

Post Flood Disaster Infrastructure Development Management In Masamba District, North Luwu Regency

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Abstract

Masamba and Baebunta District which are located in North Luwu Regency are disaster-prone areas and have a high potential for natural disasters. On July 13 2020, there was a flash flood which damaged infrastructure, public facilities and caused casualties. Until now, the government is still continuing to make improvements. The results of the study indicate that the Management of Infrastructure Development in Masamba District, North Luwu Regency is still experiencing problems. This is due to a lack of estimate regional expenditure revenue-APBD funds which has made infrastructure development unfinished because these funds have been used in handling the Covid-19 virus. To find out how the Management Function of Post Flood Disaster Infrastructure Development in Masamba District, North Luwu Regency. Using the theory of George R Terry which consists of four aspects namely planning, organizing, actuating, and supervising. These four aspects will be used in research to analyze more deeply regarding the research to be carried out. As informants consisted of: PUPR Service, BNPB, Head of Maipi Village, Head of Baloli Village, Head of Bone Village, Old Head of Bone and the Community. This study used interview techniques, observation of research locations, and documentation. Using qualitative methods with descriptive research type.

Keywords Infrastructure Development, Planning, Organizing, Driving, and Monitoring

INTRODUCTION

Disaster is a part of natural or non-natural phenomena that often appears in society (Husain, 2022). The definition of a disaster according to Law Number 24 of 2007 is an event or series of events that threatens and disrupts people's lives and livelihoods caused by natural factors or non-natural factors and/or human factors resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, loss of property, and psychological impact. Based on this law, it is the central government and regional governments that are responsible for the management of disasters that occur in Indonesia (Husain, 2022).

Indonesia is a country prone to natural disasters in the form of floods, landslides, volcanoes, tsunamis, earthquakes and other natural disasters. From these natural events that often occur, all parties, especially the community, are required to always have vigilance so that they always act prepared to face disasters. In 2011, Garut, which is in the province of West Java, occupied the first position at the national level as a district with a high potential for disaster-proneness with a score of 139, this figure was obtained through data on the Indonesian Disaster-Prone Index (Buchar, 2020). Another area that is prone to disasters is Magelang Regency. The disasters that often occur in the area are cold lava floods, Mount Merapi eruptions, flash floods, and landslides (Arisanti & Putut Wisnu Nugroho, 2018).

Apart from these two areas which are disaster-prone areas, Masamba Subdistrict and Baebunta Subdistrict which are located in North Luwu Regency are also classified as areas



with quite high potential for natural disasters. On July 13 2020, there was a flash flood which caused infrastructure damage, such as 1959 houses with mild, moderate and severe damage, 3 units of health facilities, 9 units of educational facilities, 11 units of houses of worship, 12 units of government offices, 1 banking unit, 1 airport units, 4 tourism units, 8 bridge units, roads, drainage, as well as casualties both dead and missing. The natural disaster was caused by high rainfall so that the river flow overflowed which resulted in flash floods in Masamba (*Banjir-Bandang di LUWU-UTARA, SULAWESI-SELATAN, 13-07-2020, 2020*).

Based on Regional Regulation related to Disaster Management No. 9 of 2011 in North Luwu Regency, the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) determined that the geographic conditions and the location were areas prone to natural disasters. Landslides, earthquakes, floods and fires are frequent events that cause environmental damage, loss of life, loss of property, and psychological impact. The areas affected by the flash floods can be seen in the image below Jafar, B., Haryono, D., Asrifai, A., & Roe, H. (2022, August).

Figure 1. Distribution of Flood Affected Areas in North Luwu Regency



Source: National Agency for Disaster Management

Figure 2. Condition of Villages Buried by Mud Due to Flash Floods



Source: <https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1366106/7-fakta-seputar-banjir-bandang-luwu-utara>

After the flash flood that occurred in Masamba District which then left mud. As a step in returning to normal conditions, the government and its staff made improvements and repairs to a number of infrastructures including public facilities (transportation, hospitals, schools, markets, etc.) in the area. This effort was made to get the activity back on track. However, in the management process of post-disaster infrastructure development in Masamba Sub-District, it experienced several obstacles in the aspects of planning, organizing, directing and supervising. From the planning aspect, the development program has not been fully completed due to a lack of strategy in carrying out management functions. In the organizational aspect, there is a lack of good synergy between the government and the community so that infrastructure development is less effective in handling flood normalization. While in the aspect of direction, executors must provide more direction and motivation so that there is no discrepancy with the desired goals. Another obstacle faced was the lack of supervision which resulted in a discrepancy between expectations and reality. Based on the description above, it is necessary to examine in more depth regarding post-disaster development management, so that researchers are interested in conducting research with the title "**Management of Post-Disaster Infrastructure Development in Masamba District, North Luwu Regency.**"

METHODS

Basic Research

This study uses qualitative methods to analyze more deeply related to Management of Infrastructure Development after the flash flood disaster in Masamba District, North Luwu Regency. The qualitative method is a research method that analyzes and describes research findings using the key instrument, namely the researcher himself. Furthermore, researchers used primary data in the form of interviews with informants and secondary data taken from various documents related to research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Post Flood Disaster Infrastructure Development Management in Masamba District, North Luwu Regency

After the flash floods that hit North Luwu, the government continued to conduct a review of the areas that were badly damaged. Providing assistance to survivors of natural disasters including permanent housing in the first phase totaling 50 housing units (humas.sulselprov.go.id, 2020). Regarding management of infrastructure development after the flash flood disaster Conceptually, management is management that expects efficiency and effectiveness so that it can run in line with expectations (Hamali & Eka Sari Budihastuti, 2019). In analyzing further, this study uses George R. Terry's theory that the success of a goal must be carried out according to the management function which consists of 4 (four) aspects namely the term POAC (Planing, Organizing, Actuating, and Controlling) (Miranti et al., 2021). These aspects can be described in the following discussion:



Planning Aspect

Every action must be preceded by good planning. Planning is one of the important things to determine the success or failure of an activity. Planning is an elaboration of a work program that is explained in more detail regarding work methods, spatial planning, funding sources and allocations, time targets and results, and Siagian's work performance (Kurniadi et al., 2021). Meanwhile, according to George R. Terry In this case, planning is selecting and connecting facts and outlining formulas in order to achieve the appropriate results and objectives.

The government's planning for post-flood infrastructure development begins with data collection and repair of houses for flood victims. According to Irwansyah Syair as the secretary of the Masamba District, he said: "Providing disaster allowances or compensation from the relevant offices and from the provincial government with a distribution of Rp. 10 million, moderate damage Rp. 25 million, and heavily damaged, provided in the form of permanent housing (huntap) or assistance of Rp. 50 million which is located in Sepakat Village and in the Porodoa Village area of Mappideceng District."

On the other hand, in the process according to Mr. H. Andi Awaluddin Head of Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of the Regional Disaster Management Agency, in Indonesia the abbreviation is BPBD of North Luwu Regency that there were obstacles in the field. There were environmental conditions that were not like before, so environmental adjustments were made after the disaster. Arrangement of infrastructure development must be done to suit environmental conditions. This aims to get around water management so that it can flow from upstream to downstream so that it does not cause a greater impact of damage. Another obstacle faced is related to the Regional Budget revenue budget, part of which has been used for handling Covid 19, while infrastructure development really requires large amounts of funds. The steps taken by the government in this regard have decided to carry out gradual recovery or development.

Organizing

Organizing is basically the division of tasks according to the capacity and responsibility they have to fix the areas affected by the disaster Haryono, D., & Marlina, L. (2021). In carrying out the organization, the PUPR service coordinates and cooperates with contractors who have been entrusted with carrying out the completion of infrastructure development. The fields in the PUPR service have divided the work according to their duties and responsibilities. PUPR Service coordinates and cooperates with contractors who have been entrusted with carrying out and supervising post-disaster infrastructure development.

Mobilization

According to George R. Terry, mobilization is an act of leadership in initiating and continuing activities that have been set in planning and organizing so that goals are achieved. In carrying out work it is very necessary to do mobilization which aims to encourage, guide, organize group members so that goals run smoothly. According to Machful Djaya, the secretary of the Luwu Regency PUPR Service, "The community is directly involved in

improving infrastructure and enjoying the results of its development." This participation resulted in the fact that when it rains, evaporation does not occur due to the braking of water currents.

Community involvement is so important in helping rebuild infrastructure due to disasters in handling the construction of embankments or drainage, especially in urban areas.

Supervision

The last management function is supervision and is carried out by a leader towards his subordinates. This supervision aims to know and ensure the activities of the goals and objectives that have been planned.

According to Irwansyah Syair, the form of supervision carried out by the government is to coordinate with related agencies Haryono, D., & Nasir, N. (2021). Carry out direct supervision from the Ministry of PUPR in the construction of roads and bridges. Communities in Masamba District also participate in supervising post-flood development.

George R. Terry sees supervision as a process of determining implementation in accordance with the standards to be achieved. Supervision of infrastructure development in Masamba District is directly supervised by the PUPR Office of North Luwu Regency, while the construction of roads and bridges is overseen by the Roads and Bridges Office of the Ministry of PUPR.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research discussed in the previous chapter, the researcher draws the conclusion that the Management of Post-Disaster Infrastructure Development in Masamba District, North Luwu Regency, seen from the management functions, namely Planning, Organizing, Driving, and Supervision has been realized. However, there are still aspects that require attention due to the lack of APBD funds which has made infrastructure development unfinished. The existing budget had previously been used for the handling of the Covid-19 Virus, as a result, post-disaster infrastructure development was carried out in stages. In the organizational aspect, the division of tasks has been carried out properly and in accordance with the duties and expertise of each. In the aspect of mobilizing community involvement, they play an active role in overseeing infrastructure development, either helping directly or indirectly. In the aspect of supervision, construction is directly supervised by the PUPR service and from the Roads and Bridges Office of the Ministry of PUPR.

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