



**IMPLEMENTATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN GALANG DISTRICT, BASED ON LAW NUMBER 25 OF 2004 CONCERNING NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SYSTEM**

**APRIYANTO**

**apriyantoyanto95@gmail.com**  
**042793386**

**ABSTRAC**

Part of the hinterland region of Batam City especially Galang sub-district development that occurred is still not evenly distributed, the Batam City government seeks to carry out regional development. The definition of region / region here covers the Regency / City and Provincial Region, each as an autonomous region. In this study, researchers focused on developing the area in the Batam area, which is because currently the hinterland region is under the attention of the Batam City Government to be developed. The budget for accelerating the development of urban infrastructure in Galang District in 2017 is a budget of 6,000,0000,000 (Six Billion Rupiah).

The budget for accelerating the development of urban infrastructure in Galang District in 2018 will be a budget of 6,600,0000,000 (Six Billion Six Hundred Million Rupiahs) in which each budget is distributed to every village in Galang District. While the problem in the field of infrastructure provision faced is the unfinished development of physical infrastructure such as road construction, construction of concrete slabs and sloping stones on the beach and opening access to the outer areas or islands in Galang District.

**Keywords: *Infrastructure, Hinterland***



#### **A. Latar Belakang Masalah**

Batam consists of islands with different sizes or areas with the center of growth being Batam Island. Batam City has one large island, namely Batam Island and 329 inhabited islands in the Batam City area. The development of a growth center on a *mainland* should be able to influence development in the surrounding area. The role carried out by growth centers can increase the growth and development of the background area or hinterland. The development and growth of *the mainland* can also be influenced by relationships with background regions because of the mutual influence between regions for the development and progress of each region.<sup>1</sup>

Batam City is divided into 12 sub-districts, 9 sub-districts in the *mainland area* and three sub-districts of which are sub-districts located outside Batam Island and consist of small islands, namely Rear Padang District, Bulang District, and Galang District. These three sub-districts are referred to as *hinterland sub-districts*. It is important to pay attention to the islands that make up Batam City to find out their development because administratively they are still included in the Batam City area as a National Strategic Area. The center of Batam City which is on *the mainland*, Batam Island, is a point of growth and development and is important for the progress of Batam City as a whole.

The differences in conditions in the island *hinterland sub-district* in Batam City result in differences between the city center and the sub-district center. The other two *hinterland sub-districts* have been connected by a bridge so that movement to the city center can be reached via land transportation, while for the Rear Padang District it can only be reached via sea transportation to move to or from the city center island. This difference directly makes a difference in the movement of the residents of the Rear Padang District in carrying out their activities and meeting their needs, which should be able to move directly to the city center.

---

<sup>1</sup> concentration in developing hinterland areas in the Riau Islands province  
<http://www.batampos.co.id/batampostprint/2015/1/15/o2.htm> , downloaded 19 April 2023



The infrastructure problem faced is that there is still a lack of basic infrastructure in Batam City and the Batam City government center has not yet been completed. This infrastructure problem needs to be addressed to overcome the development gap between Regency/City areas in terms of the availability of land infrastructure in the form of roads and bridges, sea infrastructure in the form of ports, docks and transport ships. It is hoped that the gradual provision of infrastructure will encourage the utilization of natural resources on each island and the growth of new economic growth centers in Batam City.

Galang District is a district that is relatively new in terms of legal formality. The formation of the Galang District Government is as an executive institution that will run the wheels of sub-district government and community development. Apart from that, it is also hoped that it will be able to answer every problem or challenge that arises in accordance with socio-economic, socio-cultural, political and other developments in society.

The Galang District Government was formed based on Law No. 53 of 1999 to be precise on October 9 1999. Its position is at the same level as other sub-districts in Batam City which is directly responsible to the Mayor <sup>2</sup>. Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2005 concerning the Expansion, Change and Formation of sub-districts and sub-districts in the Batam City Region, Galang District experienced changes in both its government structure and regional arrangement. Based on these Regional Regulations, Bulang District oversees eight sub-districts . The following is the Bulang District Area .

The livelihoods of the people of Galang District are almost all fishermen or marine cultivators, however, Galang also has many coastal areas and even small islands that are separated from the district center which creates obstacles for people who are far from the District office so that they cannot get optimal public services due to limited infrastructure. , not to mention people who are economically disadvantaged, so just crossing the street brings a lot of rupiah to get public services.

---

<sup>2</sup> Establishment of the New Hiterland District in Batam City, attachment to the 2018 Government Agency Performance Report



The budget for accelerating village infrastructure development in Galang District in 2017 is IDR 6,000,0000,000 (Six Billion Rupiah). The budget for accelerating the development of sub-district infrastructure in Galang District in 2018 is IDR 6,600,0000,000 (Six Billion Six Hundred Million Rupiah) where each budget is divided among every sub-district in Galang District . The following is a table of plans and achievements for infrastructure development in Galang District for 2017 and 2018 .

Based on the description which is a description of the Implementation of Infrastructure Development in the *hinterland area* of Batam City, Research Study Galang District ) mentioned above, then in the context of writing this Scientific Work , the author will try to explore and analyze in more depth about development in Galang District, with the title " IMPLEMENTATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN GALANG DISTRICT BASED ON Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System ”

## **B. Formulation of the problem**

Based on the description above, the problem formulation can be drawn as follows:

1. How is the implementation of infrastructure development in Galang District based on Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System?
2. What obstacles does Galang District face in infrastructure development based on Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System?

## **C. Research methods**

In carrying out this research, the researcher **used** a type of normative legal research. Normative legal research is conceptual legal research as contained in statutory regulations and conceptually existing in other legal rules that exist in society regarding a particular legal problem. In this research, researchers used a type of normative research, namely research carried out by reviewing statutory regulations or other regulations applied in resolving a particular legal problem. Normative research is often called doctrinal research where the object of study is are statutory regulatory documents



and library materials which constitute basic data which in research science is classified as secondary data.<sup>3</sup> According to Soerjono Soekanto, legal research can be divided into:<sup>4</sup> Normative Legal Research, consisting of:

1. Research into legal principles
2. Research on legal systematics
3. Research on the level of legal synchronization
4. Legal history research
5. Comparative legal research

In accordance with the type of research, namely normative legal research (normative juridical), more than one approach can be used. In this research, a statutory approach and a concept approach are used. The legislative approach is carried out to examine the statutory regulations that regulate. In the perspective of legal theory, justice is the main goal of the natural law school. Where the natural law school holds the view that law is universal and eternal.<sup>5</sup> In the Indonesian context, justice is in line with the values stated in Pancasila as the basis of the state. The fifth verse in Pancasila states that social justice is for all Indonesian people. Based on this verse it can be said that justice must be aimed at all citizens without exception as an embodiment of Indonesia's diversity. To realize social justice, development can be done that is oriented towards the welfare of all Indonesian people. In development, legal development is an aspect that cannot be separated. This is because the law functions as a means of development/renewal of society, as expressed by Mochtar Kusumaatmadja.

#### **D. Research Results and Discussion**

##### **1. Implementation of Infrastructure Development in Galang District Based on Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System**

As for the results of interviews obtained by researchers regarding the bureaucratic structure in Galang District, according to Mr. Sultan Martuah Raja Rambe (Sekcam Galang): *"In my opinion, in implementing infrastructure development activities, what*

<sup>3</sup> Soerjono Soekanto, Normative Legal Research, (Jakarta, PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2003) p.23

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid* pg 67

<sup>5</sup> Lili Rasjidi, *Basics of Philosophy and Legal Theory*, PT. Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung, 2011, p. 47.



*every policy implementer must have is in accordance with the reference and in accordance with what we have socialization and support from the government in infrastructure development. There is no difference in development between the hinterland and mainland areas. "There are changes to the organizational structure from year to year due to changes in leadership and to support existing activities in the sub-district ."*<sup>6</sup>

Mr Zul'aidi, who serves as (Head of the Community Development and Empowerment Section), explained that: *"In implementing infrastructure development activities, we as those implementing the program carry out according to the regulations and in our field activities we are strongly supported by the community and the regional government of Batam City so that infrastructure development can run well. "I, as Kasi or head of the community development and empowerment section, carry out my duties as I should and for two years I have carried out my duties with a high level of realization."*<sup>7</sup>

Based on the results of the interview, the author sees that the bureaucratic structure in 2017 in Galang District has been well designed to be used and clarify and facilitate the implementation of policies. Implementation in the field must be in accordance with the reference and according to what has been socialized and supported by the regional government. There is no difference between hinterland and mainland regions, so that development is the same in each sub-district. In infrastructure development, the implementing agency gets support from the community so that there are no obstacles in the process.

The results of the interview with Mr. Amri Amis (District Head of Galang) regarding the norms that apply in Galang District are as follows:

*"The rules that apply in Galang District, employees come to work Monday to Friday, come to work Monday-Thursday from 07.30 WIT to 16.00 WIT, while on Friday employees go to work from 07.30 to 16.30 WIT. "We hold meetings once a week, we*

---

<sup>6</sup> Results of the interview with Mr. Sultan Martuah Raja Rambe (Sekcama Galang ) on Thursday , April 10 2023 , at 10.00 WIB.

<sup>7</sup> Results of the interview with Mr. Zul'aidi (Head of the Community Development and Empowerment Section) on Thursday, April 10 2023 , at 10.00 WIB.





*don't hold afternoon roll call because some employees carry out environmental monitoring and development supervision."*

Based on the results of an interview conducted with Mr. Amri Amis (Galang sub-district). The researcher concluded that, regarding the norms or rules that apply in Galang District to carry out the policy, it has been implemented in accordance with the existing rules, starting from going to work until returning from work, and Galang District officials held a 1-week combined meeting as a vehicle to develop Galang District. The tendency here is focused on the policy implementation attitude that affects program implementation, if they have a positive attitude view then the policy will be able to be implemented well, but if it is the other way around then it will not run effectively.

The indicators in attitude tendencies are measured by the support provided by the community in infrastructure development in the Galang District area. The results of the interview with Mr. Amri Amis (District Head of Galang) are as follows: *"The community is very supportive of the development carried out by the sub-district government, so far no community has given a negative response to the development, the community is also carrying out the development so that the community has a better sense of care about building their own village. "The community also provides support to Galang sub-district so that we can develop our area."*

Based on the results of an interview with Mr. Amri Amis, Head of Galang District. Researchers concluded that what the government gave to the community, the community received development with good communication. In delivering its own communication, Galang sub-district uses an approach to create an approach with the community. The final thing that needs to be considered in order to assess the performance of policy implementation is the extent to which the external environment contributes to the success of public policy. A social, economic and political environment that is not conducive can be a source of problems resulting from failure in policy implementation performance. Therefore, policy implementation efforts require conducive external environmental conditions.



Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that in implementing policies there must be a socio-economic and political balance. Social, economic and political conditions will greatly influence the successful implementation of infrastructure development. The results of the interview conducted with Mr. Amri Amis, Head of Galang District, said: *"In budgeting and development planning, we definitely consult and coordinate with our leaders, namely with the mayor and legislative members such as the DPRD, where every budget we submit will be budgeted and validated. right. In the budget itself for infrastructure development or the pm-pik program, there are no obstacles, if there is rationalization, it also applies to other activities, this development activity is highly prioritized in budgeting."*<sup>8</sup>

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be seen that the statement put forward by Mr. Amri Amis, namely from the government and the legislature or the Batam City Regional People's Representative Council, in the development there are no obstacles and problems, and every activity is fully supported, because development activities Infrastructure is very influential in realizing justice and social justice for communities that need infrastructure development.

## **2. What obstacles does Galang District face in infrastructure development based on Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System**

The main obstacle faced by Galang District is the absence of infrastructure which is one of the important things in the context of developing economic development in a region. Infrastructure is also an important part in accelerating the process of national economic development. Infrastructure is believed to be one of the driving wheels of economic growth. Infrastructure can be divided into seven groups, namely transportation infrastructure, such as roads and bridges, transportation service infrastructure, ports, communications infrastructure, water infrastructure, such as irrigation systems, water disposal and waterways, building infrastructure, energy

---

<sup>8</sup> Results of the interview with Mr. Amri Amis (District Head of Galang) on Thursday, April 10 2023 , at 10.00 WIB.





distribution and production infrastructure, processing infrastructure. waste The existence of infrastructure can facilitate economic activities in a country which will ultimately influence economic growth in that country.

Better infrastructure can reduce transaction costs, expand market access, and improve population income levels. The availability of infrastructure is a very important element in the production process of economic sectors such as trade, industry and agriculture. This will of course increase efficiency in the production process and in supporting the distribution process. The many influences that infrastructure has on economic growth in a country. This makes the World Bank divide infrastructure into several components, namely, economic infrastructure, which is the physical infrastructure needed to support economic activities which includes public utilities (electric power, telecommunications, water, sanitation, gas), public works (roads, dams, canals, irrigation, drainage) and the transportation sector (roads, rail, ports, airports, and so on). Social infrastructure, including education, health, housing and recreation. Administrative infrastructure, including law enforcement, administrative control and coordination. Road Infrastructure is land transportation infrastructure which includes all parts of the road, including complementary buildings and equipment intended for traffic on the ground, below the ground and/or water surface, as well as above the water surface, except for railways, lorry roads, and cable roads. The existence of good roads is a basic requirement that must be met to support the growth of an urban area. Apart from that, the road aims to support the mobility of goods and passengers between the city center and industrial and service areas, offices, and residential and residential areas as well as outlying areas (hinterland). Roads also aim to support the city's function as a center of growth and encourage equitable development within the city and its links with the hinterland.

As a region becomes more developed, the need for electricity becomes a primary requirement that must be met, not only for households but also for economic activities, especially industry. In increasingly modern society, more and more households, industries and community activities rely on electricity as an energy source. The



electrical energy infrastructure consumed by the community shows how much electrical energy use can help in driving the regional economy to increase economic productivity.

## **E. Conclusion**

1. The implementation of infrastructure development in Galang District based on Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System is influenced by several components including Policy Standards and Targets and in measuring policy standards the government has a basis or rules that must be implemented, in Bulang District infrastructure development activities are guided by in Batam Mayor Regulation Number 29 of 2017 concerning Amendments to Batam Mayor Regulation Number 8 of 2017 concerning Technical Instructions for Implementing Community Empowerment Self-Management Activities in Improving Residential Environmental Infrastructure in Subdistrict Areas (PM-PIK) of Batam City. Resources in Bulang District are still lacking, especially human resources in the engineering field and in the field of infrastructure development, where in Bulang District, development activities are still carried out by staff who do not fit the field. Due to the lack of human resources in the engineering field, Bulang District uses consultants so that development infrastructure can run.
2. What obstacles does Galang District face in infrastructure development based on Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System? By traveling too far and taking about an hour you will arrive at Sembulang, the capital of Galang District. When the research was carried out there were no adequate platforms for several Galang sub-districts, but currently adequate platforms are being built. For the time being, if you want to go to the islands in Galang, anchor at the platform owned by people who live on the seashore. Abang Island, Karas, Subang, Subang Mas, Rempang Cate, for example, also have inter-district traffic. The capital of Galang District, which is located in Sembulang, covers an area of only around 1.5 square km. The island is small but has high dynamics of daily life. Both day and night, the atmosphere of life is always far from busy. If during the day many are busy with formal activities such as schools, offices and commerce, then at night



they will be busy with the world of entertainment and gambling, especially those carried out by people of certain ethnic descent.

#### **F. Suggestion**

1. For the Government, as the implementer of infrastructure development, it can strengthen existing regulations and evaluate the existing budget, so that development in the mainland and hinterland areas is evenly distributed. It is hoped that the Government can further increase infrastructure development, especially in hinterland areas, in order to improve community welfare. Based on this study, as the government's commitment to provide the best services that are easier and more efficient and to reduce the span of control, the Batam City Government issued Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2005 concerning the expansion, change and formation of sub-districts and sub-districts within the Batam city area, which originally consisted of 8 sub-district with 51 sub-districts became 12 sub-districts and 64 sub-districts.
2. For budgeting for mainland and hinterland regions, the government can differentiate its total budget because hinterland regions require more budget than mainland regions. The sub-districts and sub-districts that have existed so far have been sub-districts and sub-districts since the formation of the Batam city government and clearly need to be reorganized, where the increasingly rapid development development in Batam City has become a special attraction for immigrants to develop businesses, this has de facto led to an increase The significant population in several sub-districts and sub-districts creates difficulties in providing services to the community because the distance between sub-districts and sub-districts varies greatly.



## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

### **A. Books**

- AG Subarsono, 20 18 , *Public Policy Analysis: Concepts, Theory and Applications*, Yogyakarta : Student Library.
- Amiruddin and Zainal Asikin, 2014, *Introduction to Methods Legal Research Eighth Edition* , Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta
- Asyhadie, Zaeni, 20 1 9, *Business Law, its principles and implementation in Indonesia*, Rajagrafindo Persada, Jakarta
- Bambang Sunggono, 20 2 0 *Legal Research Methods*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta
- Budiman Arief, 20 2 1, *Third World Development Theory*, Jakarta: PT. Main Library Gramedian.
- Dirdjosisworo, Soedjono 20 2 0, *Introduction to Legal Studies*, PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, sixth printing, Jakarta.
- Erwin, Muhamad 20 2 1, *Legal Philosophy: Reflections on the crisis in law*, Raja Garfindo Persada, Jakarta
- Handayani Risma, 20 22 , *Rural Community Development*, Makassar: Alauddin University Press.
- Mochtar Kusumaatmadja and Arief Sidharta, 20 2 0, *Introduction to Legal Studies, a First Introduction to the Scope of Application*, Alumni, Bandung



**Law Journal Borobudur International**  
**Vol 1 No 1, July 2024**

**ISSN: 2809-9664**

Rusli, Muhammad, 2018, *Indonesian Judicial Institute*, UII Press, Yogyakarta

Salman, Otje and Anthon F. Susanto, 2019, *Legal Theory*, Refika Aditama, Bandung  
Satori Djam'an, 2020, *Qualitative Research Methodology*, Cv. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Sugiyono, 2020, *Quantitative Research Methods and R&D*, Bandung : Alfab I

LAW JOURNAL BOROBUDUR INTERNATIONAL