

## THE ROLE OF THE PANGANDARAN REGENCY DPRD IN SUPERVISING THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL GOVERNMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

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### Abstract

Pangandaran Regency is trying to improve the quality and capacity of infrastructure, this can be seen from the still less than optimal quality of infrastructure services in Pangandaran Regency. Therefore, the Pangandaran Regency DPRD as an element of the Regional Government must be able to carry out its role as a representative institution of the people in the region so that infrastructure development can be in accordance with the plan, correct errors in the field and be able to perfect development programs. This study aims to determine the role of the DPRD in supervising infrastructure development in Pangandaran Regency. Descriptive qualitative research methods using data collection techniques in the form of interviews, documentation and literature studies. Data analysis and interpretation through the stages of data collection, reduction, display, and conclusion. Research quality using triangulation of source data. The results of the study indicate that the stages and schemes of DPRD supervision are quite effective in correcting errors in the field and also improving infrastructure development programs; transparent DPRD relations and having a commitment to realizing targets have an impact on achieving development program targets that are all achieved; there is a relationship between DPRD interest and the infrastructure development supervision process; the community is involved in the planning, implementation and monitoring stages of development and the participation of tender participants. The conclusion is that the role of DPRD in supervising infrastructure development in Pangandaran Regency is going well, although there are driving and inhibiting factors in implementing supervision

**Keywords:** Role of DPRD, Supervisory Function, Infrastructure Development.

### A. INTRODUCTION

In the amendments to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, specifically Article 18, paragraph 2, it is stated that provincial, regency, and city governments have the authority to manage their own affairs based on the principle of regional autonomy. This is further reinforced by Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, which states that local administration is carried out by both the regional government and the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD).

The Pangandaran Regency DPRD has three main functions: forming regional regulations (*Perda*), budgeting, and oversight. All of these are carried out to represent the public's interests at the local level. The DPRD is a key local representative body in the regional governance system (Santoso, 2011). In its authority, the DPRD is also responsible for public works and spatial planning, particularly infrastructure development (Jegiftha et al., 2018). The DPRD's oversight function is conducted through commissions, each with its own work partners and duties (Ma'ruf, 2019). In Pangandaran Regency, **Commission III** is responsible for the planning and implementation of physical infrastructure and regional facilities (Kharisma & Triwardani, 2018).

One of the main focuses of Pangandaran Regency's development is strengthening reliable regional infrastructure services that align with the goals, strategies, and policies outlined in the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (*RPJMD*) (Nisa, 2023). This includes strengthening regional competitiveness by providing quality infrastructure. However, Pangandaran still faces a number of challenges, including the suboptimal quality of infrastructure services needed to support various aspects of community life, such as social, economic, cultural, political, and regional development (Murdani, 2019).

This situation is also reflected in the public's welfare, as Pangandaran Regency is among the poorest regencies in West Java Province. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency of West Java, as of March 2024, 8.75% of Pangandaran's population still lives below the poverty line.

Furthermore, there is a perception that the DPRD has not been fully effective in addressing the fundamental issues faced by the public. The DPRD is seen as lacking in providing solutions, being unresponsive, and not fully representing the public's aspirations in its policies and duties. This is despite the fact that the DPRD has a strategic role in conveying public aspirations, receiving complaints, and facilitating the resolution of various problems (Rachmawati, 2021).

In the field, there are still development results that do not meet specifications and expectations. Therefore, the DPRD's oversight is expected to be carried out optimally to improve conditions, and to refine programs or policies that are, have been, or have not yet been implemented according to their targets. This situation has prompted researchers to study the role of the Pangandaran Regency DPRD as a legislative body in overseeing the implementation of infrastructure development. Given the DPRD's function as a representative of the people in local government, this body is politically required to carry out its oversight duties to the fullest to minimize on-the-ground errors, achieve development targets, and meet the public's needs (Rahayu, 2022).

## B. LITERATURE REVIEW

### Definition of DPRD

Based on Article 1, paragraph (4) of Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) is a regional representative institution that serves as a part of the local government. The DPRD functions as a legislative body that works with the head of the local government to run the administration, carrying out three main functions: legislation, budgeting, and oversight.

According to M. Solly Lubis (2004), the DPRD is a regional legislative institution that carries out its role as a representative of the people by overseeing and providing input on the policies set by the local government. Subarsono (2009) emphasizes that the DPRD has a strategic role in local governance, particularly in decision-making, supervising policy implementation, and drafting the regional budget.

### **Definition of Local Government**

According to Article 1, paragraph (2) of Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, the Local Government is the party that handles governmental affairs together with the DPRD, based on the principles of autonomy and co-administration. It prioritizes broad autonomy within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as set out in the 1945 Constitution.

According to Soleh (2011), the local government is an institution that receives authority from the central government to manage various public affairs at the local level, including administrative, political, and economic aspects. Subarsono (2009) states that the local government performs the executive function in its region autonomously, with the primary goal of improving services to the public and promoting local welfare.

### **Definition of Role (*Peran*)**

According to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (*KBBI*), a role is the part played or performed by a person or institution in a certain activity or system (Hairi, 2023). In this context, it refers to the function or responsibility carried out by the DPRD in the local government system, specifically in its oversight of development. Soerjono Soekanto (2006) defines a role as the dynamic aspect of social status. If a person performs their rights and obligations in line with their position in society, they are carrying out a role.

### **Definition of Oversight**

Based on the *KBBI*, oversight is the process, method, or act of supervising; it is the guidance and control of an activity to ensure it runs according to established rules. Siagian (2006) defines oversight as a process to ensure that an organization's goals and execution are in line with its pre-established plans, policies, and instructions. George R. Terry (2003) states that oversight is the effort to determine what has been achieved, compare it with standards, and take corrective action if deviations are found (Isnaini, 2023).

### **Definition of Development**

According to the *KBBI*, development is the process, method, or act of building; it is an effort or activity to establish something new or to improve something that already exists to make it better. Todaro & Smith (2012) define development as a multidimensional process that includes changes in social structure and community attitudes, as well as accelerated economic growth, equity, and poverty reduction.

### **Definition of Infrastructure (*Infrastruktur*)**

According to the *KBBI*, infrastructure is a synonym for a facility or a means. In general, infrastructure refers to the public facilities and systems required to support the functioning of a system, whether economic, social, or governmental (Gultom & Tini, 2020). Todaro & Smith (2012) define infrastructure as the network of social and physical facilities that an economic system needs to function properly. This includes transportation, communication, clean water, sanitation, and education.

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## **Definition of Infrastructure Development**

Infrastructure development is the effort to build and provide facilities and systems that support various activities in an area. This includes basic community needs, economic activities, and public services (Agustin & Hariyani, 2023). Mubyarto (1998) defines it as the process of providing basic facilities that are essential for driving economic growth and public services. Without adequate infrastructure, regional development will be hampered, especially in terms of mobility and access to basic services (Syukri et al., 2024).

## **C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This is a descriptive qualitative study. This method was used to systematically describe and analyze the experiences and activities carried out during an internship at the Pangandaran Regency DPRD. The study aims to gain an in-depth understanding of the work activities, professional environment, and the application of theories learned during university courses. The data collection techniques used in this study include observation, interviews, and documentation. Observations were conducted by directly watching various activities at the DPRD, such as work meetings, mail archiving, and other administrative tasks. Additionally, informal interviews were held with employees or supervisors to get extra information related to the tasks performed during the internship. The collected data was analyzed using a descriptive qualitative approach. The data gathered from observation, interviews, and documentation were categorized by activity type and then analyzed to provide a comprehensive overview of the internship and the benefits gained from it.

## **D. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS**

### **The Role of the Pangandaran Regency DPRD in Overseeing Infrastructure Development**

The Pangandaran Regency DPRD plays a significant role in overseeing infrastructure development in its region. This oversight function aims to ensure that infrastructure projects are carried out according to the plan, budget, and legal provisions, while also meeting the needs of the community. One concrete form of oversight is conducting direct site visits to projects. For example, DPRD Commission III often carries out unannounced inspections of road and bridge projects to check the quality of the work and ensure it meets established technical specifications. This step reflects the DPRD's seriousness in guaranteeing the quality of infrastructure development. Additionally, the DPRD is involved in budgetary oversight. Through this function, the DPRD and the local government determine the funding for priority projects and ensure that public funds are used effectively and as intended.

The DPRD also performs an aspirational function by accommodating input from the community regarding infrastructure needs and problems. This input is collected during recess activities and other dialogue forums, and is then used as a consideration in development decisions.

Thus, the presence of the Pangandaran Regency DPRD as an infrastructure development supervisor is crucial for ensuring that projects are executed according to plan and truly benefit the community.

### **Supporting and Hindering Factors in the DPRD's Oversight of Local Government**

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## Infrastructure

### Supporting Factors for the DPRD's Role in Infrastructure Oversight

The effectiveness of the Pangandaran Regency DPRD's role in overseeing infrastructure development is significantly influenced by two key factors: support from local government agencies and active public participation.

#### 1. Support from Local Government Agencies (OPD)

The success of any policy implementation heavily depends on the active involvement of all parties. In the oversight function carried out by the DPRD's Commission III for Development, support from Local Government Agencies (OPD) is a crucial aspect. OPDs play a vital role in providing everything needed to support the oversight process. For example, in monitoring major projects in Pangandaran Regency, the OPDs provide significant support, which boosts the effectiveness of Commission III's oversight duties.

Based on an interview with a source (Deni Kusnani, 2025), a number of work partners have been established for DPRD Commission III, including:

1. Public Works and Spatial Planning Office
2. Environmental Office
3. Transportation Office
4. Regional Development Planning Agency
5. Goods and Services Procurement Services Section
6. Investment and One-Stop Integrated Services Office of Pangandaran Regency

Solid collaboration with these OPDs as work partners is believed to enhance the effectiveness of the oversight performed by the Pangandaran Regency DPRD's Commission III.

#### 2. Public Support

Public support is one of the most important factors for a policy's success. The community is needed to help with policy oversight. According to Deni Kusnani (2025), participation is a spontaneous involvement that comes with awareness and responsibility toward a group's interests to achieve a common goal. Several forms of public participation include:

1. Contribution of labor
2. Contribution of funds
3. Contribution of materials
4. Contribution of information

For a successful implementation, close cooperation with the public is essential. This is also true for communities living near the major infrastructure projects in Pangandaran Regency. The public actively provides the DPRD's Commission III with the latest information on the construction happening in their areas, which greatly assists the oversight function.

## Hindering Factors

One of the factors hindering development in Pangandaran Regency is suboptimal tourism management. Tourism development still faces issues and is not yet sustainable. The management of tourist attractions is also limited to only a few locations, so the tourism potential is not being fully utilized. In addition to poor tourism management, the management of natural resources by state-owned enterprises (BUMN) is also not optimal, which has prevented it from providing a tangible benefit for public welfare. This hampers the use of natural potential for regional development in Pangandaran. Limited budget and

coordination are also among the hindering factors for development in the regency.

### **Tangible Contributions of the Pangandaran Regency DPRD in Accelerating the Development of Tourist Market Infrastructure**

The Pangandaran Regency DPRD has made a tangible contribution to accelerating the development of tourist market infrastructure, particularly by restructuring the parking area at Pananjung Tourist Market. This is considered a strategic move to boost the regional economy and tourism. DPRD Chairman, Asep Noordin, affirmed that the development of this parking area is expected to improve the economic flow by providing easy access for tourists, while also creating business opportunities for local entrepreneurs like food, beverage, and craft vendors in the surrounding area. According to Supratman, S.IP (2025: 6), "Regarding the tourist market, we support a reallocation so that the local government can request a reallocation in Purbahayu and Sukahurip, to prevent conflict in the Supratman room."

The Pangandaran Regency Government has allocated a significant budget for the Tourist Market infrastructure project. According to a credible source, the initial phase of demolishing old kiosks and buildings cost between Rp750 million to nearly Rp1 billion. This funding is the result of a collaboration between the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office (DPUTR) and the Tourism and Culture Office (Disparbud). After the demolition is complete, the government plans to build a relocation site for vendors in Sukahurip Village, Pangandaran District. The budget for this relocation, which includes land preparation, access road construction, provision of public facilities, and temporary business premises, exceeds Rp10 billion. This entire series of activities is part of the Pangandaran Tourist Market restructuring program, which aims to create a more orderly and comfortable market environment for tourists and support the growth of the local tourism sector. This development also includes the arrangement of parking areas, market digitalization, sidewalk construction, and drop-off facilities, which are targeted to be completed before the end of 2025.

In the implementation process, the DPRD encourages dialogue between the local government and the Tourist Market vendors to discuss plans for changing the market's function to a parking area. This step aims to prevent conflict and ensure the protection of vendors' rights. The DPRD also emphasizes the importance of a transparent and thorough data collection process so that all active vendors are involved and treated fairly in the management of the area.

Obstacles that have emerged during the development process include a lack of clarity regarding land use and objections from some vendors who feel they were not properly registered or were disadvantaged by the market's change of function. The DPRD acts as a mediator, bringing the vendors' concerns to the local government to find the best solution and avoid social conflict. The DPRD also oversees the project to ensure that it does not only focus on physical construction but also provides a tangible economic impact for the surrounding community, so that the tourist market development can proceed smoothly and sustainably.

Overall, the Pangandaran Regency DPRD's contribution to accelerating the development of tourist market infrastructure includes policy encouragement, facilitating dialogue between the government and the community, and oversight to ensure the development provides



economic benefits while overcoming social and administrative obstacles that arise during the construction process.

### **The Impact of Tourist Market Infrastructure Development on the Local Economy and Community Welfare**

The development of a tourist market brings significant benefits, including an increase in income and job opportunities for the local community. It directly creates new jobs and raises household income by supporting local businesses, such as vendors selling souvenirs, food, and traditional crafts. Tourism activities, bolstered by the market, become a source of local revenue and expand employment for residents.

The market also acts as a key economic hub that drives other sectors, including transportation, services, and trade. An organized market improves economic circulation and positively impacts the welfare of the surrounding community. According to Supratman (2025), a small portion of the tourist market is used for business, with most of it being used as a living space. He stated that in the future, small U-shaped shop houses would be built with a central area for parking. He mentioned that most of the active vendors support this development.

Additionally, the planned development of a tourist market helps to reduce the appearance of a slum and an unorganized area, which improves the visitor experience and the destination's image. The improved layout and supporting facilities, such as integrated parking lots, help reduce traffic congestion and enhance accessibility.

Beyond the economic benefits, the development of a tourist market also affects the local culture and lifestyle. While positive changes like the preservation of local culture through crafts can occur, there's also a potential for negative impacts, such as lifestyle changes that clash with traditional values.

Despite its economic advantages, the development of a tourist market faces challenges. The rise of unsavory food stalls (*warung remang-remang*) can damage the market's image. There are also issues with inequality in the management and distribution of economic benefits. Furthermore, unused market stalls that are rented out for non-business purposes present another problem that needs to be resolved.

### **E. CONCLUSION**

The Pangandaran Regency DPRD effectively oversees infrastructure development through both direct and indirect methods. Direct oversight includes on-site monitoring and surprise inspections conducted by Commission III, which partners with local agencies on physical development and infrastructure. Indirect oversight involves work meetings, hearings, and addressing public complaints. This oversight process follows a systematic approach: setting standards, measuring activity, comparing results to standards, taking corrective actions, and facilitating public participation and transparency.

Key factors that support the DPRD's oversight include assistance from Local Government Agencies (OPD) and active public participation, which provides valuable information and feedback on infrastructure projects. However, the process is hindered by a limited budget, suboptimal coordination, and poor management of tourism and natural resources. The DPRD also plays a vital role in accelerating strategic infrastructure projects,

like the Pananjung tourist market, by facilitating dialogue between the government and the community and ensuring the projects provide tangible economic and social benefits.

Overall, the Pangandaran Regency DPRD's oversight of infrastructure development is working well and contributing positively to achieving development targets. Despite facing ongoing challenges, the DPRD's strategic role as the people's representative is crucial for ensuring that infrastructure development is on track, transparent, and has a positive impact on the welfare of the people of Pangandaran Regency.

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