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# Local Government Authority in the Management of Public Utility Cables: A Case Study of Handil Bakti Village, Barito Kuala Regency

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## Abstract

The study aims to analyze the authority of local governments in regulating public utility cables within the framework of constitutional law and administrative law. The research focuses on the disorganized condition of utility cable installations in Handil Bakti Village, Barito Kuala Regency, which generates legal issues concerning public safety, environmental order, and the effectiveness of public service delivery. The absence of technical regulations and the weakness of supervisory mechanisms at the regional level have led to unauthorized installations and potential maladministration. The research employs a normative juridical method with statutory, conceptual, and comparative approaches. Data are derived from legislative instruments, official government documents, and the 2024 findings of the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia, South Kalimantan Representative. Comparative analysis is conducted with the Integrated Utility Network (JUT) model implemented in Medan City, as examined by Subarna, Wisdianti, and Andriana (2024). The results demonstrate that local governments possess a firm legal basis for the regulation of utility cables under Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Local Government and Law No. 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services. The implementation at the local level remains suboptimal due to the absence of derivative regulations, weak interagency coordination, and limited legal enforcement. The research recommends the formulation of a Regent Regulation on Utility Cable Management, the utilization of administrative discretion for provisional enforcement, the establishment of an inter-agency task force, the adoption of digital monitoring mechanisms, and the active participation of the community and the Ombudsman in supervision. These measures are directed to reinforce the legitimacy of local government authority and to realize an effective, orderly, and equitable system of public utility governance.

**Keywords:** Good Governance; Regional Authority; Utility Cables.

## Introduction

The arrangement of public utility cables is part of government affairs in the field of regional infrastructure that has relevance to public safety, spatial order, and the quality of public services. The irregular installation of electricity, telecommunication, and internet network cables has the potential to cause danger to the community, reduce the aesthetic value of the environment, and disrupt the function of public spaces. This condition was found in Handil Bakti Village, Barito Kuala Regency, South Kalimantan Province, where fiber optic cables were installed without adequate technical standards and violated spatial order.



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The Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia Representative of South Kalimantan on November 6, 2024 recorded 29 fiber optic cable points that could potentially endanger the public and disrupt public space.(Ombudsman RI, 2024) This fact shows weak supervision and not optimal implementation of local government authority in the arrangement of public utilities. Based on Article 18 paragraph (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, local governments are authorized to stipulate regional regulations and regulations of regional heads in the context of implementing regional autonomy. This provision is clarified in Article 65 paragraph (1) letter c of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government which emphasizes the responsibility of the regional head in coordinating and supervising government affairs which fall under regional authority. Thus, there is a constitutional and juridical basis that provides legitimacy to local governments to carry out the structuring of public utility cables.

Previous research shows the relevance of public utility cable arrangement as part of urban spatial planning policy. The research entitled *Underground Fiber Optic Cable Infrastructure Development: Means of Integrated Utility Network in Medan City* shows that the implementation of underground network based on Integrated Utility Network (JUT) can increase the efficiency of space use and improve the security of city infrastructure.(Subarna et al., 2024) The excellence of the research lies in the technical and planning aspects of infrastructure, but has not elaborated on the dimension of legal authority of local governments in the management of public utilities.

The limitation of previous research lies in the absence of a comprehensive study that integrates the perspectives of constitutional law, government administration law, and good governance principles in the implementation of local government authority over public utility wiring. In addition, there is no research that examines the legal responsibilities of local governments in small-scale administrative areas such as urban villages. This lacuna shows the need for research that focuses on the legitimacy of local government authority and the effectiveness of its implementation in the context of public utility arrangement.

The Theory of Authority explains that every government action must have a legal basis that is valid and sourced from laws and regulations. According to Philipus M. Hadjon, authority is the core of state administrative law because through authority, the government gains legitimacy to act in carrying out government functions. The authority can arise through attribution, delegation, or mandate given by law.(Antoro, 2024) In the context of this research, the theory of authority is used to assess the legality and limits of the local government's exercise of authority in structuring public utility cables as part of the implementation of regional autonomy.

The State of Law Theory (Rechtsstaat Theory) asserts that all government activities must be based on the law as a manifestation of the rule of law principle.(Schor, 2023) The concept of the rule of law demands that every government action is not only formally legal, but also guarantees legal certainty, justice, and benefit for the community. This principle is in line with the provisions of Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that “The State of Indonesia is a state of law.” The application of this theory in the research is intended to assess the extent to which the exercise of local government authority in the structuring of public utility cables reflects the principles of the rule of law that ensure the protection of public rights and the regularity of government administration.



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Good governance theory provides a normative framework for governance based on the principles of accountability, transparency, effectiveness, efficiency and public participation.(Widanti, 2022) This theory emphasizes the importance of open and accountable governance in the administration of public affairs. In the context of public utility cabling, this theory provides a conceptual basis for assessing the extent to which local governments apply good governance principles in the coordination between regional apparatus organizations, monitoring mechanisms, and community involvement in public policy making.

The concept of local government authority is understood as the rights and powers granted by laws and regulations to regulate and manage government affairs within the framework of autonomy. This authority becomes the legal basis for local governments in carrying out regulatory and supervisory functions over public activities, including the arrangement of utility cables. The concept of public utility cable arrangement refers to legal and administrative activities that include planning, regulating, supervising, and controlling cable installations used for the public interest. This arrangement aims to ensure public safety, spatial order, and efficient use of public space. The concept of maladministration is defined as acts or omissions of government officials that are contrary to the law, public service norms, and good governance principles as stipulated in Law No. 37/2008 on the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia. This concept is used to identify forms of administrative violations that arise due to weak supervision in the arrangement of public utilities.(Yasid et al., 2024)

Based on these theoretical and conceptual foundations, this research examines the legal basis of local government authority in the arrangement of public utility cables, analyzes the implementation of this authority in Handil Bakti Village, and formulates legal solutions that can strengthen the effectiveness and accountability of public utility governance. The purpose of this research is to analyze the legal legitimacy of local government authority, evaluate the implementation of public utility cable arrangement policies, and formulate normative recommendations that can be used as the basis for the formation of local regulations or relevant legal policies.

The scientific novelty of this research lies in the integrative analysis between constitutional law and government administration law associated with the theory of authority, the theory of the rule of law, and the principles of good governance in the context of public utility cable arrangement at the local level. This approach contributes to the development of the concept of the relationship between legal legitimacy and the effectiveness of the implementation of local government authority.

This research has significance in strengthening the doctrine of government administration law related to the implementation of regional autonomy authority in the field of public infrastructure. The results of the research are expected to be the basis for the formation of regional regulations or regent regulations regarding the arrangement of public utility cables based on legal principles, accountability, and legal certainty. This research also contributes to increasing the effectiveness of participatory and transparent legal supervision in order to realize orderly, safe, and equitable public utility governance.



## Local Government Authority in Utility Cable Arrangement in Handil Bakti Village Discussion

The authority of local governments in managing and structuring public infrastructure is rooted in the principle of regional autonomy as stipulated in Article 18 paragraph (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. This provision provides legitimacy to local governments to establish regional regulations and regional head regulations as instruments for implementing autonomy. (Sabara, 2022) This foundation is clarified through Article 65 paragraph (1) letter c of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government which confirms that the regional head is authorized to stipulate regional head regulations in order to implement laws and regulations in his area. In the context of Village Handil Bakti, the normative authority lies with the Barito Kuala Regency Government, as the village does not have independent legislative capacity. As such, legal responsibility for the orderliness of public spaces, including the arrangement of utility cables, rests entirely with the district government.

In the perspective of the Theory of Authority, as stated by Philipus M. Hadjon, every government action must have a legal basis and originate from attribution, delegation, or mandate. Local governments can only act to the extent of the authority granted by laws and regulations. (Ahmad, 2025) The absence of the Barito Kuala Regent Regulation that specifically regulates the installation and arrangement of utility cables until 2025 creates a legal vacuum (*rechtvacuum*) at the local level. This condition has the potential to weaken the regulative function of local governments and create legal uncertainty for public utility operators. In fact, Article 15 letter e of Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services requires government organizers to provide services that are safe, orderly, and in accordance with technical standards. Delays in the preparation of technical regulations can be seen as a form of administrative negligence and contrary to the principles of legal certainty and public accountability as stipulated in Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration.

Within the framework of the State of Law Theory (*Rechtsstaat*), every form of government action must be subject to the law and directed to ensure certainty, justice, and benefit for the community. (Kirste, 2014) The findings of the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia Representative of South Kalimantan on November 6, 2024, which identified 29 points of fiber optic cables hanging and endangering residents in Handil Bakti Village, showed weak legal supervision and lack of coordination between regional apparatus organizations. The Communication and Informatics Office, the Transportation Office, and the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office have overlapping sectoral authorities, but there is no integrated coordinative mechanism in monitoring and controlling public utilities. The absence of a Cable Arrangement Task Force or cross-sectoral mechanism causes the implementation of authority to be fragmented and ineffective.

In addition, local governments have not utilized administrative discretion as stipulated in Article 24 paragraph (1) of Law Number 30 of 2014, which allows government officials to take legal action in urgent situations to ensure public services before formal arrangements are made. (Azfar et al., 2004) This inability to utilize discretion shows the weak implementative



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capacity of local government officials in exercising their authority. In the context of Good Governance Theory, these conditions contradict the principles of effectiveness, accountability, and public participation that are the basis of good governance.

As a comparison, research in Medan City showed the successful implementation of an underground cable-based Integrated Utility Network (JUT) policy regulated through a mayoral regulation.(Subarna et al., 2024) The model reflects the effectiveness of infrastructure governance because it is supported by a clear legal framework and strong cross-regional coordination. The fundamental difference between the Medan and Barito Kuala cases lies in the institutional readiness and the level of regulatory strengthening that supports the implementation of regional authority.

Normatively, the authority of the Barito Kuala local government has a strong legal basis, but its implementation in Village Handil Bakti has not been effective. This gap is caused by regulatory stagnation, weak coordination between agencies, and low accountability of utility providers who often install cables without technical permits. As a result, public spaces become unsafe, environmental aesthetics decline, and people's rights to an orderly environment as guaranteed in Article 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution are not fulfilled.

From the perspective of government administration law theory, the gap between norms and practices shows that the effectiveness of the exercise of authority depends not only on the existence of formal legal instruments, but also on the implementative capacity of local governments and the application of good governance principles. The arrangement of public utility cables is not merely a technical infrastructure issue, but rather a manifestation of the legal responsibility of local governments in ensuring the safety and orderliness of public spaces.

This research confirms that the success of public utility arrangement is not only determined by technical innovation, but also by the legitimacy of authority, clarity of legal norms, and integrity of governance. The novelty of this research lies in the integrative approach between constitutional law and government administration law used to assess the relationship between legality of authority and effectiveness of implementation in the context of public utility management at the local level.

### Legal Constraints and Policy Solutions in Utility Cable Arrangement in Handil Bakti Village

The implementation of local government authority in the arrangement of public utility cables in Handil Bakti Village faces complex legal, institutional, and administrative obstacles. These obstacles arise not only from a weak regulatory foundation but also from insufficient coordination between regional agencies, ineffective oversight mechanisms, and limited accountability measures. As of 2025, the Barito Kuala District Government has not enacted a Regent Regulation specifically governing the installation, arrangement, and maintenance of public utility cables. The absence of such regulation creates a *rechtvacuum* at the regional level, leaving local authorities without an adequate legal basis to sanction technical violations committed by telecommunications and electricity service providers. This regulatory void



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undermines the normative authority of local governments and exposes public spaces to safety risks and disorder, while also reducing the predictability and enforceability of administrative actions.

From the perspective of the Theory of Authority (Theory of Legitimacy) as proposed by Philipus M. Hadjon, every action undertaken by a governmental body must derive its legitimacy from formal attribution, delegation, or mandate. Without specific regional regulations, the attribution of authority is not effectively operationalized, creating a gap between the normative authority provided by law and the practical implementation of governance functions. (Mohammed, 2022) This situation reflects a structural weakness in the regulatory framework of regional autonomy as stipulated in Law No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government, which grants local governments the power to formulate local regulations and implement policies in accordance with their statutory duties. The absence of implementing regulations indicates the failure to translate legal authority into enforceable administrative action, highlighting a disjunction between legal norms and governance practice.

From the standpoint of Rechtsstaat Theory (State of Law Theory), government administration must be grounded in law to ensure legal certainty, justice, and public welfare. The lack of technical norms in the context of cable utility management contravenes the principle of legal certainty and compromises the protection of public safety. Specifically, Article 15 letter e of Law No. 25 of 2009 on Public Services obliges public authorities to provide services that are safe, orderly, and compliant with established technical standards. In practice, the absence of operational rules for utility cable management prevents local governments from fulfilling this statutory obligation, exposing both the community and public infrastructure to risk.

The weaknesses of the supervisory system further exacerbate governance deficiencies. There is no formalized inspection or routine audit mechanism for cable infrastructure, resulting in a fragmented and inconsistent approach to monitoring compliance. Empirical findings by the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia, South Kalimantan Representative, on November 6, 2024, identified at least 29 fiber optic cable points hanging dangerously in public spaces within Handil Bakti Village, presenting potential hazards to residents. These findings underscore the inadequate supervision and limited administrative accountability of local authorities in enforcing compliance with public safety standards.

In terms of institutional coordination, the absence of a permanent cross-agency framework demonstrates that the principles of Good Governance Theory including transparency, accountability, effectiveness, and public participation are not substantively operationalized. (Androniceanu, 2021) The arrangement and oversight of utility cables involve multiple regional agencies, including the Communication and Information Office, Public Works and Housing (PUPR) Office, Transportation Office, and Satpol PP. However, the lack of an integrated coordination mechanism leads to fragmented enforcement, where interventions are partial, reactive, and unsustainable over time. The failure to establish permanent coordination structures diminishes the efficiency of governance processes and reduces public trust in the government's capacity to manage essential infrastructure.



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From a compliance perspective, many utility service providers install cables without obtaining the necessary technical permits or reporting to local authorities. The absence of enforceable administrative sanctions has contributed to repeated violations. Within the framework of Government Administration Law, the local government's failure to enforce statutory obligations constitutes administrative omission (*omisi administratif*), a form of negligence that violates principles of good governance as stipulated in Law No. 30 of 2014 on Government Administration. This omission exposes the community to risks and undermines the rule of law, as local authorities neglect their duty to protect public interests. Constitutionally, such practices are inconsistent with Article 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, which guarantees citizens' rights to a safe, orderly, and secure environment. (Kusdarini & Kemala, 2023)

The concept of maladministration is relevant in this context, as government actions or omissions that contravene public service principles can serve as a legal basis for citizen complaints to the Ombudsman or litigation in the State Administrative Court. This framework establishes the inherent legal responsibility of local governments to address systemic weaknesses in public utility governance proactively. While awaiting formal regulations, regional heads may exercise administrative discretion under Article 24 paragraph (1) of Law No. 30 of 2014, issuing Circular Letters or Regent Instructions to regulate hazardous cables temporarily. This application of discretion embodies the principle of expediency, enabling prompt corrective action to mitigate risks to public safety and maintain orderly public spaces. Furthermore, formal collaboration with the South Kalimantan Ombudsman, through memoranda of understanding (MoU), can institutionalize ongoing monitoring and the follow-up of community complaints, thereby enhancing transparency and accountability in utility cable management.

The legal and institutional obstacles in Handil Bakti Village reveal that the primary challenges are not technological or operational but are instead rooted in legal gaps and governance weaknesses. The theoretical contribution of this research lies in the integration of constitutional law, government administration law, and good governance principles to analyze the efficacy of local government authority in public utility management. The findings indicate that effective utility governance requires the convergence of three elements: legal legitimacy of authority, enforceable regulatory frameworks, and consistent application of governance principles. Failure to harmonize these components results in systemic inefficiencies, risks to public safety, and diminished public trust.

The research also underscores the necessity of conceptual clarity in public utility governance. Key concepts include:

- 1) Local Government Authority: Defined as the rights and powers conferred by statutory law to regulate and administer regional affairs within the framework of autonomy.
- 2) Utility Cable Arrangement: Encompasses legal and administrative activities including planning, regulation, supervision, and enforcement of installation and maintenance practices for public utilities.
- 3) Maladministration: Refers to actions or omissions by government officials that contravene legal norms, public service standards, or principles of good governance, potentially causing harm to the public.



- 4) Administrative Discretion: The legally sanctioned ability of public officials to take temporary corrective measures in the absence of formal regulations, in accordance with the principles of expediency and public welfare.

These conceptual clarifications ensure consistency in terminology and analytical precision in evaluating local government performance.

Policy solutions derived from this analysis emphasize the need for comprehensive regulatory frameworks combined with institutional strengthening and participatory oversight mechanisms. Firstly, the Barito Kuala District Government should prioritize drafting a Regent Regulation on Utility Cable Arrangement, establishing technical standards, permitting procedures, mandatory reporting requirements, and enforceable administrative sanctions. Such a regulation must align with Permen Kominfo No. 5 of 2021 on Telecommunications Administration and embody the principles of legal certainty and public protection.

Secondly, the creation of a Utility Task Force or cross-agency coordinating body is essential. This body should include representatives from all relevant local agencies and community stakeholders to manage data collection, enforcement actions, and compliance monitoring. Thirdly, the adoption of Geographic Information System (GIS) based infrastructure mapping enables real-time monitoring, enhances transparency, and supports public access to information regarding the status, location, and responsibility for utility cables. Fourthly, formal partnerships with utility service providers via Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) can ensure coordinated installation, maintenance, and adherence to technical standards, thereby reducing violations and promoting accountability. Fifthly, collaboration with the Ombudsman and structured public participation mechanisms institutionalizes oversight and encourages civic engagement in the monitoring of utility infrastructure.

In the long term, policy design should promote the Integrated Utility Network (JUT) model utilizing underground cable systems, as implemented in Medan. The JUT model demonstrates improved efficiency, public safety, and environmental aesthetics by integrating regulatory clarity, cross-agency coordination, and technical innovation.

The significance of this research lies in its academic contribution and policy implications. The study advances knowledge by combining constitutional and administrative law perspectives to assess the effectiveness of local government authority in managing public utilities at the village level. It highlights that successful governance depends not solely on technical innovation, but on the synergy between legal authority, regulatory compliance, institutional capacity, and citizen participation. The novelty of this study resides in proposing a legal and participatory governance model for utility management, addressing a gap in previous research that has predominantly emphasized technical infrastructure rather than the legal-institutional dimensions.

In conclusion, this research identifies systemic legal and governance constraints in Handil Bakti Village's utility cable arrangement and provides theoretically grounded, actionable policy solutions. The integration of authority theory, state of law principles, and good governance concepts provides a comprehensive framework for understanding and addressing the challenges of public utility management. The study reinforces the critical role of local government in safeguarding public safety, maintaining orderly public spaces, and ensuring that legal and



administrative mechanisms function cohesively to achieve effective, accountable, and participatory governance.

### **Ideal Governance Model and Legal Recommendations for Local Government in Utility Cable Arrangement**

The governance of an ideal public utility cable arrangement must be based on the principles of good governance, which include transparency, accountability, effectiveness, efficiency, and public participation. These principles are a manifestation of the General Principles of Good Governance (AUPB) as stipulated in Article 10 of Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration, which emphasizes the obligation of local governments to administer government in an orderly, fair and responsible manner.(Wibowo, 2024) The application of good governance principles in the structuring of public utility cables provides a normative framework for assessing the effectiveness, legality, and legitimacy of the exercise of local government authority. The governance of an ideal public utility cable arrangement must be based on the principles of good governance, which include transparency, accountability, effectiveness, efficiency, and public participation.

An ideal governance model must integrate three main pillars. The first pillar is a clear and operational legal foundation, which contains normative instruments in the form of regional regulations and regent regulations to regulate all aspects of installing, maintaining and controlling utility cables. A strong legal foundation ensures the legitimacy of local government actions and guarantees legal certainty for service providers and the public. The second pillar is effective coordinative institutions, realized through cross-sectoral mechanisms that are able to coordinate policies, oversee implementation, and take action against violations in a fast and measurable manner. The third pillar is the participation of utility providers and communities, who act as social watchdogs to improve accountability and transparency in the utility cabling process. This model emphasizes the role of local governments not only as regulators, but also as managers of public spaces responsible for safety, order, and environmental aesthetics.

Based on the results of normative and empirical analysis, the implementation of the ideal governance model in Handil Bakti Village can be done through five main strategies. The first strategy is the establishment of a regulative basis through the Barito Kuala Regent Regulation on Utility Cable Arrangement that serves as the main legal instrument. This regulation should contain provisions on technical standards, licensing mechanisms, reporting obligations, and administrative sanctions for violations. The drafting of the regulation must be in line with the provisions of MOCI Regulation No. 5/2021 on Telecommunication Implementation and the principle of legality in government administration law.

The second strategy is the establishment of an Integrated Utility Network Task Force (JUT) consisting of the Kominfo, PUPR, Transportation, Satpol PP, urban village, and community elements. This task force has the duty to collect data on existing cables, curb dangerous cables, and supervise new installations in a coordinated manner. The existence of the task force allows



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the implementation of local government authority to be integrated and reduce sectoral fragmentation.

The third strategy is the integration of a Geographic Information System (GIS)-based utility information system to map cable locations and monitor the arrangement in real time. The use of GIS systems enables public transparency, provides access to information to the public, and increases the accountability of utility providers and local governments. The fourth strategy is formal partnerships with telecommunications and electricity service providers through cooperation agreements (MoUs). This partnership ensures that the cable realignment process is carried out in a coordinated, simultaneous and planned manner, and strengthens the legal responsibility of utility providers in complying with applicable regulations.

The fifth strategy is the involvement of the South Kalimantan Ombudsman as an external monitoring partner and community empowerment through public complaint channels. This ensures independent oversight of the implementation of utility cable arrangements, promotes accountability, and ensures that arrangements are in accordance with the principles of good governance and AUPB. In the long term, the policy direction can adopt an underground cable-based Integrated Utility Network as implemented in Medan City, which is proven to improve space efficiency, safety, and environmental aesthetics.

From the perspective of Legal Governance Theory, the effectiveness of public policy depends on three factors: the existence of clear legal instruments, a working coordination mechanism, and public involvement in supervision. (Hill & Hupe, 2021) In the context of utility cable arrangement in Village Handil Bakti, these three factors must be applied simultaneously to ensure the effectiveness, legal certainty, and legitimacy of local government actions. Legal recommendations for local governments include the establishment of operational regulations to carry out normative authority in accordance with Law No. 23/2014 and Law No. 25/2009, optimizing the use of administrative discretion through Circular Letters or Regent Instructions to curb dangerous cables, establishing cross-OPD coordination forums, and implementing participatory supervision through data transparency on the location, status, and person in charge of utility cables. The implementation of these recommendations will strengthen the accountability of utility providers, reduce maladministration practices, and improve the safety and orderliness of public spaces.

The scientific excellence and novelty of this research lies in two aspects. First, the integration of constitutional law and government administration law approaches in the context of public infrastructure management at the urban village level, which has rarely been analyzed in previous studies. Second, the formulation of a utility governance model based on law, institutional coordination, and public participation, not just technical aspects, thus strengthening the concept of legal governance and emphasizing the legal responsibility of local governments for environmental safety and order. This approach makes a real contribution to the formation of regional policies that are law-based, participatory, and oriented towards quality, sustainable, and accountable public services.



## Conclusion

This research shows that the authority of local governments in structuring utility cables in Handil Bakti Village normatively has a strong legal basis as stipulated in the 1945 Constitution, Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, and Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services. However, its implementation has not been effective due to the absence of technical regulations, weak coordination between regional apparatus organizations, and the absence of an integrated supervisory mechanism. This condition causes a gap between legal norms and factual implementation, where the authority that should be used to maintain the order of public space has not been optimally utilized by the Barito Kuala District Government.

A comparison with research in Medan City shows fundamental differences in the resolution approach. While the Medan study focused on technical solutions through the development of an integrated utility network based on underground cables, this study asserts that the core of the problem in Barito Kuala lies in the legal and governance aspects. Thus, the success of utility cable arrangement in Handil Bakti Village is highly dependent on the strengthening of regulatory, institutional, and good governance principles.

The implementation of the results of this research can be realized through concrete steps such as the drafting of a Regent Regulation on Utility Cable Arrangement as an operational legal basis, the establishment of an Integrated Utility Network Task Force (JUT) at the regency level, and the use of administrative discretion to discipline cables that endanger the public. Local governments also need to encourage the gradual construction of underground cables and involve the Ombudsman and the public in an open monitoring process. This finding confirms that the arrangement of utility cables is not merely a technical issue, but also a reflection of the legal responsibility of local governments in ensuring safety, order, and citizens' rights to safe public spaces.

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