

**POLICY ANALYSIS AND FEASIBILITY OF CULTURAL VALUES  
IN RECOGNIZING THE ORIGINAL VILLAGE (CASE STUDY: VILLAGE  
BAHALAR QUI'IC) VIQUEQUE – TIMOR LESTE, 2017**

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*The original village of Bahalar Qui'ic is a past heritage village with original institution structure and local regulations which still maintained by the community. Elderly or traditional leaders have dominant powers, ranging from the control of agrarian resources and they have absolute right to decide who will as a leader of the village. The original village is not familiar with the concept of citizens (individuals who are placed as whole persons, who have equal rights and obligations), but rather prioritize the common good with the community, by Kurniawan (2013: 248). With the existence of the original village, and changed structural more modern in era independence based on the Village Law No. 9/2016, the writer will conduct a research in village Bahalar Qui'ic regarding to the "Policy Analysis and the Feasibility of Social and Cultural Values in Recognizing the Original Village. The methodology used in this research a qualitative descriptive analytical method, with an empirical approach, conceptual approach, Mohammad Nazir (1983: 63), to find out the conditions of indigenous villages, which relate to territories, indigenous communities, the potential of village-managed affairs original, native village apparatus, village governance structures, as important factors that can influence government policy to be recognized.*

Keywords: *Policy, Original Village, Social Culture, Bahalar Qui'ic-Viqueque*

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

Timor Leste as a new country, since independence on 2002, people faced uncertainly in development process of both physical and non-physical, especially in arrangement of villages

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and cities. Physical development (infrastructure) such as roads, bridges and residential, ports, etc. While, non-physical development such as education, health, culture and so on. In essentially, planned and implemented development as the result of a policy for prospering the community. Since independence, government efforts to develop in various sector, both physical and non-physical. One of the government develop re-establish and re-recognize the heritage villages which merger during Portuguese, Japanese, and Indonesian colonial occupations in Timor-Leste.

The Government of Republic Democratic Republic of Timor Leste, recognizing existence of old village and addition of new villages based on Decree of Minister N.0 16/2017, has recognized 9 new villages added 442 villages to 451 villages and recognition of 8 sub-village from 2,225 to 2,233 (sub-villages). The recognition of new villages and new sub-villages are uneven, so many villages have not been recognized by the government until now, one of them is Bahalar Qui'ic Village.

The cultural heritage outlined by the ancestors is a legacy that continues to be passed on by their generation to customs of original village, known as " original ethnic " (*"Knua Lain/Suco Orijin*). Original ethnic recognized by the government in era independence, based on the Constitution of the Republic Democratic of Timor Leste (RDTL), in Article 2 point 4: the state recognizes East Timorese customary law which is subject to Constitution and other Laws related to customary law. And Article 59 point 5: all citizens have the right to develop work and cultural creations and shall protect, preserve and preserve cultural heritage.

Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Timor Leste, Article 3.on the first point and second point;

1. Villages are collective human beings with public rights, with associative nature, formed on the basis of historical, cultural, and traditional circulation with various members of kinship or traditional relationships, in a particular place.
2. Villages that exist in the city are collective human beings along with public rights, with natural association, organized by social process, and history with colorful ethnic migration during the colonial period, which separates existing familial relationships in one particular place.

Related to the change and the formation of village status in Rural Sociology (Jamaludin 2015: 14), villages are formed on the initiative of the community by taking into account the origin of the village and the socio-cultural conditions of the local community. Village formation must be eligible:

- a. Total population;
- b. Scope area;
- c. Part of work area;
- d. Village apparatus;
- e. Government facilities and infrastructure.

The purpose of establishment of village is to improve the ability of government in a versatile and effective to improve the community life in accordance with level advance of development. There are several requirements that must be met for formation of the new village, as follows:

- a. Population should 2,500 or 500 families.
- b. Affordable territory in service and community development.
- c. It has a network of communication or communication between hamlets.
- d. Availability of transportation, marketing, social, production, and village government facilities.
- e. The existence of harmony of religious life and social life in the relationship of customs.
- f. A place for public livelihood purposes.

In re-recognizing original village and managing new village, the Minister of STATAL delivered several Criteria in Timor Post journal in 7 October 2016 that arrangement of new village and re-recognition of original village required several criteria as follows:

1. The total of population should more than two thousand;
2. Area
3. Facilities infrastructure

Based on those criteria's mentioned above, which determined by the ministry of STATAL, as a criteria for establishment of new villages and recognition requirements of indigenous villages have been lost since the colonies of colonization of Portuguese, Japan and Indonesia in Timor Leste.

From the background of village Bahalar Quic and based on the theories, the writer will conduct a research regarding to the problems faced by society which unevenness of government recognition of village based on the Decree of the Ministry of ESTATAL No. 16/2017. The writer using the Decree No 16/2017 as legal basis to examine of what is expected by the community Bahalar Quic can be realized.

## **1.2 Research Problem**

Based on the Background described above, then the problems in this study are formulated as follows:

1. How is the feasibility analysis of socio-cultural value policy in re-realizing the original village?

## **1.3 Objective of research**

1. To find out the feasibility of socio-cultural value policy re-cognizing indigenous villages.

## 1.4 Benefits of Research

The benefits of writing scientific papers are as follows:

### a. Practical Benefits

The author hopes that the research activities in this writing will be useful to writers, others and beneficial to people who want to rebuild villages that have historical value similar to the people of Bahalar Quic.

### b. Theoretical benefits

1. Contribution of thought and add conception of literature review related to the arrangement of the Village.
2. Provides an idea for writers to develop reasoning and form a scientific mindset as well as to determine the ability of writers in applying the knowledge obtained.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 Definition of Village

According to the Timor Leste community, especially the Bahalar Qui'ic community before Portuguese colonial in East Timor, It had already formed the smallest government called "Knua Lain". Knua Lain or village is the smallest form of government existing in country; the area is not usually too broad and inhabited by a number of families. The majority of population; work as an agriculture and level of their education tends lower.

Bahalar Qui'ic dialects derived from several dialects or languages in Timor Leste are equally meaningful of the "Tetum Terik, wai-ma'a, kairui, and nau-eti". Bahalar contain two meanings: Baha and Laran. *Baha* means place of residence or place of birth and *Laran* means "inside or depth" which is very deeply surrounded by hills, then from the words Baha and Laran shortened to Bahalar. While *Qui'ic* originated from the word "Tetun-terik" which means small, and small represent the small number of population who initially life in this village. From these two words are linked to Bahalar Qui'ic, which means a place to live inhabited or abandoned by small number of population organized and bound by social-cultural values into a village.

Constitution of Timor Leste Article 3 The First and Second item state that Village is a collective human being together with the public right, with natural associative, formed by historical, cultural and traditional circulation with various members of existing familial or traditional relationship in a particular place . And villages that exist in the city are collective human beings along with the public right, with the associative nature, organized by social process, and history with various ethnic migration during the colonial period, which separates the familial relationships that exist in one particular place.

From definition of village above, village is the smallest form of government. Area of village is usually not very wide and inhabited by a number of families. The majority of population, work in agriculture and their education level tends lower. Because population is not much, and usually kinship relationships community more better and intimate.

### 2.3 Sociology Rural

Specific characteristic of rural sociology is acceptance of practical aspect. Besides, rural sociology still attached by a strong moral commitment to improve (build) the lives of rural communities. Definition of rural sociology can generally be selected into three elements, depending on of analysis purpose; Firstly, statistical analysis, village is defined as an environment of less than 2,500 people. Secondly, socio-psychological analysis, village is defined as an environment whose inhabitants have an intimate and informal relationship among their citizens. Thirdly, economic analysis, village is defined as an environment whose population depends on agriculture, Paul H. Landis (1948: 12).

### 2.4 Village Typology

Villages are not only agricultural villages, in addition agricultural villages including:

- a. Fisherman's village (where his livelihood is with marine fishery business);
- b. Agricultural producing village, trade activity, industry / craft, mining and so on;
- c. Pioneer villages (caused by transmigration due to the background of the war); and
- d. Village tourism (the existence of tourism in the form of ancient relics, privileges of folk culture, natural beauty and so on), Koentjaraningrat, (1972: 32).

From Several types of villages, fishing villages and agricultural villages are very important from other type of villages. In several villages the population merges their profession such as fishing communities beside fishing also farming and plantation

### 2.5 Components of Village

Village is a subsystem of a wider whole called state. Village is a system that has components both physical, human, and social institutions. In detail describe the components of the village as follows.

- a. Agricultural and environmental resources  
Villages have a dual role as a supporter of social interaction and welfare enhancers, as well as balancing environmental ecosystems that affect human survival.
- b. The economy of rural areas  
An important feature of the economy of rural areas namely advanced agricultural activities and using simple equipment or support technologies available in the region.
- c. Social institutions

Existing social institutions such as farmer groups, youth groups, village government, village association bodies, and formal education institutions, as well as microfinance institutions are closely linked to increased agricultural production and the livelihoods of local communities.

d. Human resources

Most human resources will manage and control the agricultural sector and are heavily influenced by national, regional and global policy changes.

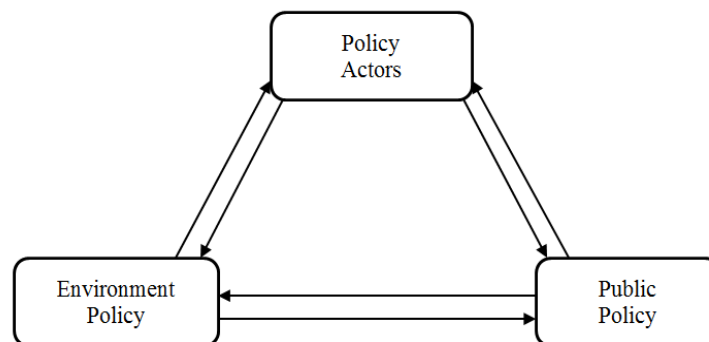
e. Physical facilities and infrastructure

These components are functionally distinguished physical means of production support and social activity. Physical infrastructure components include services in the economic field, such as village roads, bridges, irrigation, and agricultural processing plants, Arni Muhammad in books (Jamaludin, 2015: 16).

## 2.6 Policy Theory

According to Dye in (Dunn, 2003: 110) policy analysis is one among a number of many other actors within the policy system. A policy system (policy system) or an entire institutional pattern in which policy creates a reciprocal relationship between three elements: public policy, policy actors, and policy environment. Public policies are more or less interconnected series of choices (including decisions to act) made by government agencies and officials, formulated within the issues ranging from defense, energy, health, education and welfare. On one of these issues are series potential of government action which direct conflict between segments within the community.

Figure 2.1. The Three Elements of the Policy System



These elements contribute each other and influence each other, it means that policy actors may have contributed to the policy, but they can also be influenced by government decisions. The policy system is a dialectical process, which means that the objective and subjective dimensions of policymakers are inseparable in practice. Public policy focuses on what Dewey says are "public and its problems".

### III. RESEARCH METHODS

#### 3.1 Research Design

In this paper, the research method used is descriptive research type which is qualitatively studied. According to Mohammed Nazir (1983: 63), descriptive research is a method in examining the status of a group of people, an object, and a set of conditions, a system of thought or a class in the present condition. According to Hadari Nawawi (1983: 63), the nature of explanatory research is an explanation of the problems investigated by describing the condition of the subject or object of current research based on existing facts.

#### 3.2. Research Focus

Key aspects of this research will focus on the analysis of government policy in Recognizing Original Villages.

#### 3.3. Research Sites

In this study, the location determined by the researcher was the location of Uma Quic Village, where the majority of Bahalar Quic people joined and settled into Uma Quic residents since the colonial era of Portuguese, Japanese and Indonesia, in District Viqueque.

### IV. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1 Factors Affecting Government Policy

Based on the research, the writer appoint five problems factors, to know about the requirements of original village to be derecognized by the government of Republic Democratic of Timor Leste. Firstly, How is the territory of Timor Leste society? Secondly, what is the local Indigenous community? Thirdly, how is the potential of the affairs managed by the original village? Fourthly, what is the original village apparatus? Fifthly, what is the original village governance structure?

#### 4.2 Discussion

Based on existing theories and data obtained by the researcher during conducted the research, it will be used by the government to establish policies relating to recognizing the original village. The five requirement factors are:

- a. Territory, the community of Bahalar Qui'ic had its own territory before the arrival of the Portugal Colonial. During Portugal governed has organized administratively with its territorial boundaries; in the west, Bibileo and Luca villages in the north, Uaimori Village with Caraubalo village, and in the East border with Umain Leten.

- b. Indigenous and cultural, communities of Bahalar Qui'ic are culturally interconnected with socio-cultural values based on local wisdom, and marriage is still in relatives of the family called *Fetosan Umane* and *uma ba uma mai*, two traditions of marriage systems to build their relationship from generation to generation.
- c. The natural potential that is managed by the original village, potentials needed to manage and supporting in daily life of the people are farming, rice fields, livestock and infrastructure.
- d. Village apparatus, at the time, all activities and rule in the village dominant by the king. The composition of apparatus village consists of King (*Dom / Naikerek*), and elderly or Head of hamlet called *Baino*, this system implemented in original village. The function of the apparatus in original village is to ensure the welfare and security of rural communities, cooperate between geographically adjacent kings and perform local or tradition cultural ceremonies.
- e. the original village government structure have been transformed into an administrative structure based on Village Law N.0 9/2016, where village chiefs are elected through village elections. Customary government is only a representative of a customary figure and their function to help the village administration to solve problems that exist in village, coordinate with the government to develop local wisdom and improve the value of local cultural.

From five aspects above also necessary to provide the infrastructure facilities that need to be prepared by the community are as follows;

1. Village office
2. Health center
3. Primary school

## V. CONCLUSION SUGGESTIONS

### 5.1 Conclusions

Based on results of research, the writer concludes that:

1. The village of Bahalar Qui'ic is a past heritage village with original arrangements and local institutions that are still maintained by the community.
2. The village of Bahalar Qui'ice is one of the oldest villages in Viqueque district. Village of Bahalar Qui'ic had existed before the arrival of the colonial Portuguese to Timor Leste.



3. The village of Bahalar Qui'ic fulfills the criteria to recognize and to re-establish as a village. And geographically, Bahalar Qui'ic has its own village area. And also has a population that exceeds the provisions of existing village regulation requirements.

## 5.2 Suggestions

From the results of the discussion, the writer hope that the results of this study can be used as information for the Central and Regional Government, and as a government agenda to follow up in order to recognize the Village Bahalar Qui'ic equal to the nine other villages that have been recognized by the government of Timor Leste.

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