

SEMARANG CITY HOUSING INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT BASED ON REGIONAL REGULATION AND MAYOR REGULATION

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Abstract

The provision of infrastructure governance is often the center of attention for problems in residential areas because infrastructure services are not fulfilled. Communities should be able to feel these services for free in their housing environment. This writing aims to identify and analyze the duties and functions of the Housing and Settlement Area Department (Disperkim) in providing quality infrastructure for communities in residential areas. Researchers used legal research methods with a normative juridical approach. The results of this study indicate the duties and functions of the Housing and Settlement Area Department as one of the Regional Apparatuses or Regional Technical Implementation Units of the City of Semarang in improving the quality of housing and settlement infrastructure.

Keywords: Infrastructure, Duties and Functions, Disperkim

INTRODUCTION

Every person owns the fundamental human needs that give rise to inner and outer life development. Having a place to live, or what is frequently referred to as a housing, is crucial for meeting basic human needs. Because it can raise human dignity following each person's preferences and capacities, this factor is regarded as the most significant. The housing development framework, institutions, land issues, financing, and supporting elements of housing development all have a general policy that these needs must be met (Kurniati, 2014).

Supporting facilities are very important in housing residents carrying out all their activities in their homes. The purpose of the residence itself is inextricably linked to social, economic, and cultural needs. The quality of human resources, which will impact the settlement framework in the future, demonstrates the ecological relationship between humans and the environment (Susilawati & Purwoadmojo, 2019). So in implementing housing and settlements, the state has a responsibility which is the mandate of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Article 28 H paragraph (1), which states that everyone has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to have a place to live, and to get good and healthy living environment.

Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states, "The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is divided into provinces, and the provinces are divided into regencies and cities, each of which has a regional administration, which governs by law." In Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Area, the infrastructure and facilities for organized residential areas are further regulated. According to Article 1, Housing and Settlement Area are one integrated system that includes the land provision, housing management, residential area management, maintenance and repair, prevention of and enhancement of the quality of slum housing and slum settlements, funding and financing systems, and community role. The state considers the community's need for a decent and affordable place to live or housing and a healthy, safe, harmonious, and sustainable housing environment throughout Indonesia as part of its obligation to protect the entire Indonesian nation.

The management of housing and settlements is regulated in regional laws and regulations in each region following regional head policies, such as Semarang City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2015 concerning Provision, Handover, and Management of Housing Area Infrastructure, Facilities and Utilities, Trade and Service Areas, and Industrial Areas.

The housing and Settlement Area Service of Semarang City is one of the Regional Government Work Unit (SKPD) institutions in Semarang City, which was formed by the Semarang City Mayor Regulation Number 65 of 2016 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions and Work Procedures of the Semarang City Housing and Settlement Area Department, has the task of assisting the Mayor of Semarang in carrying out government affairs in the field of Housing and Settlement Area, in the field of Public Works and Spatial Planning, the sub-affairs of settlements which are the authority of the region and assistance tasks assigned to the region. In carrying out the management of housing and settlements, the Housing and Settlement Area Department of the City of Semarang plays a very important role in following the duties and functions contained in Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2015 concerning Provision, Handover and Management of Housing Area Infrastructure, Facilities and Utilities, Trade and Service Zones, as well as Industrial Zones.

Regarding the management of urban areas' housing infrastructure, many grievances remain to the Regional Government Work Unit (SKPD) regarding the facilities, utilities, and housing infrastructure's availability, quality, and governance. For instance, the issue of not building infrastructure, facilities, and utilities and the numerous functions of infrastructure, facilities, and utilities still need to be improved. Because of these issues, the community feels disadvantaged. Because of the existing infrastructure, facility, and utility issues, the community will have to pay more for services they should be able to get from their housing environment (Nugrahandika & Pramono, 2018).

In light of the above introduction and the context of this study, the issue can be stated as follows: What steps has the Semarang City Housing and Settlement Area Department taken to manage the housing infrastructure in Semarang City? How is the implementation of housing infrastructure management in Semarang City following Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2015 and Mayor Regulation Number 65 of 2016?

Following Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2015 and Mayor Regulation No. 65 of 2016, this study seeks to ascertain the actions taken by the Semarang City Housing and Settlement Area Department in managing housing infrastructure.

RESEARCH METHOD

A normative juridical approach methodology was used in the research for this study. A *normative juridical approach* is a problem approach that is carried out based on the law by

reviewing several theoretical matters, such as those related to legal principles, legal doctrine, regulations and the legal system relating to an issue that is being discussed using secondary data including principles, rules, norms, and legal rules contained in laws and regulations and other regulations (Muhammad, 2004).

The specifications for the research are analytical descriptive specifications. Descriptive research aims to describe things in specific contexts and at specific times. Analytical methods connected to current legal theories, laws, and regulations relevant to the subject under study. This study uses qualitative data types in verbal expressions, which are non-numerical data collected from observations, recordings, interviews, or written materials (laws, documents, books, and other written materials) (Suteki & Taufani, 2022). The information is gathered from secondary data sources or library research, and both primary and secondary legal sources are used to create the data (Soekanto, 2009).

The data for this study was gathered by conducting library research on primary and secondary legal materials. Includes interviews as supplemental secondary data to prior research on the subject of the study, which may have taken the form of laws and regulations, literature, or other scholarly works. This study uses qualitative analysis for its analysis. The qualitative analysis presents and explains data in sentences that are organized systematically to provide a clear interpretation and picture in accordance with the subject matter and then draw descriptive conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Steps of the Semarang City Housing and Settlement Area Department in the Management of Housing and Settlement Infrastructure in Semarang City

The Housing and Settlement Area Department is responsible for overseeing, controlling, and empowering the management of housing infrastructure and community settlement areas, among other things, to create livable communities and housing of high quality and prosperity. The Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) coordinates regional government affairs, and the Housing and Settlement Area Department serves as the authorized regional agency and performs key duties in this regard. As one of the supporting components for government affairs in planning, research, and development, Mayor Regulation Number 86 of 2016 served as the foundation for the creation of this agency (Utomo, 2021).

Community aspiration activities, known as the Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) Process, are related to the Service Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD). In particular, managing the still very underdeveloped housing and settlement infrastructure and other ways to resolve conflicts and other issues in the community are covered. An annual event called the Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) allows the community to come together in a large forum to discuss the issues that should be the top development priorities.

Priorities for the Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) are implemented following the following steps under Law Number 25 of 2004 Concerning the National Development Planning System:

1. Proposals prepared at the Neighbourhood/Hamlet level are sent to the sub-district. It is then forwarded to a higher level, namely the city level, to be managed by the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA), which is later accepted and regulated by the Housing and Settlement Area Department following the program from the direction of the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) (Loc.cit).
2. According to Domestic Regulation Number 54 of 2010, Musrenbang in all sub-districts has a deadline of by March to be forwarded at the District/City level. The initial implementation of the Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) activities includes several general aspects managed by BAPPEDA, starting from invitations, schedules, and agendas to mediation which must then be known.
3. If the sub-district level of the Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) has been realized, then in April, discussions will start about the provincial level of the Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) to present the outcomes of the district/city level of the Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang). The community's aspirations are accepted by the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) based on the interrelationship of the discussion results. They are then categorized following each region's issues and financial resources.

In order to manage and develop infrastructure, the entire series of Development Planning Deliberations (Musrenbang) involves creating a planning and budgeting system each year. The community is allowed to participate in this process by using documents that will be used as the outcome of planning and management based on the community's needs and to express their aspirations (Loc.cit).

Direct observation of the intended location will be conducted after planning and development of Housing and Settlement Area, which is part of the implementation process that begins with planning. Existing data is modified to account for field data. The Housing and Settlement Area Department makes every effort to carry out or handle it following the current terms and conditions (Utomo, Dinas Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman).

Local government and the regional house of representatives (DPRD) organize state affairs in their jurisdiction. Since the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) represents the power of local politicians, its existence is crucial to implementing regional autonomy (Arenawati, 2014). The three (three) primary duties of the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) as a legislative body are as follows:

- a. The function in the field of legislation. This function is where the formation of laws is carried out in cooperation with the government. The right of initiative gives the legislature the power to propose a Draft Bill and the right of amendment to change it.
- b. Functions in the field of supervision. This function is to oversee government actions or policies. In this case, the legislature has the right to ask for information, known as the right of interpellation and the right of inquiry as an action in carrying out an investigation.
- c. The function in the budget sector. This function is in which the legislature and the government determine the income and expenditure budget (Sunarto).

The Regency/City Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) is a regional institution for the representation of the people, according to Article 148 of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. It serves as a component of regional government administration. Article 346 of Law Number 17 of 2014 concerning the People's Consultative Assembly, the House of Representatives, the Regional Representative Board, and the Regional House of Representatives state that the Regency/City Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) is a regional people's representative institution with a position as a part of the Regency/City regional administration, which is contained in the composition and position of the Regency/City regional administration (DPRD).

As reiterated in Semarang City Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) Regulation Number 1 of 2017 Article 13 concerning Rights and Obligations of Regional House of Representatives (DPRD), the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) has the authority to exercise oversight in situations where there are interpellation and inquiry rights. The Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) has the right to interpellate regional leaders to obtain information about significant and strategic local government policies that have broad implications for the lives of the people, the region, and the nation. While the right of inquiry is the implementation of a Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) supervisory function to conduct investigations into specific policies of regional heads that are significant and strategic and have a significant impact on the community, region, and country, and are suspected of violating laws and regulations (Setiawan, Nuswanto, & Ariyono, 2019).

The Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) role in the Housing and Settlement Areas Department's performance process during the infrastructure management steps is as follows:

1. The Regional House of Representatives (DPRD), in this case, a regional government with budgetary and oversight responsibilities, may receive proposals for managing infrastructure in a residential area directly from the community. The DPRD then accepts the community's aspirations following needs.
2. The oversight function expands to include all government policies and actions, particularly regional ones. Regional governments accept all community complaints and aspirations through housing infrastructure management proposals submitted to the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD). With this oversight, the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) can continue to carry out the budget function. It decides the income and expenditure budget provided to the community following the suggestions or data submitted.
3. If a community member submits a proposal or aspiration to the regional house of representatives (DPRD) directly, the regional house of representatives (DPRD) will send it to the housing and settlement area department for the department to follow up on the proposals that have been approved.

It is possible to say that the regional government or Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) has implemented one of the general principles or principles of state administration following the principle of the public interest, in which the regional government or Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) prioritizes aspirational, accommodative, and selective public welfare, through the submission of proposals from the public to the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD).

All of the Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) initiatives, as mentioned earlier, and Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) goals are inextricably linked to the Housing and Settlement Areas Department's Work Plan (Renja), which starts with the existence of the Regional Medium Term Development Framework (RPJMD), which is the development of a vision, mission, and program of the Regional Head that is drafted while paying attention to the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN). The work program that has been decided upon is delegated to each agency by the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) within the framework of the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD), which will then develop into a Strategic Plan (Renstra) within 5 (five) years at the city level.

The Strategic Plan (Renstra) has a goal in development, namely to process decisions that are well taken to improve people's welfare by utilizing and taking into account the capabilities of information, science and technology resources and considering current developments. Regional development planning is paramount to creating long-, medium-, and short-term work programs, policies, and development initiatives. The Strategic Plan (Renstra) is based on Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2016 concerning the Establishment and Composition of Semarang City Regional Apparatuses, while the Work Plan (Renja) is based on Mayor Regulation Number 65 of 2016 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions, and Working Procedures for the Housing and Settlement Area Department of the City of Semarang.

There is a Strategic Plan (Renstra) that is formed within a 1 (once) period of 5 (five) years, and a Work Plan (Renja) is formed to sharpen or detail the work program of an agency or agency. The Work Plan (Renja) is applicable each year, and the Work Program is unchanged. The budget varies each year depending on the requirements of each agency, that is all (Utomo, Interview, 2021).

The purpose of preparing a Strategic Plan (Renstra) by the Housing and Settlement Area Department of the City of Semarang for 2016-2021 is to match and establish the Vision, Mission, Goals, Targets, Strategies, Policies, Programs and Development Activities for the next 5 (five) years, following the main tasks and functions of the Semarang City Housing and Settlement Area Department in the context of developing regions following planning, budgeting, implementation and supervision as an effort to realize efficient, effective and professional regional infrastructure development to support the achievement of regional development as stated in the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) Semarang City 2016-2021. The Strategic Plan (Renstra), as per Article 5 Point B of Mayor Regulation Number 65 of 2016, is created in line with the goals and objectives of the mayor.

The work program of the Semarang City Housing and Settlement Area Department for the upcoming 5 (five) year projections has been prepared using as many as eleven programs based on Mayor Regulation Number 65 of 2016 as a systematic series in achieving the vision of the Semarang City Mayor and the Semarang City Housing and Settlement Area Department to develop management-quality, productive, and sustainable housing and settlement infrastructure.

Housing Infrastructure Management Implementation According to Semarang City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2015 and Mayor Regulation Number 65 of 2016.

Implementation of Semarang City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2015 concerning Provision, Submission, and Management of Infrastructure, Facilities, and Utilities of Residential Areas, Trade and Service Areas, and Industrial Areas and Mayor Regulation Number 65 of 2016 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions and The Work Procedure of the Semarang City Housing and Settlement Area Department is an implementation process after a mature plan has been formed in a permanent regulation. There are no changes in the regulation.

The achievements prepared according to the Strategic Plan (Renstra), Semarang City Housing and Settlement Area Department have succeeded in getting the Strategic Plan targets according to performance indicators. Prior accomplishments based on a healthy residential environment, the reduction of slum settlements, and the improvement of the standard of basic urban infrastructure facilities are broken down into mandatory public works and spatial planning issues and mandatory issues involving public Housing and Settlement Area.

The areas of public street lighting, green open spaces, households with sanitation, and households served with drinking water have seen results from mandatory public works and spatial planning activities. Based on these achievements, the obligatory affairs of public works and spatial planning have carried out the obligations following Article 7 of Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2015, where public works and spatial planning have succeeded in managing road networks and sanitation in managing infrastructure, green open spaces in managing facilities, as well as households served by drinking water with clean water in the management of clean water networks.

The management of roads and settlement canals in good condition, the elimination of uninhabitable homes, and the availability of burial pits are all areas where mandatory operations of public Housing and Settlement Area have produced results. Regarding infrastructure and facilities, Article 7 of Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2015 regulates the availability of burial pits and the management of settlement roads and canals in good condition. Meanwhile, the management of infrastructure, facilities, and utilities is adjusted to reduce the number of uninhabitable homes. A house can be considered unfit for habitation if not built following the infrastructure, facilities, and utilities provision, use, and implementation.

CONCLUSION

First, by using the Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) mechanism. The Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) process is an aspirational activity from the community that is one of the annual agendas where the community or citizens gather to discuss existing problems to be decided as development priorities. The priorities for the Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) are created following Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System, beginning at the neighbourhood/hamlet level and moving down to the sub-district level. After that, they advanced to the city level, overseen by the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA). The final one was received by the Housing and Settlement Area Office, which participated in the program from the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA).

Second, the mechanism is in the form of proposals or aspirations through the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD). Its general function as a legislative body, namely the function of oversight and budgeting, includes the function of the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD), which is related to the performance process of the Housing and Settlement Area Department in the management of infrastructure. The supervisory function moves to oversee all governmental actions or policies, particularly regional governments, in accepting any community grievances or aspirations by submitting a housing infrastructure management proposal to the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD). Submission of proposals from the public to the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) can also be said that the regional government or Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) has implemented one of the general principles or principles of state administration following the principle of public interest, in which the regional government or Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) prioritizes aspirational, accommodative and selective public welfare.

The Semarang City Housing and Settlement Area Department's actions are integral to the organization's Strategic Plan (Renstra) and Work Plan (Renja). The Strategic Plan (Renstra), which is based on the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) that the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) assigns to each agency, is only utilized within 5 (five) years at the city level. There is no difference in the work program, but the Work Plan (Renja) is applicable annually. The difference is the budget each year according to the needs of each department.

Following Semarang City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2015 and Semarang City Mayor Regulation Number 65 of 2016, the Strategic Plan (Renstra) and Work Plan (Renja) of the Semarang City Housing and Settlement Area Department are being implemented. The Housing and Settlement Area Department has met its annual performance goals according to these rules. In line with the performance of the Semarang City Housing and Settlement Area Department, the implementation of housing infrastructure management has been done well in the city of Semarang. In the City of Semarang, housing development has yet to transfer control of its infrastructure, amenities, and utilities from the developer to the local government.

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