



REVITALIZATION OF PUBLIC FACILITIES AS AN EFFORT TO IMPROVE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND COMMUNITY COMFORT

Owen Doly Ambarita, Universitas Riau Kepulauan, Batam, Indonesia
Mohammad Gilang, Universitas Riau Kepulauan, Batam, Indonesia
Yongli Irvan Arthurito, Universitas Riau Kepulauan, Batam, Indonesia
Nando Sq Agung Putranto, Universitas Riau Kepulauan, Batam, Indonesia
Jeomadil Anka Alfito, Universitas Riau Kepulauan, Batam, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: owenambarita9@gmail.com

Abstract. Community service program through Kuliah Kerja Nyata (KKN) plays a vital role in implementing students' knowledge for society. One of the implementations is the revitalization of public facilities (fasum) that have been damaged and degraded. The 2025 KKN Team 10 of Universitas Riau Kepulauan conducted a program in Tanjung Buntung Village, Bengkong District, Batam City, focusing on drainage repair, public facility doors improvement, and repainting. The method was carried out through community service, coordination with local leaders, and community involvement. The results showed that drainage was functional again, doors could be used, and facilities appeared cleaner and more comfortable. This activity not only improved environmental quality but also increased public awareness to maintain sustainability of public facilities.

Keyword: KKN, Revitalization; Public Facilities; Drainage; Environmental Quality.

INTRODUCTION

Public facilities play a vital role in supporting community activities. However, public facilities often suffer from damage, such as clogged drainage channels, damaged public facilities doors, and faded building paint. These conditions reduce the function and aesthetics of the environment and even potentially cause health problems (Ministry of Public Works, 2017; Ministry of Environment and Forestry, 2018).

The Community Service Program (KKN) aims to address these issues through knowledge-based community service. In Tanjung Buntung Village, RW 20, Bengkong District, the main problems identified were clogged drainage, damaged public facilities, and a lack of public awareness regarding maintenance. A revitalization program was implemented to address these issues and improve environmental quality.

The goal of this activity was to repair drainage, repair public facilities doors, and repaint them to restore optimal public facilities, improve environmental comfort, and encourage the community to actively maintain public facilities.

METHODOLOGY

The project approach is carried out through community participation-based community service. The stages are:

1. Initial survey: Identification of drainage and public facilities conditions.



2. Coordination: Discussion with neighborhood associations (RT/RW) and local residents.
3. Implementation:
 - a. Cleaning drainage of trash and mud.
 - b. Repairing public facilities gates by replacing damaged materials.
 - c. Repainting public facilities.
4. Evaluation: Examination of results and outreach on the importance of ongoing maintenance.

The project took place from August 9–24, 2025, with funding support from the UNRIKA Research and Development Institute (LPPM) and community self-help groups. The target population was the community of neighborhood association (RW) 20, Tanjung Buntung Village.

Table 1. Summary of Public Facility Revitalization Implementation Flow

Stages	Main Activities	Actors Involved	Output	Linkages
Initial Survey	- Identification of drainage and public facilities problems - Documentation of initial conditions	KKN Students	Public facilities condition data (photos & field notes)	Basis for coordination
Coordination	- Discussion with neighborhood associations (RT/RW) - Community outreach - Determining schedule	Students, Neighborhood Associations (RT/RW), Community	Work plan agreement	Proceeding to preparation
Preparation	- Procurement of tools and materials - Assignment of team tasks - Determining work areas	Students, Neighborhood Associations (RT/RW)	Tools & materials ready, clear division of tasks	Basis for implementation
Implementation	1. Drainage cleaning 2. Public facility door repair 3. Public facility Repainting	Students, Community	Drainage is functioning, public facilities doors are in good condition, and public facilities look neat	Documentation & participation
Documentation	- Activity photos/videos - Work results records	Students	Activity archives & reports	Evaluation materials
Citizen Participation	- Mutual cooperation - Self-supplied labor and materials	Community, Neighborhood Associations (RT/RW)	Level of community involvement increased	Supporting sustainability



Evaluation	- Inspection of work results - Feedback from residents - Report preparation	Students, Neighborhood Associations (RT/RW), Community	Activity reports & improvement recommendations	Towards sustainability
Sustainability	- Routine community service - Public facility maintenance by residents - Joint monitoring with neighborhood associations (RT/RW)	Community, Neighborhood Associations (RT/RW)	Public facilities maintained, environment remains clean	Achieving impact
Long-Term Impacts	- Healthier environment - Optimal functioning of public facilities - Collective community awareness	Wider Community	Quality of life improved, mutual cooperation values maintained	Final results

RESULT AND DISSCUSION

The results of the activity show tangible changes:

- Previously clogged drainage is now functioning properly, reducing waterlogging.
- Damaged public facility doors have been repaired and are now fit for use.
- Repainting makes the public facility look clean, tidy, and attractive.

In addition to the physical benefits, this activity also increased community awareness. The level of community participation was quite high, particularly in mutual cooperation (gotong royong). This aligns with the concept of community empowerment, which emphasizes citizen involvement as the primary agent in environmental maintenance. The success of the revitalization demonstrates that a participatory approach is effective in improving public facilities while strengthening the social value of mutual cooperation.

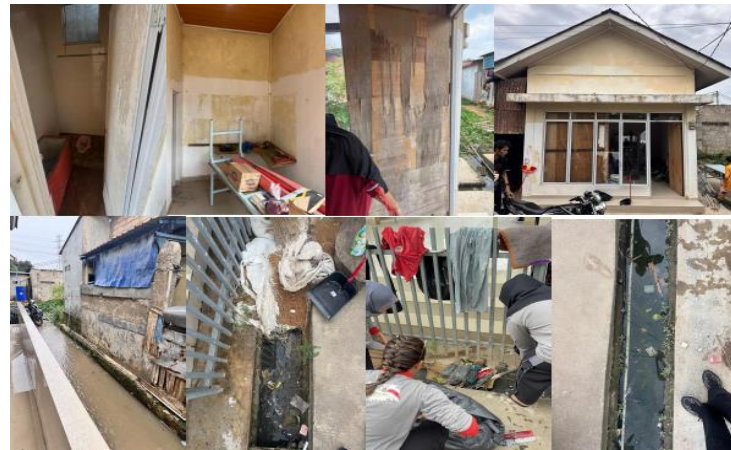


Figure 1. Before Revitalization of Public Facilities and Drainage in Rw.20/Rt.02



Figure 2. Process of Repairing and Cleaning Public Facilities and Drainage in RW.20/RT.02



Figure 3. Results of Painting and Cleaning Drainage Around Public Facilities in RW.20/RT.02



CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The public facilities revitalization program in Tanjung Buntung Village successfully improved drainage and public facilities doors, and enhanced aesthetics through repainting. These results contribute to the comfort, health, and beauty of the community environment.

Suggestions for sustainability include the need for active community participation in maintenance, the establishment of a regular community service schedule, and support from the village government to ensure the public facilities are maintained.

REFERENCES

- Andriani, P., Aulia, L., & Damayanti, E. (2024). Penerapan Analisis Hipotesis untuk Mengetahui Budaya Gotong Royong Masyarakat dalam Perubahan Sosial. *Jurnal Bakti Sosial*, 3(1), 12-21.
- Anggraeni, R., Yuwono, T., & Harsasto, P. (2016). Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Revitalisasi Pasar Tradisional Studi Kasus: Pasar Sampangan Kota Semarang. *Journal of Politic and Government Studies*, 5(04), 51-60.
- Hakim, D. H. (2023). Identifikasi Dampak Kualitas Lingkungan Terhadap Revitalisasi Kawasan Permukiman Kumuh di Dusun Babana Kecamatan Sinjai Timur. Plano Madani: *Jurnal Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota*, 12(1), 85-96.
- Hulu, F. (2024). Revitalisasi nilai-nilai Pancasila dalam kehidupan sehari-hari masyarakat desa hiliaanaa. *Haga: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 3(2), 33-49.
- Kleden, Y. A. L. (2018). *Arahan revitalisasi kawasan kota Lama, kota kupang, provinsi nusa Tenggara timur* (Doctoral dissertation, Institut Teknologi Nasional Malang).
- Kurnia, H., Khasanah, I. L., Kurniasih, A., Lamabawa, J., Darto, Y., Wawuan, F. Z., ... & Santoso, M. I. B. (2023). Gotong Royong Sebagai Sarana Dalam Mempererat Solidaritas Masyarakat Dusun Kalangan. *EJOIN: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 1(4), 277-282.
- Irvanda, R., & Navitas, P. (2022). Konsep Revitalisasi Rusunawa Sombo Berdasarkan Persepsi Penghuni. *Jurnal Teknik ITS*, 11(2), C68-C74.
- Pratiwi, W. R., Gusti, H. I., & Acfira, L. G. (2024). Memupuk Semangat Gotong Royong Masyarakat melalui Kerja Bakti. *Ihsan: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 6(2), 261-265.
- Pasya, G. K. (2000). Gotong Royong dalam Kehidupan Masyarakat. *Sosietas: Jurnal Pendidikan Sosiologi*, 1(1).
- Purnomo, S. D., Winarto, H., & Kencana, H. (2022). Pengelolaan sampah berbasis jiwa gotong royong. *WIKUACITYA: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 1(1), 90-93.
- Putri, R. F. W., Alifani, R. M. O., Prameswari, K. S. P., Rizky, M. C., Darmawan, D., Jahroni, J., ... & Saktiawan, P. (2024). Revitalisasi taman desa Pasinan sebagai upaya peningkatan kualitas lingkungan dan kehidupan sosial masyarakat. *Inovasi Sosial: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 1(4), 32-43.
- Susetyarini, O., & Masjhoer, J. M. (2018). Pengukuran tingkat kepuasan wisatawan terhadap



Proceeding
UNRIKA International Conference on Community Service (UICCS)
Universitas Riau Kepulauan, Batam, November 27, 2025

Volume 1(1), 227-232, 2025

E-ISSN:
xxxxxxx

E-ISBN:
xxxxxxx

fasilitas umum, prasarana umum, dan fasilitas pariwisata di malioboro paska revitalisasi kawasan. *Kepariwisataan: Jurnal Ilmiah*, 12(1), 41-54.

Umum, D. P. (2008). Direktorat Jenderal Cipta Karya. *Pedoman Pelaksanaan PNPM Mandiri Pedesaan*.

Wicaksono, W. P., Fatimah, T., & Prana, A. M. (2024). Studi Pengaruh Revitalisasi Pedestrian Terhadap Pengembangan Kota Tua Jakarta. *Jurnal Muara Sains, Teknologi, Kedokteran Dan Ilmu Kesehatan*, 8(1), 133-146.