

Research Article

Implementation of the Infrastructure Policy in the Construction of the Bridge Connecting Gampong Blang Mirou--Kumba Kec. Bandar Dua, Pidie Jaya Regency

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Abstract.

Due to the lack of connecting facilities, residents in the Gampong Blang Mirou and Kumba Kec. Bandar Dua have to travel via another route. Although proposals to the district government are submitted every year, a response was received in 2018. In 2018, the construction of the Blang Mirou–Kumba steel truss bridge was carried out using the DAK budget, the tender process for this development package used a budget of 14 billion Rupiah. The purpose of this research is to determine and analyze the increase in social interaction and economic growth as a result of the construction of the bridge connecting Gampong Blang Mirou - Kumba District. Bandar Dua Kab. Pidie Jaya. The method used is descriptive qualitative. The data sources used are primary data and secondary data. The research uses data obtained through interviews, observation, and documentation. Based on the results of the research and findings in the field, the conclusion is that the implementation of this policy can provide practical implications for the people of Pidie Jaya Regency, especially the people of Gampong Blang Mirou and Gampong Kumba as well as the Pidie Jaya Regency Government so that social interaction between the regions and the regional economy both increases. An interesting finding was that when the road was widened to build a connecting bridge, the community gave their land for free without having to be compensated by the government.

Keywords: policies, infrastructure, bridges, socio-economic community

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1. Introduction

Roads are a very important piece of infrastructure for development on both a national and regional scale. In regional development in Indonesia, there are 3 important things that support development in an area, namely electricity, water and roads. Therefore, this infrastructure has received great attention from the central and regional governments to support the progress of a region. One of the infrastructure policies taken based on the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 74 of 2014 is regional planning in Kab. Pidie Jaya. This is stated in Pidie Jaya

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Regency Qanun Number 7 of 2014 concerning the Pidie Jaya Regency Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMK) for 2014-2019 in Pidie Jaya Regency.

Apart from road construction, the Pidie Jaya Regency Government is also paying attention to the condition of bridges which provide easy transportation for the community. Currently Pidie Jaya has 122 bridge units, both wooden and concrete slabs. A total of 91 bridges are constructed of concrete slabs, 12 units are wooden floor bridges. Meanwhile, the remaining 19 units are suspension bridges in rural areas. Of the total bridges, 48 units or 40 percent are in good condition. 16 percent of suspension bridges are in good condition and 17 percent of wooden floor bridges are in good condition.

In 2018, the construction of the Blang Mirou - Kumba steel truss bridge was carried out using the DAK budget, the tender process for this construction package used a budget of 14 billion Rupiah. Previously, residents of Blang Mirou, Ulee Gle Tunong Village and the people of Kumba-Ulee Gle, Bandar Dua District, Pidie Jaya Regency had asked the government to build a suspension bridge in their area. Due to the lack of connecting facilities, residents in the two areas bordered by the river are forced to travel quite far to another route. Proposals are submitted every year to the local district government, but only received a response in 2018.

The aim of this research is to determine and analyze the increase in social interaction and economic growth that has the impact of the construction of the Bridge Connecting Gampong Blang Mirou - Kumba District. Bandar Dua Kab. Pidie Jaya.

Research conducted by Berawi [1] entitled "Designing National Policy And Strategies For Inclusive Development: Accelerating Infrastructure Development For Growth And Prosperity". This research found that the momentum of accelerating infrastructure development and connectivity programs to achieve sustainable development goals, stimulate economic growth, reduce poverty and improve people's quality of life must continue to be supported. Many studies have been carried out regarding the impact of infrastructure development. The findings show that there are positive impacts with development, but quite a few also have negative impacts. The results of research conducted by Iek [2] on the impact of road construction in West Papua, show that road construction has a significant positive impact on socio-economic changes in society.

Likewise, Sudarsana [3] conducted an economic study of the construction of a road connecting North-South Bali, concluding that the direct benefits of the project were in the form of operating cost savings (PBOK) and time savings, indirect benefits were an increase in the number of tourists continuing their journey to North Bali, increasing

the business sector and decreasing the number of accidents. Similar research was also carried out by According to research conducted by Effendi and Hendarto [4], the construction of the Suramadu Bridge provided a multiplier effect to the community on the island of Madura (Bangkalan Regency) and was able to cut travel time and costs from economic service centers. The impact that arises from the existence of the Suramadu Bridge on population growth, the growth of new residential areas, shows that the population is increasing so that the demand for residential housing increases. Apart from the increasing demand for residential housing, another impact is the establishment of shopping centers. The Suramadu Bridge construction policy is an effort to increase demand. The impact of development policies is positive and negative. Government intervention in efforts to develop the Suramadu Bridge area formed the Suramadu Regional Development Agency.

Mustari [5] said that policy implementation is something important, even more important than policy making. Policies will just be dreams or good plans stored neatly in the archives if they are not implemented. The policy does not end once it has been agreed, the policy can even be revised after several things are found that are not appropriate during its implementation.

The development of economically oriented areas, activity centers that form a metropolitan city, requires an infrastructure network that can provide services to existing economic activities and become a force that forms the spatial structure of the area. The concept of a metropolitan city is a form of large-scale settlement consisting of one or more large cities and regions which are integrated as a whole, forming a particular spatial structure system with one or more large cities as the center of economic and social linkages, and having service and economic activities. diverse industries. For this reason, in Metropolitan areas, whether monocentric or polycentric, the existing road network must be able to facilitate mobility and vehicle movement needs both from the central city to satellite cities and between existing satellite cities. The road network pattern that is developed should consist of a radial road network and a ring road network, which is the most efficient network pattern for cities that are quite large and have a tendency to spread out activity centers [6].

Development will influence social change. In the process of social change in society, there are driving and inhibiting factors. The following are several driving factors in social change according to Soekanto [7], including: a) Contact with other cultures. b) Advanced education system. c) An attitude of respect for someone's work and a desire to progress. d) Tolerance of deviant changes. e) The system is open in layers. f) Heterogeneous

population. g) Public dissatisfaction with certain areas of life. h) Orientation to the future and i) The value that humans always strive to improve their lives. Meanwhile, factors inhibiting social change, according to Soekanto [7] include: a) Lack of relationships with outside society. b) Late development of science. c) Traditional community attitudes. d) There are strongly embedded interests. e) Fear of instability in cultural integration. f) Prejudice towards new or unfamiliar things. g) Obstacles of an ideological nature. h) Customs or customs. i) The value that in essence life is impossible to improve.

2. Research Methods

In this research, researchers used qualitative methods. Using qualitative methods because this research is based on existing social phenomena and in this research analysis is carried out on deductive or inductive inference processes as well as analysis of the dynamics between observed phenomena using scientific logic. So, the reason why researchers use qualitative research methods is based on the research problem and research objectives that have been explained previously, where this research seeks to describe and find out something behind the social phenomenon, which in this research is the phenomenon of building a connecting bridge between the Blang Mirou-Kumba villages.

This research will focus on implementing policies based on Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 75 of 2014 concerning the Acceleration of Priority Infrastructure Provision in the context of improving the social and economic development of the community in the construction of bridges connecting villages in Gampong Blang Mirou-Kumba. In detail, the focus of this research is the implementation of policies based on Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 75 of 2014 concerning the Acceleration of Priority Infrastructure Provision in the context of improving the social and economic development of the community in the construction of bridges connecting villages in Gampong Blang Mirou-Kumba, with the following indicators:

1. Increased social interaction
2. Economic growth

The function of informants is to help researchers as quickly and as thoroughly as possible to immerse themselves in the local context, especially for researchers who have not experienced ethnographic training. The determination of informants in this research

was carried out using purposive sampling with the assumption that the informants could understand the information and respond to the problems that were the objectives of the research that the researcher conducted. In qualitative research, the main or primary information data can be obtained from informants either by means of interviews, observation and documentation, while supporting or secondary data is data that comes from documents owned by the agency concerned.

This research is a type of field research. Field research is research carried out in the field in order to collect data on respondents. Qualitative analysis is described by words or sentences which are separated according to categories to obtain conclusions and are appointed simply to make it easier to combine two variables, then qualified. Methods of data analysis from observation, interviews, field data and documentation after the data has been processed by reduction (which is a form of analysis that sharpens, categorizes, directs, removes what is not necessary, and organizes data in such a way that final conclusions can be drawn and verified), presentation of data (Reducing data means making a summary, selecting the main things, focusing on important things, looking for themes and patterns, and discarding those deemed unnecessary), and verification (a type of research that has the aim of testing a theory or previous research results, so that results are obtained that strengthen or invalidate the theory or previous research results). Then it can be analyzed using inductive thinking, namely starting from concrete facts or events and then general conclusions can be drawn under specific conditions to produce a final conclusion.

3. Result and Discussion

Humans are social creatures who need other humans in their daily lives, therefore social interaction is something that humans really need in their lives. Social interaction consists of the words interaction and social, interaction means actions that occur between two or more people who have reciprocal reactions through direct or indirect contact. Social, which means it includes mutual continuity or working together, just as humans are social creatures who cannot live alone and will need other people.

Increased social interaction is the occurrence of an increase in the intensity of relationships between human beings who have social ties to each other in social life in various forms of interaction between individuals and groups that mutually influence, change or improve each other, both in relationships between individuals and groups that take place dynamically. Haryanto and Nugrohadi [8] states that social interaction is

a relationship between two or more individuals, where the behavior of one individual influences, changes or improves the behavior of one or the other.

The construction of a bridge connecting the gampongs between Gampong Blang Mirou and Gampong Kumba in Bandar Dua District, Pidie Jaya Regency, Aceh Province has been a blessing for the two gampongs. With the construction of the bridge connecting the gampongs, the social interaction of the community between Gampong Blang Mirou and Gampong Kumba has increased, this is due to a very significant reduction in travel distance, which means that the two gampongs are well connected, thus facilitating social interaction between the people of Gampong Blang Mirou and Gampong Kumba because the area is connected by a bridge. Sentosa states that the aspects of social interaction contained in it include the following: a) The existence of relationships, every social interaction certainly occurs because of the relationship between individuals and individuals or between individuals and groups. b) The existence of individuals, every social interaction according to the appearance of the individuals carrying out the relationship. c) There is a goal, every social interaction has a specific goal such as influencing other individuals. d) There is a relationship with social structure and function, social interaction which is related to the structure and function of the group occurs because individuals in their lives are not separated from the group. Besides that, each group has a function within the group.

The construction of a bridge connecting the gampongs between Gampong Blang Mirou and Gampong Kumba itself is one of the hopes of the people in the two gampongs to fulfill various needs which can be shortened in time and travel distance with this connecting bridge. With the existence of a gampong bridge between Gampong Blang Mirou and Gampong Kumba, communication can be established which can strengthen ties of brotherhood and peace between the communities of Gampong Blang Mirou and Gampong Kumba. So that the people who live between the two gampongs become interconnected, for example there are family events, weddings, activities at the place of the deceased, recitations and so on, making it easier for people to move between Gampong Blang Mirou and Gampong Kumba so that the people in the two gampongs no longer need to walk in a circle to cross the river that separates Gampong Blang Mirou from Gampong Kumba.

Research regarding the implementation of policies based on Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 75 of 2014 concerning the Acceleration of Priority Infrastructure Provision in the context of improving the social and economic development of the community in the construction of bridges connecting villages in

Gampong Blang Mirou with Gampong Kumba is important for assessing the extent of the benefits of building connecting bridges. gampong in Gampong Blang Mirou and Gampong Kumba socially. This research can provide deeper insight and knowledge regarding connecting bridges to increase social interaction in the two villages.

Based on the discussion of increasing social interaction between Gampong Blang Mirou and Gampong Kumba in Bandar Dua District, Pidie Jaya Regency, Aceh Province, finding 1 (one) is formulated as follows:

Findings 1: The support of the community around the construction of the gampong connecting bridge is very large for the construction of the bridge, this is proven by the community providing the land affected by the construction of the connecting bridge for free without any compensation from the government.

Increasing the social interaction of the community around the gampong bridge that connects Gampong Blang Mirou with Gampong Kumba in Bandar Dua District, Pidie Jaya Regency, Aceh Province is a must and is our collective responsibility, not just the government. With the increase in social interaction between villages, the community and government can easily reach these two areas if there is a need or when they need help. According to Soekanto [9] divides the process of interaction into two parts, namely the associative relationship pattern including cooperation and accommodation or an effort to reduce conflict by reducing demands. The author uses two forms, including compromise and tolerance. The context discussed is about social order which is defined as the absence of conflict, the author still does not deny the concept of dissociative theory as a pattern of interaction. Disassociative processes, including forms of competition. In an effort to find the relationship, the author uses conflict theory.

A gampong connecting bridge is a construction structure that connects two or more gampongs which allows transportation routes via rivers, streams and so on. A bridge is a construction structure that functions to connect two parts of a road that are separated by obstacles such as river channels, irrigation channels, drainage and other obstacles. Considering the function of a bridge as connecting one point to another point or even one area to another area, it generally has transportation and economic functions contained within it.

Apart from that, bridges are vital infrastructure facilities for the continued development of social and economic activities in a region. As part of the road network system, bridges provide value that is no less important than the road itself. Like a chain, the strength of the chain is equal to the strength of the weakest link. Likewise, the service conditions

of the road network system are very dependent on the capacity of the weakest bridge on the road.

The availability of good infrastructure and a living and social environment are very important means for the community to improve the economy of the community in Gampong Blang Mirou and Gampong Kumba in Bandar Dua District, Pidie Jaya Regency, Aceh Province.

The construction of a gampong bridge between Gampong Blang Mirou and Gampong Kumba aims to connect the two areas to facilitate accessibility between the two areas in order to accelerate the rate of economic growth in each area. Economic growth is an improvement in the economic level through various methods and efforts carried out by business actors. Economic growth is an indicator of the success of development in an area. As Adisasmita [10] states that economic growth is the process of increasing per capita output in the long term. The emphasis is on three aspects, namely: process, per capita output and long term. Economic growth is a process, not a picture of the economy at one time. Here we look at the dynamic aspect of an economy, namely how an economy develops or changes over time. The emphasis is on change or development itself.

Economic development has a broader meaning and includes changes to the economic structure of society as a whole. Economic development is generally defined as a process that causes an increase in the real per capita income of the population of an area in the long term, accompanied by improvements in the institutional system.

The construction of a bridge connecting the gampongs between Gampong Blang Mirou and Gampong Kumba has increased the income of the people in the two gampongs. This is because the bridge connecting the gampong makes transportation costs lower because it makes it easier and shortens the travel distance for business people, as well as shortening travel time. Hasyim [11] revealed that economic growth can be interpreted as a process of changing the economic conditions of a country continuously towards a better condition over a certain period. There are three basic components needed for the economic growth of a nation; (1) Continuous increase in inventory of goods; (2) advanced technology as the main factor that determines the degree of growth in providing a variety of goods to the population; (3) widespread and efficient use of technology requires adjustments in the institutional and ideological fields, so that innovations produced by human science and technology can be utilized appropriately.

Based on the discussion of economic growth in the construction of a gampong bridge between Gampong Blang Mirou and Gampong Kumba in Bandar Dua District, Pidie Jaya Regency, Aceh Province, the following findings are formulated 2 (two):

Findings 2: The construction of a gampong bridge between Gampong Blang Mirou and Gampong Kumba will reduce transportation costs because it can simplify and shorten the travel distance for business people, as well as shorten travel time because accessibility is easy, thereby increasing the economic growth of the community.

The impact of the construction of the gampong bridge between Gampong Blang Mirou and Gampong Kumba was felt and had direct contact with the community in Gampong Blang Mirou and Gampong Kumba, so that the construction of the gampong bridge connected the gampong resulted in an increase in the economic aspects of the community. As Arsyad [12] states that economic development is a process which means changes that occur continuously, efforts to increase per capita income, increases in per capita income must continue in the long term and finally improvements to institutional systems in all fields (for example economics, politics, law), social and cultural). This system can be viewed from two aspects, namely: aspects of improvement in the organizational (institutional) sector and improvements in the regulatory sector, both formal and informal.

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the results of research and discussion on the implementation of policies based on the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 75 of 2014 concerning the Acceleration of Priority Infrastructure Provision in the context of improving the social and economic development of the community in the construction of bridges connecting gampongs in Gampong Blang Mirou-Kumba, the conclusion is that the construction of bridges connecting gampongs is making social interaction between Gampong Blang Mirou and Gampong Kumba increasingly increasing, this is due to a very significant reduction in travel distance which means the two gampongs are well connected, thus facilitating social interaction between communities. Then communication is established which can strengthen ties of brotherhood and peace between communities around the area, so that the communities between the two gampongs become connected to each other, for example there are family events, weddings, activities at the place where the person died, recitation of the Koran and so on, making it easier for people to move. between so that people in the two villages

no longer need to walk in circles to cross the river that separates Gampong Blang Mirou from Gampong Kumba. Then the availability of good infrastructure and a living and social environment is a very important means for the community in improving the economy of the community in Gampong Blang Mirou and Gampong Kumba. The construction of a bridge connecting the gampongs increases the income of the people in the two gampongs, this is because the bridge connecting the gampongs makes transportation costs lower because it can make travel easier and shorten the distance for business people, as well as shorten travel time, thereby increasing the economic growth of the community.

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that the government can build bridges connecting gampongs in various areas that are not yet connected by one area to another. Because bridges connecting gampongs, apart from increasing social interaction in the community significantly, also have enormous potential for increasing the economic growth of the communities around the bridges connecting gampongs.

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