



Organization and Orderliness in Battambang City

KET VANSENG

Email: ket_vanseng@yahoo.com

IIC University of Technology, Cambodia

Abstract— This article aims to study the organization, order, and aesthetics of the city of Battambang, the capital of the Kingdom of Cambodia, in order to promote and achieve the direction of success to transform a city into a standard city. This article is based on a survey of 395 families with the following data: $N = 395$ people, 62% male and 38% female. The results of the interview show that the organization and beauty of the area are not only a result of the development of infrastructure and transportation but also an important factor for the city to be more effective for the lives of people in the area as a whole. According to the study and looking at the actual situation in the city, it is observed that there are developments that we will be able to notice, including housing development, important infrastructure, and many important sectors that have never been seen before.

Keywords: Battambang city, development, organization, order, and aesthetics

I. INTRODUCTION

After decades of war, Cambodia has also been working hard for development in all areas to move forward. Like other developing countries in our universe. Also in this development, order and aesthetics in Cambodia are developed everywhere, such as in cities, districts, and districts, according to the needs of the people living in each area.

Today, our country needs to prepare, change, and develop in accordance with the definition of the master plan. Prepared by Phnom Penh Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction Committee, each sub-committee on land management, urban planning, and construction of each province shall draw up a master plan to organize and develop its capital, province, and municipality. This master plan must also be approved by the National Committee for Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction and determined by a sub-decree. The organization of order and aesthetics is an important factor to improve further in accordance with the master plan and strategic plan of the Royal Government to ensure that the capital, provinces, municipalities, districts, communes, and sangkats have good order and aesthetics. Continuous progress. Order refers to three elements: security, tranquility, and cleanliness. The aesthetics are thoroughly good. In particular, each province and city of the Kingdom of Cambodia still has gaps and challenges, with each provincial board of governors currently striving to address the emerging challenges and strive for continuous development.

That's why I chose the topic of organization and orderliness in Battambang to study and compile a doctoral dissertation.

Seeing the challenges that arise, the Royal Government and the Board of Governors of Battambang Province have rehabilitated and repaired the sewer system, roads, and irrigation system, in addition to the organization and orderliness of the city, which are all reasons. Developed in Battambang City.

II. LECTURER REVIEW

2.1 General Notion of Public Administration

2.1.1 Definition of Administrative Terms

Before reviewing the theory, we should first understand the term (administration). The word administration comes from the words administration and administration; state means city or kingdom. Ball means to take care of, maintain, or manage. So we can say that administration is the control of a kingdom or a state. But in a general sense, in practice, administration has two main meanings:

1. **Organizational** means the management, organization and functioning of an organization .
2. Meaning Administrative **activities** of ministries and institutions.

Administration is an activity that serves the daily life, that is, any activity that serves the interests related to the daily life or needs of ordinary people in society.

The administration has a mission to serve the public interest and is regular, that is, to serve the interests of living on a regular basis. It can be summarized as follows:

1. Administration is a centralized machine (policy, letter, norm, procedure, structure, organization, personnel) that is funded by the state budget and has the responsibility to manage. Interact with relevant agencies in the state.
2. Administration is the management and implementation of all kinds of government activities that are related to the implementation of laws, regulations, and decisions made by the government and governing the provisions of public services.

2.1.2 Definition of Public Administration

The term public administration means the following:

1. The definition of public administration is complex and complex, depending on the legal system in our world, especially in the administration of common law and civil law . Some legal philosophers have given two different definitions, such as:
 - Raul P.de Guzman believes that where there is a government, there is public administration, which means that public administration is the cooperation between the people and the government to achieve a goal in the public interest.
 - Rober Prethus views " public administration " As a aspect of Managed by an official agency Of the government at all levels beyond And when they say Public Administration ” Is to refer to the government Or Civil servants.
2. In terms of defining public administration in administrative law, it has two meanings: first, it means function or activity, and second, it means organization. Both meanings can be applied to both the private and public sectors. For example, administrative affairs in rice companies (private sector) and administrative affairs of the Ministry of Commerce (public sector). Administrative function refers to a service that originates from the Latin minister. Administrative functions in the Roman Empire were law enforcement (executive) functions.
 - By definition, a public administration function is an action to meet the needs of a collective or common interest, except for the activities of the legislature and the courts, which have their own legal systems.
 - In the sense of an organization, a public administration is an activity of an organization that has a role to serve the general public, regardless of the organization's statutes (organizations have different statutes), for example, public individuals (states, public institutions), and private individuals (companies, associations). Organization) and the Professional Committee (Bar Association).
3. On the other hand, the definition of public administration is based on political, legal, administrative, and professional definitions.
 - Politically, public administration is a step toward unlimited public politics.
 - According to the Public Administration Law, it is a law that is coming into force (being implemented) under the administration of public administration as a form of administration in the Royal Government.

As for the profession, public administration is a kind of profession.

2.1.3 Principles of Administrative Management

In the administration of the state administration in Cambodia, we follow the actual situation. If the territory of that state is large, they manage that territory by dividing it into provinces, districts, and communes. Such divisions were made to facilitate the administration of this vast territory. However, states with small territories cannot divide this territory into provinces, districts, or communes; they can only subdivide it into smaller constituencies.

In relation to the administration of territorial administration, two universal principles are always applied: the principles of centralized administration.

2.2 Concepts of Urban Planning

The term "clean city" refers to a city that has a good environment, cleanliness, and good order, combined with adequate supporting infrastructure that provides warmth and a better living environment for the people in the city, including tourists.

Experts say that before achieving a clean and beautiful environment in a clean city, it is necessary to start with a clean home or a clean house, which emerges from the activities of awareness, especially the participation of all citizens.

2.2.1 Overview of Urban Planning

Of course, the planning of a city needs to be done carefully and thoroughly, and the planning of this city is not accidental; that is, there are many factors that motivate the planning of this city. Urban planning is an improvement on some of the shortcomings that are causing problems. Faced with the environment, insurance systems, waste management, traffic, and some other issues.

Cambodia's urban development and management have tried to keep pace with the rapid pace of urbanization. These include specialized infrastructure in cities such as fire and rescue services, waste management, traffic and vehicle management, water and sewerage law enforcement, and urban planning. In 2013, the population density was 82 people per square kilometer, and about 21 percent of Cambodia's population lived in urban areas. This number However, the annual urban population increased by 3.7 percent between 2008 and 2013, compared with the annual average of 1.3 percent for rural areas.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) estimates that 30 percent of Cambodia's 18.7 million people will live in cities and towns by 2020. The major urban areas in Cambodia are Phnom Penh, Battambang, Siem Reap, Sihanoukville, Prey Veng, and Kampong Cham. In 2013, the population of Phnom Penh (excluding Kandal Province) had the highest population density of 2,468. Per square kilometer, the province with the highest population density is Kandal (343 people). Per square kilometer) and Takeo province (259 people per square kilometer).

In general, the rapid growth of urban populations across the country has created a number of challenges, such as a lack of urban infrastructure and services, traffic congestion and a lack of parking, urban flooding, and declining space. Public negative environmental impacts and a lack of urbanization and integrated planning.

This growth represents a number of management and development challenges, from water supply to public transport. For example, in 2012, tap water was able to supply 85% of Phnom Penh residents, but the water supply in urban areas outside the capital was only 50%. As of 2014, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has agreed to provide \$169.21 million for 21 water and infrastructure projects and other urban services in Cambodia.

In December 2015, the Council of Ministers approved a new master plan for managing urban development in the capital for the next two decades (20 years). Phnom Penh Capital Hall's Land Use Master Plan 2035 will create areas for industry and commerce and areas for housing and conservation. Phnom Penh Governor HE Pa Socheatvong was quoted as saying that the plan aims to develop major infrastructure, including roads, sewerage, water supply, lakes, ports, airports, parks and green spaces, housing policies, and heritage conservation in the capital. To facilitate the lives of the people in the city to be orderly, safe, and secure, combined with the beauty of the city, which is of interest to national and international tourists, Other criteria may include population, vacancy, population density, and economic flow.

2.2.2 The general context of urban planning

Definition

Of course, the planning of a city needs to be carefully considered from all angles, and this planning is not a coincidence; there are many factors that contribute to the planning of the city. The definition of a city refers to a place where there is no agricultural activity. Other criteria may include: Population-free space population density and economic currents.

History of the world's first urban organization

Faiyum (Egyptian for e + Fayyum) is a city in the center of Egypt, 100 km (62 miles) southwest of Cairo. Part of this city was ruled by the ancient Crocodilopolish or Arsinoe period. The name of the city in English is Fayum, Fayoum, Al Fayum, or El Faiyum. Faiyum, formerly officially named Madinet e Faiyum (Arabic), whose spelling was changed frequently and was also commonly used by the Egyptians in the city, The name of the modern city, derived from Coptic efromPeiom (hence the correct name is Payom), means sea or lake, derived from the Egyptians. Later, Pay-m had the same meaning, according to the nearby Moeris Lake.

In the Pharaonic era, the city was called Medinet el Fayum, in which Shedet was the most important metropolitan area of the Sbek Krapimas. Due to this, according to the Greeks, the city is called Crocodilopolish. The city worshipped a sacred crocodile named Petsuchos, which was adorned with gold and precious

stones. That crocodile was housed in a special pond and fed by religious people. What is the food from the sermon? When the Petsuchos crocodile died, they took another crocodile. Replaced as a shrine. Faiyum was discovered around 4,000 BC, making it the oldest city in Egypt and still the oldest city in the world.

Urban development in Cambodia

The site that archaeologists have discovered and believe to be the birthplace of the first city in Cambodia is the Spean Cave Cave, a limestone cave located in Phnom Teak Treang, Kilometer 38 village, Treng commune, Rattanak Mondul district, Battambang province, far from Battambang city. About 40 km from Battambang city, along Street 57 toward Pailin Province. The Spean Cave Cave was first occupied before 700 AD. Another important station, Samrong Sen station, was built around 230 to 500 BC.

Archaeological evidence suggests that these areas were called Cambodia during the first and second millennia BC in the Stone Age culture, which may have spread from southeastern China to the Indochina Peninsula. In the first century AD, the natives developed a stronger society and organized relationships. The most progressive groups lived along the coast and in the valleys of the Lower Mekong and the delta, where they cultivated rice and raised livestock. They smelted metals, including iron and bronze, and mastered the art of navigation.

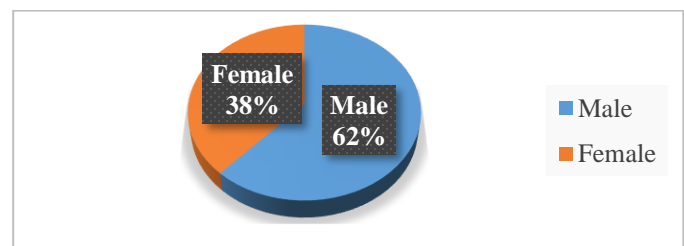
III. DISCUSSION AND FINDING

3.1 Data analysis

3.1.1 General data of participants

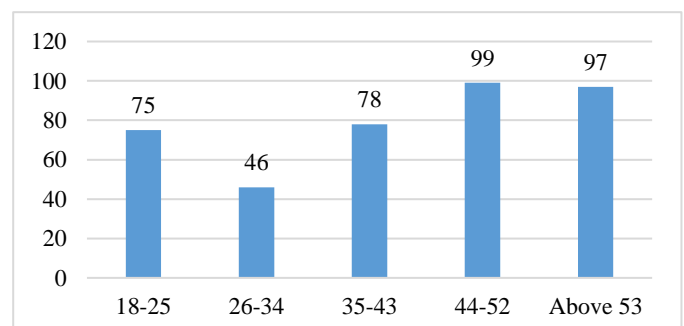
In this research, I have compiled 32 questions for 395 families with the following data:

Figure 1: Graph on gender of respondents



According to the results of the interview, N = 395 people, 62% male and 38% female.

Figure 2: Graph of age of respondents



According to the results of the interview, N = 395 people Between the ages of 18 and 25, there are 75; between the ages of 26 and 34, there are 46; between the ages of 35 and 43, there are 78; and between the ages of 44 and 52, there are 99. And aged 53 and over, 97.

3.1.2 levels of reliability (Reliability)

Table 1: Reliability level

Case Processing Summary			
		N	%
Cases	Valid	395	100.0
	Excluded	0	.0
	Total	395	100.0

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.742	29

3.1.3 Medium and standard deviation

For the answers to each of the research questions, the scale is set from 1 to 5, which is 1. Strongly disagree 2. Disagree 3. Normal 4. Agree 5. Strongly agree. Based on the above results, we can download the average and standard deviation of the following variables:

Table 2: Data Interpret

	N	Mean	SD	Interpret
H ₀₁ : Environmental factor	395	4.78	0.411	Strongly Agree
H ₀₂ : Order factor	395	4.79	0.410	Strongly Agree
H ₀₃ : Aesthetics factor	395	4.79	0.410	Strongly Agree
H ₀₄ : Tourism factor	395	4.46	0.499	Strongly Agree

According to the above results:

- **H₀₁ : Environmental factor** N = 395, Mean = 4.78, SD = 0.411 (Reject Null Hypothesis) means complete agreement on the effectiveness of organization and orderliness of Battambang
- **H₀₂ : Order** N = 395, Mean = 4.79 , SD = 0.410 (Reject Null Hypothesis) means complete consensus on the effectiveness of organization and orderliness of Battambang city
- **H₀₃ : Aesthetics** N = 395, Mean = 4.79, SD = 0.410 (Reject Null Hypothesis) means complete agreement on the effectiveness of organization and orderliness of Battambang.
- **H₀₄ : Tourism** N = 395, Mean = 4.46, SD = 0.499 (Reject Null Hypothesis) means complete agreement on the effectiveness of organization and orderliness of Battambang city

3.2 Analysis of Strengths and Weaknesses

3.2.1 Strengths

- The development of infrastructure and transportation has made remarkable progress, with the upcoming 2023 infrastructure development plan targeting several road construction projects.
- Water and sanitation development Under the grant from Japan (JICA), Battambang City received a new water treatment plant located in Wat Leap Village, Sangkat Chamkar Samrong, with a production capacity of 22,000 meters per day that can supply 1,488,359 people.
- Development of the land sector for the development goals of the land sector in Battambang City in 2023 60% of people get legal titles with systematic land registration.
- Urban beautification, such as planting trees on the streets Traffic lights Traffic signage Traffic signage Construction of buildings and streets Planting electric poles Colorful lighting in gardens and public places, etc.
- Tourism has grown significantly.

3.2.2 Weaknesses

- problems (psychosis)
- Security issues, theft, drug use, and trafficking remain low.
- Violation of sidewalks
- Urban environmental issues such as waste management, collection, transportation, and garbage collection.

IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusion

After researching this article, I realized that the organization of order and aesthetics of the city is one of the most necessary parts to promote and achieve the direction of success to transform a city into a standard city. However, we have observed that the activities of Battambang City are working well, with one activity being cooperation with the people and officials at all levels to build and develop in this city as well. Although the city has made a lot of progress in almost every field, I think the development of the city has not yet achieved the results expected of the city development plan. In fact, the issue of order and aesthetics is one of the main issues that the city is paying attention to in modifying and preparing to build additional infrastructure, as well as paying attention to the organization of order and aesthetics for the city to develop even more. In addition, we also know that in the city there are still problems with the road system, and the sewer system is not correct, which is caused by congestion, construction, or repair of road systems. There is still a lack of drainage systems in each district for the people, which is why it is difficult for them. living and doing business as well.

In addition to understanding the infrastructure and environmental issues in the area, it is also an important factor for the organization of order and aesthetics to be more effective for the lives of people in the area as a whole. Therefore, the city administration pays more attention to issues that can cause environmental pollution, such as water pollution, soil pollution, air pollution, solid and liquid pollution, and noise pollution. These are all issues that seriously affect the environment and the well-being of the people, especially the aesthetics in the city, which can deteriorate if not addressed as soon as possible.

However, in studying and researching this topic, I have a better understanding of the causes that lead to the organization and beauty of Battambang, as well as the importance of order. And aesthetics as well. The arrangement not only makes the city more orderly and beautiful, but it also makes the city more attractive. In addition, the organization of order has made the whole city develop in almost all areas of the city, as well as giving people the confidence to live in harmony, both physically and mentally, in a city that is full of civilization and

4.2 Recommendations

According to the study and looking at the actual situation in Battambang City, it is observed that there are developments that we will be able to notice, including housing development, important infrastructure, and many important sectors that have never been seen before. Previously. However, there are still some issues that the municipal authorities have been implementing, but they do not seem to be very effective in preventing problems that have occurred for a long time. To help solve the following problems, I would like the following permission:

- Help find ways to solve homelessness and mental problems (psychiatry) to find a place for them to live in order to better organize public places, because in the past they used to take them to the pagoda, but they always destroyed property by walking in public places, begging for money, walking naked, and shouting, which affected the order of the city and the feelings of tourists.
- Security issues, theft, drug use, and trafficking, request the relevant authorities in Battambang City to strengthen the law and disseminate, as well as implement the policy of safe villages, communes, and Sangkat to ensure the safety of the people.
- Request the relevant authorities to disseminate information to the people about the packaging, storage, construction, liquor, and proper storage to avoid bad smells and congestion in the sewer system.
- Request the authorities to correct the problem of encroachment on the roads, land, and food, especially street sales, insecurity, and anarchy that can affect the aesthetics.

- Request that the authorities pay attention to environmental issues in the city, such as waste management, collection, transportation, and garbage collection.
- Ask the relevant authorities to serve the people happily and honestly without thinking of their interests.
- Ask all people living in the commune to take care of, protect, pay attention, and be open to receiving education from the leaders in the city. Abide by the declaration, instructions, and practice consistently.

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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AUTHOR PROFILE



Mr. KET Vanseng is a Cambodian medical technologist with a background in public administration, medical laboratory, business administration, and high school education.

Mr. KET Vanseng has held various positions, including Deputy Working Group of Cambodian People Party Supporting Neak Loeung Commune, Laboratory Director and Owner at VS Medical Laboratory, Secretary General of Cambodia Association of Medical Technologists, Vice Director at SAMAKI Medical Laboratory, Marketing Manager at SAMAKI Medical Laboratory, Administrator at SAMAKI Medical Laboratory, and Assistant Researcher at Indo China Institute.

Mr. KET Vanseng is fluent in Khmer, English, and French and has computer skills in Microsoft Office and SPSS. He has also served as the President of the Cambodian Association of Medical Technologists and the President of the Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia. His contact information is available at ket_vanseng@yahoo.com

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