

UDC 338

**AFFECTING FACTORS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MINISTRY
OF AGRARIAN AND SPATIAL PLANNING/NATIONAL LAND AGENCY STRATEGIC
PLAN ON LAND REGISTRATION: STUDY IN THE LAND AGENCY OFFICE IN BANTUL,
YOGYAKARTA**

Yuntarto Hadi*

Master's Program in Public Administration, Faculty of Administrative Science,
Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia

Hakim Abdul, Noor Irwan

Faculty of Administrative Science, Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia

*E-mail: hadiyuntarto@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

This research is conducted to describe and analyze the factors that influence the implementation of strategic plan in spatial planning at the Land Agency Office in Bantul. The research used quantitative approach in which questionnaire became the data collection technique. The data analysis method was path analysis. Based on Edward III perspective model, the communication between the superintendents to the lower intendents, that between the Land Agency Office and the target group, that between the Land Agency and related public institutions as well as resources had partial influence towards the implementation of the strategic plan on land registration; the degree of influence was 30%, 22%, 6% and 26% respectively. Simultaneously, the communication between the superintendents to the lower intendents, that between the Land Agency Office and the target group, that between the Land Agency and related public institutions as well as resources had influence towards the implementation of the strategic plan on land registration; the degree of influence was 21.5%. The communication between the superintendents to the lower intendents had the most dominant influence on the implementation of the strategic plans with the degree of influence of 30%.

KEY WORDS

Implementation, strategic plan, path analysis.

The government has had sufficient system and policy for land registration. The policy has always paid attention towards public interest (Wibawa,1994). Referring to Twaroch & Muggenhuber (1997) and Zevenbergen (1998), there is a relationship between land administration, land registration and cadastre. The elaboration on the benefits and advantage of sufficient land administration and land registration system for the public (United Nations, 1996). Sufficient land registration policy should be followed with qualified implementation as well.

However, the land registration policy has not been implemented properly yet in Bantul. The conclusion is drawn based on the opinion of the Land Agency Office of Bantul staffs or the public at the other end of the policy. The Strategic Plan of the Indonesia's Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency about land registration is considered as national priority (agenda) as an effort to achieve the Presidential vision/mission identified as the 4th agenda, to strengthen the country's presence in conducting system reform and honest, dignified and trustworthy law enforcement. The objective of the 4th agenda policy is to widen spatial planning-based map coverage and to increase number of certified land. Reflecting on Edward III's opinion (1980), the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency is categorized as centralized policy. It is established by the central government, but applied by regional government. Problems emerge due to various interpretations between different regional government as well as different amount of

resource each regional government has. As the effect, in each region in Indonesia, the implementation and outcomes of the Strategic Plan may be different from the main objectives of the policy. Caiden (1982) argues that policy implementation may be regarded as the weakling of governance, and thus the government should emphasize on the importance of policy implementation stage for the success of the entire policy.

The objective of the study is to describe and analyze factors that influence the implementation of the Strategic Plan or policy on land registration in the Land Agency Office in Bantul, Yogyakarta.

METHODS OF RESEARCH

The study used quantitative approach and questionnaire as the data collection technique. The research methodology was survey, a study taking sample from certain population using questionnaire as the primary data collection technique (Singarimbun and Effendi, 1989).

Population and Sample. The population referred to (1) the sampling or the National Land Agency in Bantul, (2) targeted population or individuals in or staffs of the National Land Agency in Bantul. The sampling technique was probability sampling or sampling technique in which every member of population has equal chance to be selected as sample (Sugiyono, 2010). The number of sample was 88, referring to Yamane (1967).

Variables. The variables were elements affecting the implementation of the Strategic Plan, namely level I communication (X1), level II communication (X2), level III communication (X3) and resources (Z). X1, X2, and X3 were exogenous variables. Z was called intervening variable/ mediator, while Y was endogenous variable, the implementation of the Strategic Plan.

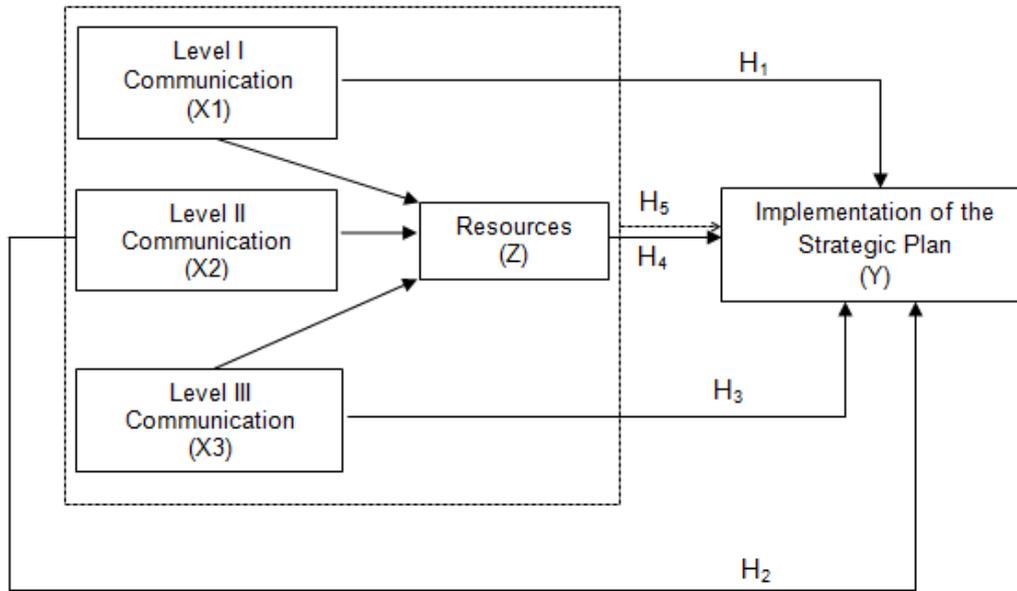
Data Analysis Method. The data analysis method was trimming path analysis. Trimming means eliminating insignificant exogenous variable from its analysis, and then recalculating; the eliminated exogenous variable is no longer involved in the analysis. The steps in data analysis were as follows (1) formulating hypotheses based on the theories or literature, (2) designing Likert scale-based questionnaire, (3) asking 30 respondents to test the questionnaire, (4) conducting validity and reliability test towards the questionnaire. When the questionnaire came out as valid, the researchers decided the required size of sample and re-distributed the questionnaire. Since path analysis requires interval data, Likert scale data is transformed into interval data using Successive Interval Method (SIM).

Next, the classical assumption test was conducted in which the transformed data became the object. After that, the researchers drew a complete path diagram, and formulated a structural equation. Based on each of the variables that had been formulated using regression coefficient, path coefficient was obtained. The path coefficients were tested simultaneously and partially. The last step was interpreting the results, drawing conclusions and summarizing the conclusion into a table.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Edward III (1980) stated factors affecting policy implementation, (1) communication, (2) resource, (3) disposition and (4) structure of bureaucracy. The four factors are essential criteria in policy implementation. These four factors should be carried out simultaneously because each of them is closely related to each other.

In the study, Edward III's theory, communication and resource, is adopted as the factors affecting the implementation of the Strategic Plan. Furthermore, communication is divided into 3 (three), level I communication (communication between super-intendent and lower-intendent), level II communication (communication between the Land Agency Office and targeted group) and level III communication (communication between the Land Agency Office and other related institutions). Based on the elaboration, the hypotheses are described as follow (Figure 1).



Description:
 partial \longrightarrow
 simultaneous \dashrightarrow

Figure 1 – Statistical Hypothesis

H₀: Level I communication (X1), level II communication (X2), level III communication III (X3) and resource (Z) do not have partial and simultaneous influence towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan (Y).

H_k:H₀: Level I communication (X1), level II communication (X2), level III communication III (X3) and resource (Z) have partial and simultaneous influence towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan (Y).

Figure 2 represented diagram for the structural model.

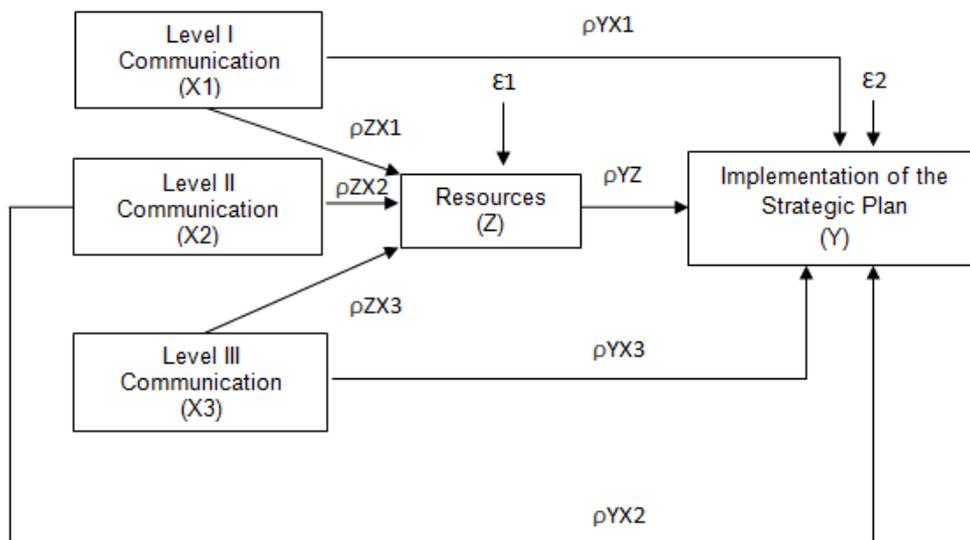


Figure 2 – The Path Analysis Diagram

Based on the diagram above, the structural equations were as follow:

$$Z = \rho ZX_1 + \rho YX_2 + \rho ZX_3 + \epsilon_1 \quad (1)$$

$$Y = \rho YX_1 + \rho YX_2 + \rho YX_3 + \rho YZ + \epsilon_2 \quad (2)$$

Structural Equation (1):

Structural equation 1 described the influence of the X1, X2, X3 variables towards Z variable. The path coefficient was obtained based on linear regression analysis described in Table 1.

Table 1 – Regression Analysis between Level I Communication, Level II Communication and Level III Communication with Resource

Variable	r	R ²	.sig (p-value)	Coefficient e	B Coefficient (Path Coefficient)	.sig (p-value)
Level I Communication	0.342	0.117	0.015	0.94	0.268	0.011
Level II Communication					0.062	0.551
Level III Communication					0.214	0.043

Based on Table 1, the significance (p-value) of level II communication was 0.551, or higher than 0.05 (level of significance) which meant level II communication did not have significant influence towards the resource (path coefficient of X2 was not significant). Furthermore, the structural equation model I was revised eliminating level II communication. The following step was re-calculating the linear regression. Table 2 described the results of the second regression analysis and the first structural equation.

Table 2 – Regression Analysis between Level I Communication and Level III Communication with Resource after Trimming

Variable	r	R ²	.sig (p-value)	Coefficient e	B Coefficient (Path Coefficient)	.sig (p-value)	Structural Equation 1
Level I Communication	0.337	0.113	0.006	0.94	0.27	0.01	Z= 0.27 X1 + 0.22 X3 + 0.94
Level III Communication					0.224	0.032	

Structural Equation (2):

Structural equation 2 described the influence of the X1, X2, X3, and Z variables towards the Y variable. Table 2 described the path coefficient as the result of the linear regression analysis.

Table 3 – Regression Analysis between Level I Communication, Level II Communication, Level III Communication and Resource with the Implementation of the Strategic Plan

Variable	r	R ²	.sig (p-value)	Koefisien e	B Coefficient (Path Coefficient)	.sig (p-value)
Level I Communication	0.471	0.222	0	0.88	0.248	0.016
Level II Communication					0.212	0.034
Level III Communication					0.088	0.384
Resource					0.236	0.025

Based on Table 3, the significance (p-value) of level III communication was 0.384, higher than 0.05 (level of significance) which meant level III communication did not have significant influence towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan (path coefficient of X3 was not significant). Furthermore, the structural equation model 2 was revised eliminating level III communication. The following step was re-calculating the linear regression. Table 4 described the results of the second regression analysis and the second structural equation.

Table 4 – Regression Analysis between Level I Communication, Level II Communication, and Resource with the Implementation of the Strategic Plan after Trimming

Variable	r	R ²	.sig (p-value)	Coefficient	B Coefficient (Path Coefficient)	.sig (p-value)	Structural Equation 2
Level I Communication	0.463	0.215	0	0.89	0.235	0.021	Y= 0.23 X1 + 0.22 X2 + 0.26 Z + 0.89
Level II Communication					0.225	0.023	
Resource					0.256	0.013	

Based on the path coefficient and structural equation, the diagram for the structural model was as follow (see Figure 3):

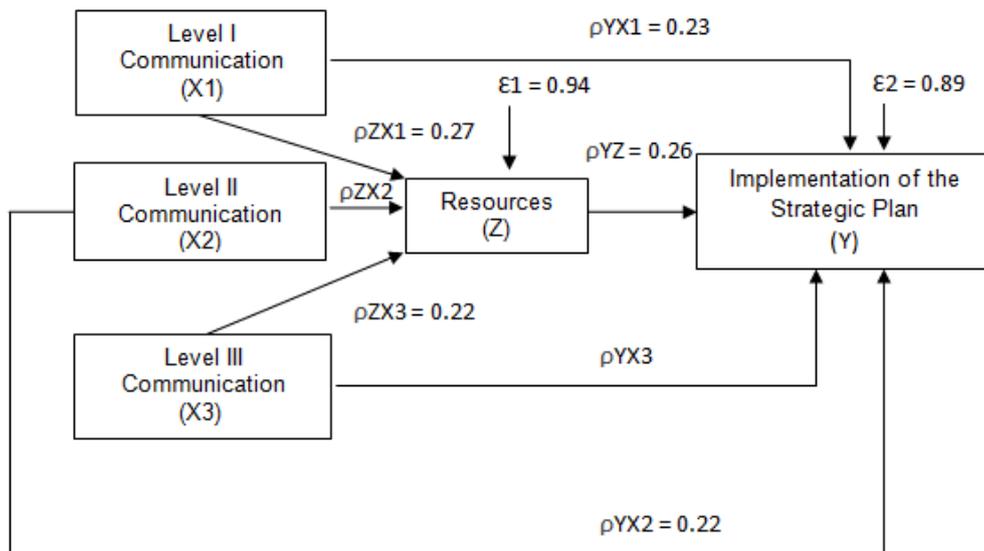


Figure 3 – Structural Model Path Diagram

Influence of the Exogenous Variables towards the Endogenous Variable. Table 5 describes the influence of the exogenous variables towards the endogenous variable.

Table 5 – Direct, Indirect, Total and Simultaneous Influence of the X1, X2, X3, and Z Variable towards the Y Variable

No	Variable			Type of Influence			
				Direct	Indirect (melalui Z)	Total	Simultaneous
1	X1	towards	Z	0.27	-	0.27	
2	X2	towards	Z	-	-	-	
3	X3	towards	Z	0.22	-	0.22	
4	X1	towards	Y	0.23	0.07	0.3	
5	X2	towards	Y	0.22	-	0.22	
6	X3	towards	Y	-	0.06	0.06	
7	Z	towards	Y	0.26	-	0.26	
8	X1,X2,X3	towards	Z	-	-	-	0.113
9	X1,X2,X3,Z	towards	Y	-	-	-	0.215
10	ε1			-	-	-	0.94
11	ε2			-	-	-	0.87

CONCLUSION

The conclusions are:

Level I communication and level III have partial influence towards the resources. Their degrees of influence are 27 % and 22 % simultaneously.

The X1, X2, X3 and Z variable had influence towards the Y variable; their degrees of influence are 30%, 22 %, 6% and 26%. As the result, H_0 is rejected. It means:

H₁: Level I communication has partial influence (30% influence) towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan;

H₂: Level II communication has partial influence (22% influence) towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan;

H₃: Level III communication has partial influence (6% influence) towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan;

H₄: Resource has partial influence (22% influence) towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan.

The X1, X2, X3 and Z variable has simultaneous influence towards the Y variable; their degree of influence is 21.5% and therefore, H_0 is rejected. It means:

H₅: Level I communication, level II communication, level III communication, and resource simultaneously had influence towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan. The degree of influence is 21.5%.

Communication between the super-intendent and the lower-intendent is the most dominant variable influencing the implementation of the Strategic Plan.

REFERENCES

1. Caiden, Gerald E. 1982. Public Administration (Second Edition). California: Pasific Palisades, Palisades
2. Edwards III, George C, 1980. Implementing Public Policy. Washington DC, USA: Congressional Quarterly Press.
3. Singarimbun, M. & Effendi, S. 1989. Metode Penelitian Survai. Jakarta: LP3ES
4. Sugiyono, 2010. Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif & RND. Bandung: Alfabeta.
5. United Nations.1996. Land Administration Guidelines with Special Reference to Countries in Transition. New York and Geneva: United Nations Publication.
6. Wibawa, Samodra. 1994. Evaluasi Kebijakan Publik. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.
7. Yamane, Taro.1967. Statistics: An Introductory Analysis. (Third Edition). New York: Harper and Row.
8. Zevenbergen, J. 2002. System of Land Registration, Aspects and Effects. Rotterdam: Optima Graphic Communication.