Systemic Planning Strategy in Reading and Write Critically

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberikan penjelasan strategi perencanaan sistemik dalam membaca dan menulis secara kritis, metode yang digunakan adalah penelitian studi kepustakaan yang diambil data. hasil penelitian adalah Proses perencanaan strategis dapat memberikan hasil yang bermanfaat, antara lain memberikan kerangka kerja untuk pengembangan anggaran tahunan, alat pengembangan manajemen perencanaan, mekanisme untuk memaksa manejemen agar memikirkan jangka panjang dan alat untuk menyejajarkan manajer dengan strategi jangka panjang. Menulis Mengembangkan Daya Inisiatif dan Kreativitas Dalam kegiatan membaca, seorang pembaca dapat menemukan segala hal yang diperlukan, yang tersedia dalam bacaan. Menulis Mendorong Kebiasaan serta Memupuk Kemampuan dalam Menemukan, Mengumpulkan, dan Mengorganisasikan Informasi Hasil pengamatan dan pengalaman selama ini menunjukkan bahwa penyebab orang gagal dalam menulis ialah karena ia sendiri tidak tahu apa yang akan ditulisnya.

Kata Kunci: Sistemik, Kritis, Membaca

Abstract

This study aims to provide an explanation of systemic planning strategies in critical reading and writing, the method used is a literature study research that is taken from the data. The research result is that the strategic planning process can provide useful results, including providing a framework for the development of annual budgets, planning management development tools, mechanisms to force management to think long term and tools to align managers with long term strategies. Writing Develops the Power of Initiative and Creativity In reading activities, a reader can find everything that is needed, which is available in reading. Writing Encourages Habits and Cultivates Ability to Find, Gather, and Organize Information Observations and experiences so far show that the reason people fail to write is because they do not know what they are going to write.

Keywords: *Systemic, Critical, Reading*

Introduction

Reading occupies a very important position and role in the context of human life, especially in the information and communication era as it is today. Reading is also a bridge for anyone and anywhere who wants to achieve progress and success, both in the world of school and in the world of work. Therefore, experts agree that reading literacy is a condition sine quanon (absolute requirement) for every human being who wants to make progress. However, getting proper reading skills is not an easy matter. Why is that? One answer is because the factors that surround it are very complex. Or in other words, there are many things that affect the realization of one aspect of these language skills.

Communicative reading is used to seek, find, and obtain information from various sources according to the understanding of each individual obtained. There are several countries that have conducted research on reading, including Albania, Australia, Germany, Iran, Canada, Malaysia Pakistan, and Turkey. Research on reading comprehension has revealed that reading is a complex cognitive activity that is very important and serves to obtain information. Reading and listening is the process of a person not only understanding the literal meaning, but also to understand the implied ideas. In line with this, Tierney (in Sahrebaki) argues that reading is not only learning about words, but reading is also learning to understand the content of the text. The acquisition of reading skills is a process that begins with the earliest stage, namely the progress of the mindset before finally reaching a higher stage in obtaining or processing information. at the most basic or early stage of reading is the introduction of words from simple recognition of letters and how to form

certain words with their respective meanings, not only at the individual level but as part of a text.

Fluent reading requires the simultaneous use of coordinating multiple cognitive processes and knowledge sources. The reading fluency of each individual can be known through the understanding and information obtained by the individual in a reading. Reading comprehension is an interactive process between the reader and the text. During the reading process, the reader extracts meaning from the text by utilizing previous knowledge using effective reading comprehension strategies. The process of reading comprehension is about understanding the opinion or message the author wants to convey intentionally.

This is where the term character crisis appears, this nation seems to have lost its identity due to weak character formation, that's why character management must be formed as early as possible, so that we don't lose our identity as a nation, a strong character can have an effect on a sound premise. why critical writing needs to be studied, In critical writing, there have actually been two processes at once, namely the process of critical thinking and character formation.

There is a term that says that there are times when the point of the pen will be sharper than the blade, this shows that writing can foster a sense of courage and criticism about the views that are in him about something. Why this can happen, it happens because not everyone has good speaking skills, for that writing is the only way to express opinions that are in a person, even though in the process of writing someone is still constrained in the process of impasse in thinking. This happens because writers are often confused in determining whether their writing is critical or creative writing. The thing that most often happens so far is when someone starts to write a few sentences,

Based on the description above, this paper will try to discuss more deeply about Critical Reading and Writing.

Strategic planning can be interpreted as strategic planning is an organizational process in determining strategy or direction and decisions on how the organization's resources will be used to achieve long-term goals. The preparation of strategic planning makes an organization more planned and systematic in achieving its goals. In general, the process of preparing a strategic plan (renstra) is a step to organize and prepare an organization to achieve the desired conditions in the future. Renstra is a road map that leads an organization to a condition that is aspired to be realized in the next five or ten years.

Strategic planning is an anticipatory step so that an organization no longer takes steps every time when a problem arises. Strategic planning makes an organization begin to anticipate changes that may occur in the future, not just react to changes when they occur after they occur. Thus strategic planning is an important step not only in the business world but also in the public sector such as the education sector, health sector, and so on.

This is where it is important to use a systemic way of thinking in the preparation of strategic planning. This paper will briefly describe the relationship between systemic thinking and strategic planning as described in the following discussion.

Method

This research uses library research. In obtaining research data, researchers collect, analyze, organize, sources from articles, books, previous research on the implementation of strategic management in the field of education. Then the researchers conclude and present strategic management data for improving the quality of education (Danandjaja, 2014; Sari & Asmendri, 2020; Zed, 2014).

Results and Discussion
Systemic Thinking Concept

Systemic thinking is a way to understand complex systems by analyzing the parts of the system to then find out the pattern of relationships contained in each element or elements that make up the system. In principle, systemic thinking combines two thinking skills, namely: analytical thinking and synthetic thinking.

Systematic thinking means thinking about everything based on a certain method framework, there is a sequence and decision-making process. Here required obedience and discipline to the process and method to be used. Different methods of thinking will lead to different conclusions, but all of them can be accounted for because they are in accordance with a widely recognized process. Systemic thinking means looking for and seeing that

everything has an orderly pattern and works as a system. While systemic thinking is aware that everything interacts with other thoughts around it, although formally procedural may not be directly related or specifically outside a particular environment. Systemic thinking emphasizes the awareness that everything is related in a series of systems.

The initial requirement for starting systemic thinking is the awareness to respect and think of an event as a system. The use of systems language in thinking can get various interpretations of the system from the same object. The difference in interpretation lies in the point of view used in thinking about the same event as a system. To facilitate the course of systemic thinking, the goal setting of the system is expressed in a more tangible form, namely the system performance that is observed as the achievement of the work of the system. The observed system performance is the estuary of a series of events in the system, both physical systems and non-physical systems. In short, system performance is related to the work of all system elements that influence each other within certain environmental limits.

Many education experts say that education is an open system. This means that the educational process is largely determined by the development or dynamics of development from outside of education. Therefore, education must be able to respond to developments and dynamics that exist outside of education, such as cultural, social, technological and political dynamics. The essence of education is learning, thus learning is also an open system that is influenced by something outside of learning, such as teacher ideology, teacher competence, student personal qualifications, completeness of facilities, political policies and information technology.

Systems thinking can also be equated with logical thinking. This logical thinking pattern is often shown in the form of a learning model. According to Kaufman, the systems thinking model taken from education management can be formulated as a six-stage process which includes the first identification of priority needs and related problems. The second is to determine the requirements to solve the problem and identify alternative solutions that may be implemented to meet certain needs. The third is alternative thinking or determining a solution strategy based on

possible alternatives. Fourth is the implementation of the chosen strategy, including the management and control over the strategy. Fifth is the assessment of the effectiveness of the work based on the needs and requirements that have been determined beforehand. And the sixth is the improvement of one or all of the steps in advance to ensure that the education system is responsive, effective, and efficient. All of these stages can be used as a basis in solving or solving problems that exist in the educational process can also be applied in the learning process.

The Urgency of Systemic Thinking in the Strategic Plan

Strategic planning or strategic planning consists of words namely planning (planning) and strategic (strategic). Strategic planning is a formal process designed to assist an organization in maintaining an optimal position with various important elements of the environment. Another opinion related to strategic planning is a collection of decisions and actions that result in the formulation and implementation of plans designed to achieve the goals of an organization, institution and company. Strategy explains an institution's understanding of how, when and where it competes, against whom it competes and for what purpose it competes.

Strategic planning is one of the most important long-term planning processes. Strategic planning is one of the most important long-term planning processes. Koontz and Weihrich stated that in modern organizations, planning is one of the functions of management. In addition to other management functions, namely organizing, staffing, leading and controlling.

As for the achievement of the success of the goals achieved, it is necessary to take strategic planning steps. There are two theories related to strategic planning steps, namely Bryson's theory and John A. Pearce's theory. In Bryson's theory of the preparation of strategic planning consists of five steps, namely the first is the establishment of the vision, mission and goals of the organization, which is the act of developing and clarifying the social responsibility of the company related to the statement of the vision, mission and goals of the organization to achieve the goals of the organization.

The second step is an analysis of the external environment, which is to reveal the external environment in order to identify opportunities and threats faced by the institution or company, related to political, economic, social factors. The direction of technological development is part of the external analysis activity.

The third step is the analysis of the internal environment, which is a step used to analyze within the organization itself, by assessing the organization's resources. Indicators in the analysis of the internal environment only focus on the strengths and weaknesses of the organization itself.

The fourth step is the identification of strategic issues related to those faced by the organization, which are questions related to fundamental policies regarding the influence of the organization's mandate, vision, mission, service costs, funding, as well as organizational or management plans. And the fifth step is developing a strategy, namely carrying out actions from decisions on the basis of strategic issues that have been identified in the previous step, to manage strategic issues and establish an effective and efficient organizational vision.

The second theory regarding the steps of strategic planning is the theory put forward by John A. Pearce II, that in the preparation of strategic planning consists of six steps, namely the first determination of mission and goals which are the key responsibilities for top managers. This formulation is influenced by the values brought by the manager. The second step is the development of a company profile that will show the company's success in the past and its ability to support the implementation of activities as strategy implementation in achieving goals in the future. The third step is analysis of the external environment, which is to identify ways in which changes in the economic, technological, social or cultural, and political environment may indirectly affect the organization. The fourth step is the company's internal analysis, where this analysis is carried out by comparing the company's profile and the external environment. The fifth step is the development of corporate strategy. Once long-term goals and strategies have been selected and defined, the organization needs to break them down into short-term (annual) goals and operational strategies. And the last step is review and evaluation.

The strategic planning process provides organizations with a tool that promotes future orientation, uses a systems approach, allows for setting goals and strategies, provides a common framework for decisions and relies on performance measurement. The strategic planning process or strategic management is the process of directing the strategic planning effort and ensuring that the strategy is implemented properly so as to ensure the long-term success of the organization. Strategic planning does not recognize standard standards, and the process has unlimited variations. Each application needs to design its own variations according to local needs, situations and conditions.

In preparing the Strategic Plan, it is necessary to carry out a SWOT analysis. SWOT is an abbreviation of the words Strengths (strengths), Weaknesses (weaknesses), Opportunities (opportunities) and Threats (threats). These four elements are important aspects that need to be discussed in order to know the conditions and potentials possessed by a particular region or institution. Thus SWOT analysis can be interpreted as an analytical technique that uses these four elements as the main variables in conducting the analysis. This SWOT analysis comes from Management Science which is applied to the formulation of company development.

Strength is basically an advantage possessed by a region and institution compared to other regions and institutions. In the analysis of the socio-economic conditions of the area, these strengths can appear in the form of better soil fertility, greater natural resource potential, better quality of education, more established financial conditions and others. The analysis will be more concrete and convincing if this strength can be proven quantitatively using certain development indicators and data.

Weaknesses (weaknesses) are basically deficiencies or weaknesses possessed by a particular region or institution compared to other regions and institutions. In the analysis of socio-economic conditions, this element of weakness is basically the opposite of the element of strength as described above. Thus, weaknesses can appear in the form of relatively low levels of land fertility, limited or relatively small potential of natural resources, low quality of human resources and others. As

with the element of strength, an analysis of this weakness will be more concrete and convincing if it can be supported by measurable quantitative data and information.

Opportunities can be interpreted as opportunities and possibilities that are available and can be used to support the development process of the area or institution concerned. As mentioned earlier, this opportunity is an element that comes from outside (external), either from economic, social conditions, policy rules and government regulations or because of changes in new technology. In the analysis of socio-economic conditions, these opportunities can appear in the form of a fairly high public interest in something, increasing people's purchasing power, the existence of new policies and regulations that can provide development opportunities or because of technological changes and the discovery of new products that can encourage the emergence of needs. new and so on. Same as before,

Threat can also be interpreted as a condition that comes from outside and can cause serious difficulties, obstacles or challenges for a particular area or institution. These threats can arise as a result of progress and changes in socio-economic conditions, changes in policies and regulations or because of changes in views and technological advances. For example, with the increasingly steady implementation of regional autonomy, each region will compete to accelerate the development process of their respective regions so that there is increasingly sharp competition between related regions.

SWOT analysis is commonly used in the preparation of a plan, especially strategic plans. This planning technique has become popular because it can produce a more targeted development strategy in accordance with the potential possessed by the region or institution concerned. In addition, by using the SWOT technique, more appropriate programs and activities will be produced to seize the available opportunities and to overcome the weaknesses faced. The use of SWOT analysis will be able to use a more concrete and realistic analysis in accordance with the conditions and situations owned by the region or institution concerned. Therefore, it is not surprising that the SWOT analysis is very popular among government officials in the preparation of development plans for a particular region or institution.

Critical In Reading And Writing

To broaden horizons and deepen understanding of the material being read, it is necessary to study the basics of proper reading, as follows:

1. Me Reading is an individual psychological and physiological event. Process According to physiologists, reading events are fundamentally experienced by every individual, which involves the work of the brain and eyes. Reading activity is certainly influenced by the age factor and the concentration of thinking of each individual.

2. Education is built on reading skills. It means intellectual level someone which is determined by the reading attitude factor, in the form of speed, interest, frequency, and the level of comprehensive reading.

3. Diagnose someone's reading ability from an early age. Therefore, students, students, parents, and the general public are highly expected to be involved in cultivating and familiarizing reading, especially in the current era of globalization.

According to psycholinguistics experts, writing is a complex activity. The complexity of writing lies in the demand for the ability to harmonize various aspects, such as knowledge of the topic being written, the habit of arranging the contents of writing in a coherent and easy-to-digest manner, insight and skills in composing language elements so that writing becomes and easy to read, and the ability to present writing that is by conventions. or writing rules. To be able to write like that, a prospective writer requires the willingness and ability to:

a. good hearing, seeing, and reading;
b. medicine, select, process, organize, and store the information obtained critically and systematically;
c. analyze an issue from multiple perspectives;
d. metacharacter prediction and reader's ability; as well as
e. organize writing logically, coherently, and easy to understand.

Growing up this ability also sharpens the thinking power and intelligence of

someone who wants to learn to write or compose. Not surprisingly, Cunningham, et al. explicitly states that writing is thinking. In writing there are nine thought processes as follows:

a. *Remember* what has been learned, experienced, and previously known, which is stored in the record of a writer's memory regarding what he wrote.

b. *Connect* what has been learned, experienced, and previously known, related to something written by someone, so that various information are interrelated with each other and form a whole. Remembering and relating are thinking activities that seem to occur simultaneously. Our brain usually remembers the knowledge and experiences it has in advance. Only then connect the new knowledge and experience obtained with existing knowledge and experience.

c. *Organize* information/knowledge possessed making it easier for writers to remember and organize them in writing.

d. *Imagine* characteristics or character of what has been known and experienced so that the writing becomes more alive.

e. *Predict* or predicting the next section of writing, when compiling the previous section of writing. This thinking behavior will make the resulting writing flow smoothly, coherently, and logically.

f. *Monit*or the accuracy of the arrangement and the relationship between one part of the writing with another part of the writing.

g. *generalize* by piece of information written into a conclusion.

h. *Apply* information or a conclusion that has been structured into a new context.

Evaluate whether all the information needed in the writing is adequate, has a close relationship with each other to form a systematic and logical writing unit, and is packaged in an easy-to-understand and interesting arrangement and discussion.

In reading activities, a reader can find everything that is needed, which is available in reading. On the other hand, in writing, a person must prepare and supply everything himself:

the content of the writing, questions and answers, illustrations, discussion, and presentation of the writing. So that writing is interesting and easy to read, what is written must be arranged in such a way that it is logical, systematic, and not boring.

To be able to produce such writing, a writer must have high initiative and creativity. He must search, find, and organize his material or information from various sources, which are related to the topic he will write about. He must study, read, and select these sources, and systematize the results of his reading. He must make or find examples and illustrations that make his writing more clear and more interesting. He must choose the most appropriate language and vocabulary structure, according to the intent he wants to convey. He repeatedly had to try and find a way to start and end his writing comfortably. These various activities, if continuously trained, will certainly be able to trigger the growth and development of a writer's initiative and creativity.

Conclusion

Every organization needs to carry out a plan and discourse in each of its organizational activities, both in organizational development, programs, and budgets. Planning (planning) is the basic process for the organization to select goals and determine how to achieve them, while the plan (plan) is the result of planning (planning) which is processed by the planner (planner). Therefore, the company must determine the goals and objectives to be achieved before carrying out the planning processes.

The strategic planning process can provide useful results, including providing a framework for the development of annual budgets, planning management development tools, mechanisms to force management to think long-term and tools to align managers with the long-term strategy.

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