

The Role of Public Works and Public Housing Services in Infrastructure Development in East Malaka District, Malaka Regency

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the role of the Malaka Regency Public Works and Public Housing Service (PUPR) Service in Infrastructure Development in Central Malacca District, Malaka Regency. The research method is descriptive qualitative. There are four focuses in this study 1). waste problems; 2). channel drainage management; 3). clean water management; 4). road network repair. The results of the study indicate that, related to the focus of the problem of waste, waste management can be defined as all activities related to waste control, collection, transfer and transportation, processing and final processing of waste by considering environmental health, economic, technology, conservation, aesthetic, and environmental factors. Other environmental factor, as for the management of canal drainage, is that in general the condition of the drainage network is not adequately available, both on main roads and in environmental units. One of the basic needs of the population that must be met is the availability of clean water. The need for clean water must be able to support the improvement of community welfare and safety. Furthermore, the last is the improvement of the road network as a land transportation infrastructure to facilitate community activities. In conclusion, the role of the Malacca PUPR Service, seen from the four research focuses, in this case, there has been a change, but not yet completed all roles have been carried out, the development needs to be further improved and there is a need for collaboration between the PUPR Service and the community.

Keywords: Role; Development; Infrastructure

INTRODUCTION

Along with the demands for progress and development of the role and function of government in the field of public services, to optimize these roles and functions, the government needs to form an organizational structure and work procedures to provide services to the community by their respective fields of duty (Junus et al., 2016; Zainal et al., 2018). In this case, the Department of Public Works and Public Housing is an extension of the central government, namely public works (Budi et al., 2015; Daraba et al., 2018; Rengifurwarin et al., 2018; Smith & Akib, 2015; Wawointana et al., 2016).

The Department of Public Works and Public Housing is a regional apparatus that is delegated the authority, duties, and responsibilities to carry out regional autonomy, decentralization in the field of public works. The Department of Public Works and Public Housing is a technical implementing element under the city government. As one of the regional technical institutions and has the responsibility of assisting regional heads. In

carrying out its main tasks and functions, the Public Works Department always faces the challenge of increasing the need for infrastructure facilities in line with city development (Ahmad et al., 2015; Akib et al., 2015; Haryono et al., 2019). Infrastructure development still pays attention to and guides the vision and mission of the city to create a balance of the city by paying attention to the preservation of natural resources and the quality of the environment towards sustainable development with the quality and quantity of infrastructure facilities according to regional needs.

The Public Works and Public Housing Service has the task of carrying out general government and development tasks in the fields of clan development, creation of works, irrigation, and spatial planning by-laws and regulations. Autonomy as wide as possible, to improve the welfare of the community, public services, and regional competitiveness. Based on the 2016 Malacca Regency Regulation as amended by the Malacca Regency Regional Regulation Number 06 of 2017 concerning the Establishment and Composition of the Malacca Regency Apparatus, the Malacca Regency Regional Gazette of 2017 Number 06, the 2017 Malacca Regency Gazette Number 28, PUPR-PRKP Office Malacca Regency has the main task of carrying out regional autonomy authority in the field of public works and housing which is the authority of the district government. Based on the description above, it can be said that as one of the local government implementations, the Public Works and Housing Service has a strategic position, because it has an important role in increasing economic growth and equity throughout the region and sustainable development in the context of regional development.

METHOD

In this study, researchers used qualitative research methods, namely research methods that require in-depth understanding and clearly describe the role of the Public Works and Public Housing Service in Infrastructure Development in Central Malacca District, Malacca Regency. According to Kirk and Niller, the term qualitative was originally derived from qualitative observations as opposed to quantitative observations (Creswell, 1999). Then they define qualitative methodology as a particular tradition in social knowledge that is fundamentally dependent on human observation in its terms and relates to these people in their language and their terminology.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Waste Problem

In-Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, the definition of waste is the rest of human daily activities and/or natural processes in solid form. Meanwhile, according to the definition of the World Health Organization (WHO) waste is something

that is not used, not used, not liked, or something that is thrown away that comes from human activities and does not happen by itself (Carolan, 2021; Heidenstrøm & Hebrok, 2021; Khalil & El-Sherif, 2022).

Waste management can be defined as all activities related to waste generation control, collection, transfer and transportation, processing, and final processing of waste by considering environmental health, economic, technological, conservation, aesthetic, and other environmental factors.

Drainage Management

Drainage is one of the basic facilities designed as a system to meet community needs and fulfill an important component in building infrastructure planning. According to (Behera et al., 2020; Smit et al., 2017) drainage has the meaning of draining, draining, throwing, or diverting water. In general, drainage is defined as a series of water structures that function to reduce and/or remove excess water from an area of land, so that the land can be used optimally.

The need for clean water is the amount of water needed to meet water needs in daily activities such as bathing, washing, cooking, watering plants, and so on. Sources of clean water for daily living needs, in general, must meet quantity and quality standards (Borgaonkar & Marhaba, 2021; Ghosh et al., 2016; Shaikh & Ahammed, 2020).

According to (Shaikh & Ahammed, 2020) water intended for human consumption must come from clean and safe sources. The limits of clean and safe water sources, among others:

- a. Free from contaminants or germs
- b. Free from harmful and toxic chemical substances
- c. Tasteless and odorless
- d. Can be used to meet domestic and household needs.
- e. Meets the minimum standards set by WHO or the Indonesian Ministry of Health.

Road Network Repair

Roads are land transportation infrastructure that includes all parts of the road, including complementary buildings and equipment intended for traffic, which are on the ground surface, above the ground surface, below the ground and/or water surface, and above the water surface, except for roads, trains, lorries, and cableways.

According to (Pucher et al., 2005) said, The development of transportation land, especially motorized vehicles which include types of size and number, the problem of smooth traffic flow, security, comfort, and the carrying capacity of the road pavement must be considered, therefore restrictions are needed.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion of the previous chapter, the authors conclude that:

1. Waste Problem; The problem of solid waste in the District of Central Malacca is currently still experiencing problems, namely the lack of cleaning staff, there is no TPA creation, and the lack of public awareness in disposing of waste.
2. Drainage Management; There are still obstacles in the management of canal drainage in the District of Central Malaka, namely the lack of cooperation between the PUPR service and the people of the District of Central Malaka and the factors that influence the process of managing the drainage of the canal is still limited because there is no adequate city drainage channel or network.
3. Clean Water Management; The management of clean water in the District of Central Malaka has begun to change, because the local government, especially the PUPR Service itself, has tried to do various ways so that the community's needs can be addressed, in this case, clean water. However, there are still villages that are experiencing a clean water crisis because the supply of clean water tanks is still lacking, so people have to take turns to get clean water.
4. Road Network Repair; Most of the road network repairs in the district of Central Malacca have been handled by the PUPR Service, especially in the Bina Marga sector, but not all of them have been handled because there are still villages that have not had road repairs. And hopefully, the community hopes for improvements to be implemented soon.

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