ensure that the organization's main goals can be achieved through proper implementation by the organization.

Strategy is an art, the way or process used to achieve goals and objectives effectively. Existing strategies can be adjusted to the internal or external environment of the organization. The strategic objectives set by the Municipal Administration of Liquiça are:

1. Improve local infrastructure development
2. Increasing development in the health sector
3. Improve industrial development and the private sector
4. Increasing social harmony, culture and national unity between Old and Young both men, women and children (Nurat Iso, Lara Iso).
5. Bring development closer to the local community for a prosperous and prosperous life.

The aim of the regional development strategy plan is to meet the needs of the community gradually and continuously in order to achieve a decent life.

Implementation of the Regional Development Planning Strategy Liquiça Region in 2016-2018.

The implementation of the regional development planning strategy carried out by the Liquiça Administrative Region in realizing advanced regional development

and prosperous communities, requires government policy support, human resources, both in quality and quantity, budget, facilities and infrastructure, and collaboration between relevant agencies.

The form of implementation or implementation of the Liquiça regional development planning strategy is;

1. Improving the quality of human resources through training activities in the field of Free Balance systems, planning, Engineering, project management, procurement, and environmental health
2. Implementation of the project Planning Development Integrated Regional project implemented such as; construction of Public Village Maumeta, rehabilitation of clean water in Village Dato, construction of the Church Protestant retaining wall in Kaisaka, construction of Oval in the town of Tapo'o Village Vaviquinia, and construction of trash can Public in Village. Maumeta and Dato. Funds allocated to the project amounted to \$ 604,784.92.
3. Implementation of the SSRI-UNDP project, the project implemented is; road construction in Village Lissadila, construction of highways

- in Maubaralisa, rehabilitation of highways in Suco dato, rehabilitation of well water in Village Maumeta / Lauhata, and rehabilitation of the Talbikutulao Metagou highway. Funds allocated to the project amounted to \$ 4,744,312.82.
4. Implementation of the R4D project through routine maintenance activities on highways in Village Maumeta, Metagou, Darulete, Lukulai, Dato, Loidahar, Loerema, Libalao, Fahilebo, Fatumasi, Vaviquinia, and Maubaralisa.
 5. Implementation of the new Pre-escolar school curriculum program at sub district Administrative Maubara, Liquiça, and Bazartete.
 6. Implementation of Crochet school program for Ensino Básico Pre-Escolar and Primeiro Ciclo.
 7. Implementation of the health program through SISCA activities, and services to patients suffering from tuberculosis, malaria, HIV / AIDS, epilepsy, and mental illness.
 8. Implementation of the Action Social and Disasters Natural program through activities to subsidize elderly, disabled, and scholarship. Besides that, it provides services and assistance to disadvantaged people and families who suffer from other people's violence and crimes.
 9. Carry out the Water Supply Work e Environment program through activities to install and repair iron or water paralon at Kamalehohoru and the cluster hostel. Cleanse intake at Eanaloa, Raisape, Mankala, and Daulo. It is accommodated to transport domestic waste to the Tibar landfill.
 10. Implementation of the Agriculture e Food Security program through activities to make 86 fields to grow corn at Leotala, Lisadila, Guico, and Gugleur Village. The activity of planting papaya, chili, vegetable, tomatoes, starch and corn. Besides planting activities, there are also harvesting activities such as; harvest onions, fish, and shrimp.
 11. Implementation of the Management Marketing e Tourism program through activities, building, preserving and improving municipal market management. Control market prices and identify tourism sites in Sub district Administrative Liquiça, Maubara, and Bazartete.

12. Implementation of the Register Land Notariat program through activities to process land tax contracts and government-owned houses inhabited by the community. The results of land and house tax revenues generated in 2017 amount to \$ 131,299.00. Besides that, other activities carried out were conducting mediation with people who had problems regarding land and house rights, as well as registering Martial Arts colleges and Practice Site Political Parties. Various programs have been implemented by the local government, but because of the increasing community can influence the needs and interests of the public that must be obtained from the government, for this reason there is a need for central government support such as budget allocation in accordance with the proposed development program from the regional government, so that it is gradual and sustainable regional development can meet the needs of the community and local government.

Supporting and Inhibiting Factors for Planning Strategy Implementation

Development Liquiça region 2016-2018

1. Supporting factors in the implementation of this strategy are 2 (two), namely: The existence of a central government policy that gives authority to local governments in planning and implementing regional development.
2. There is collaboration or cooperation between regional leaders and Liquiça regional government officials in implementing regional development programs such as; Planning Development Integrated Region and other activities.

The inhibiting factors in the implementation of this strategy are 4 (four), namely:

1. The human resources owned by the Puerto Rico Administration of Liquiça are inadequate in terms of quality and quantity. In terms of quantity, the number of employees owned by the Administrative Office of Liquiça is 408 employees, so it cannot work optimally. In addition to the numbers that have not supported, in quality, the resources possessed by the Administrative Liquiça Region also have a high level of education

with high school graduates as many as 194 employees compared to diplomas, scholars, masters, and others. Thus it can be seen that many employees do not have expertise in certain fields such as; procurement, planning, and finance.

2. Funds or budgets that are not enough to implement or implement regional development programs and activities.
3. Inadequate facilities to support the implementation of regional development programs and activities.
4. Socio-cultural factors that do not support the implementation of regional development programs and activities because there is no contribution or collaboration from the community.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion it can be concluded that there is an implementation of the Liquiça regional development planning strategy that has not been effective, this is due to the existence of inhibiting factors in the implementation of the regional development planning strategy namely; Human resources are still lacking, both in quality and quantity, inadequate funds or budgets, and inadequate facilities.

Nevertheless, there are supporting factors in implementing the Liquiça regional development planning strategy, namely; the existence of a central government policy that gives authority in planning and implementing regional development Liquiça and collaboration between regional leaders in carrying out regional development Liquiça.

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