



DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33701/jurnaltatapamong.v6i2.5041>

P-ISSN: 2715-0631

E-ISSN: 2723-2891

Available Online at: <http://ejournal.ipdn.ac.id/jurnaltatapamong>  
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## **ANALYSIS OF THE ENFORCEMENT OF REGIONAL REGULATIONS ON PUBLIC ORDER, PEACE, AND COMMUNITY PROTECTION IN BANDUNG CITY**

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Received: 16-12-2024, Accepted: 30-12-2024; Published Online: 31-12-2024

### **ABSTRACT**

*Public order, peace, and community protection are under the responsibility of the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP). The high prevalence of violations requires effective enforcement of the Regional Regulation on Public Order, Tranquility, and Community Protection. This research was conducted to analyze the implementation and enforcement of Bandung City Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2019 using a quasi-qualitative method with an inductive approach. Bandung City Government has established clear regulations regarding the matter. Unfortunately, several challenges resulting from inadequate facilities and incentives for regional regulation enforcers persist, particularly for members of the sub-district Linmas and Linmas task forces at sub-district and city levels. This research shows that the implementation of relevant regulation by Satpol PP is categorized fairly good. Several aspects in the implementation can be further improved.*

**Keywords:** *Regional Regulation, Law Enforcement, Public Order, Peace And Community Protection*

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**ABSTRAK**

Ketertiban umum, ketenteraman, dan perlindungan masyarakat merupakan tugas dan fungsi utama Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja (*Satpol PP*) di setiap daerah, termasuk Kota Bandung, namun *Satpol PP* Kota Bandung masih menghadapi berbagai pelanggaran ketenteraman dan ketertiban umum yang dilakukan oleh oknum masyarakat. Hal tersebut menunjukkan urgensi yang tinggi dalam penegakan Peraturan Daerah tentang Ketertiban Umum, Ketenteraman, dan Perlindungan Masyarakat di Kota Bandung untuk menciptakan lingkungan yang aman, nyaman, dan tertib bagi seluruh masyarakat. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk memperoleh gambaran umum dan menganalisis penegakan peraturan daerah Kota Bandung Nomor 9 tahun 2019. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kuasi kualitatif dengan pendekatan induktif. Penelitian ini menghasilkan temuan diantaranya Pemerintah Kota Bandung telah memiliki kejelasan regulasi dan wewenang dalam penyelenggaraan fungsi ketertiban umum, ketenteraman, dan perlindungan masyarakat. Namun dalam faktor sarana, masih menghadapi adanya fasilitas yang kurang memadai secara jumlah dan kualitas, serta kurangnya insentif bagi penegak perda terutama bagi anggota *Linmas* kelurahan, satgas *Linmas* kecamatan dan kota. Kesimpulan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa *Satpol PP* Kota Bandung telah melakukan upayanya dalam menegakkan peraturan daerah, dan pelaksanaannya termasuk ke dalam kategori cukup baik, serta membutuhkan peningkatan dari beberapa aspek.

**Kata kunci: Peraturan Daerah, Penegakan Hukum, Ketertiban Umum, Ketenteraman dan Perlindungan Masyarakat**

**INTRODUCTION**

Bandung City Government, through the Civil Service Police Unit (*Satpol PP*), plays a critical role in maintaining public order and security, as mandated by Bandung City Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2019. This regulation outlines the duties and responsibilities of *Satpol PP* in overseeing, preventing, and addressing violations of public order to foster a safe and comfortable environment for all residents. In fulfilling these responsibilities, *Satpol PP* collaborates with various stakeholders, including other government agencies, security forces, and the community, to ensure the successful attainment of its objectives.

However, research data indicates that the implementation of *Satpol PP*'s duties in 2023 faces significant challenges, particularly in addressing violations of public order by community members. Detailed findings are presented in the following table.

**Table 1. Public Order Violations in 2023**

Types of Violations	Number
Street Vendors	2,518
Tree Felling	10
Alcoholic Beverages	10
PPKS	141
Incidental Advertisement	11,336
Non-Incidental Advertisement	126
Business Permits	73
Building Permits	71

Source: *Satpol PP* of Bandung City, 2024

As seen in Table 1, incidental advertising violations occurred 11,336 times, violations by street vendors totaled 2,518,

PPKS violations occurred 141 times, non-accidental advertising violations 126 times, and business and building permit violations occurred 73 and 71 times, respectively in 2023, and 10 cases of tree felling and illegal alcoholic beverage sales. Considering this situation, stronger enforcement of regional regulations is required.

Prior researchers had explored this issue, including Luntungan et al. (2024) who analyzed the role of *Satpol PP* and Ohoiwutun et al., 2023 who examined the implementation of security, public order, and community protection. Tamrin et al., (2021) and Yumna (2023) also revealed the suboptimal role of *Satpol PP* in performing its duties.

This qualitative research explored several factors that affect the enforcement of regional regulations on public order, security, and community protection in Bandung. The novelty of this research relies on the use of comprehensive analysis in examining implementation of the Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2019 in Bandung City and the use of broader perspective in analyzing the issue.

## **THEORETICAL STUDIES**

### ***Public Order and Peace***

The term peace refers to tranquility, while public order relates to the

adherence to laws, norms, and mutual agreements (Evianny & Sutiyo, 2023). Such situation allows the community to feel safe and secure (Rahmadanita, 2023). Labolo (2016) stated that both peace and order are dynamic states that can be fostered through the implementation relevant norms and regulations.

### ***Regional Regulation***

Regional autonomy allowa local governments to create and adjust regional regulations to their respective regions as the legal foundation for executing government duties (Khairi, 2017). Various factors that include legal frameworks, law enforcement personnel, resource availability, societal conditions, and cultural contexts affect the effectiveness of law enforcement (Soekanto, 2007).

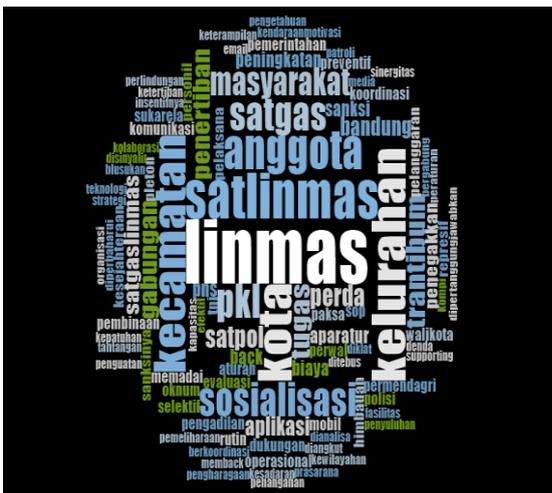
## **METHOD**

This quasi-qualitative research involved purposively-selected informants, consisting of the Head of Community Protection and staff/implementers. Data collection techniques included interviews, observations, and documentation. Data analysis was conducted through three stages: reduction, display, and conclusion drawing. The analysis was supported by the use of the Nvivo 12 software tool to assist in organizing and interpreting the data.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Analysis of Regional Regulation Enforcement on Public Order, Peace and Community Protection in Bandung City

This research draws on Soekanto's (2007) concept of law enforcement, which identifies five key factors influencing the effectiveness of law enforcement: legal factors, law enforcers, means/facilities, society, and culture. The researcher elaborates on each of these factors as follows:



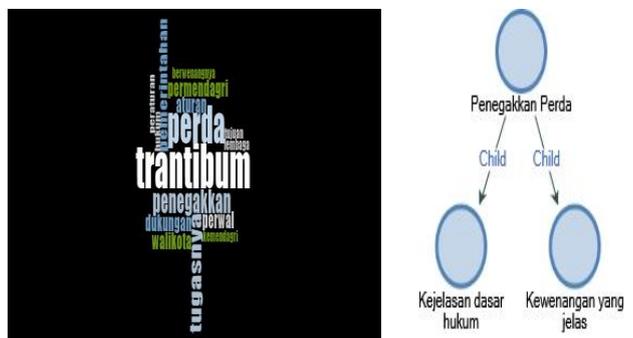
**Figure 1. Frequently Appearing Words from Research Data**

Figure 1 presents a visualization of the VosViewer results, highlighting the most frequently occurring terms from the research data. The word "linmas" emerges as the most prevalent term, indicating its dominant influence in the focus of the research. This prominence suggests that "linmas" plays a significant role in the enforcement of regional regulations in the

city of Bandung. *Linmas* members, situated within the sub-districts, contribute to regulatory enforcement by reporting incidents or violations committed by community members within their jurisdiction. The researcher further analyzes the factors influencing the enforcement of regional regulations, particularly in the context of security, public order, and community protection in Bandung. These findings stem from coding and analysis conducted on the research data gathered in the field, as illustrated through project map analysis.

#### a) Law/Regional Regulation

As outlined in Article 1, Paragraph 4 of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2023, *Satpol PP* is tasked with the enforcement of regional regulations related to community protection. This research outlines two factors affecting the regional regulation enforcement: the clarity of regulations and the clarity of authority (Figure 2).



**Figure 2. Word Cloud (left) and Project Map of Regional Regulation Enforcement Factors in Bandung City (right)**

The results of this research showed that the clarities in legal basis and authority are dominant factors in the implementation of regional regulations related to public order, public safety, and community protection in Bandung City. The Head of the Community Protection Division of the Bandung City *Satpol PP* remarked:

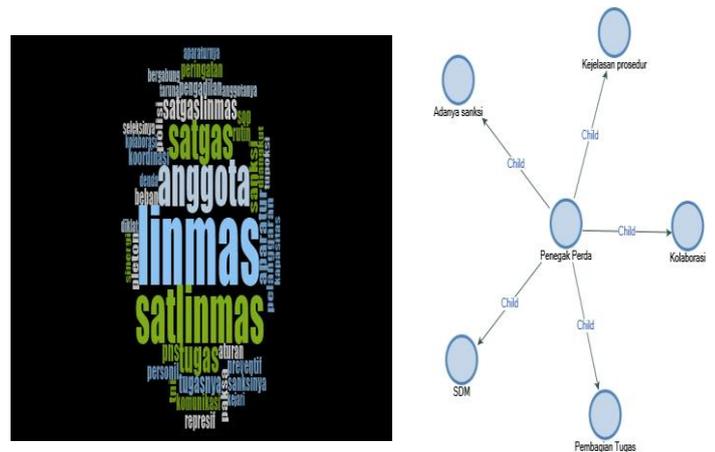
Public order and tranquility are indeed the responsibilities of *Satpol PP* based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 26 of 2020. Community protection is on the behalf of the mayor that is distributed to *Satlinmas*.

Bandung City Regulation No. 9 of 2019 on Public Order, Tranquility, and Public Protection serves as the legal framework for maintaining public order and guiding the duties of the *Satpol PP* in Bandung. Lasahido (2021) emphasizes the critical role of *Satpol PP* officers in enforcing regional regulations. *Satpol PP* enforces the implementation of regional regulations and preventive measures against public disturbances (Wandayuda et al., 2020).

**b) Law Enforcer/Regional Regulation**

Soekanto (2007) defines law enforcers as a group of people with specific skills to uphold the implementation of laws and regulations. *Satpol PP* is also law enforcers that work

within the established legal framework.

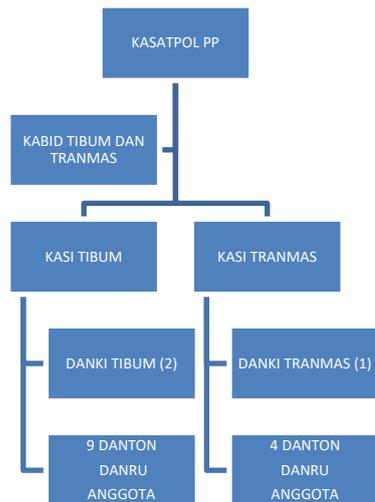


**Figure 3. Word Cloud (left) Project Map of Regional Regulation Enforcement Factors in Bandung City (right)**

There are five key aspects that influence the enforcement of regional regulations; task distribution, clear procedures, human resources, collaboration, and sanctions (see Figure 3).

**i. Task Distribution**

After establishing clear regulations and authority, the *Satpol PP* proceeds to divide tasks in the enforcement of the regulation. As noted by the research informants, *Satpol PP* is supported by *Linmas* members in each region to assist in the enforcement efforts. Proper task distribution helps achieve the goals and targets.



Source: Research Data, 2024

**Figure 4. Organizational Structure of Bandung City Satpol PP**

In addition to the *Tibum Transmas*, Functional Pol PP are involved in the law enforcement as this group is under the direct command of the *Kasatpol PP*. Several other parties are also included in the organizational structure, including PPNS Pol PP within the PPHD Division, as well as PRC and PTI members (see Figure 4).

ii. Clarity of the Instructions

Clarity of the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) serves as a guideline for the Bandung City *Satpol PP* team. The SOP related to the enforcement of regional regulations is specified under the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 16 of 2023. The following figure shows the SOP for Handling Riots.

No	Kegiatan	Pelaksana					Mutu Baku		Kejelasan	
		JFUW/FT	Kasi	Kabid	Sekretaris	Kasat	Persyaratan / Kelengkapan	Waktu		Output
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	a) Menerima informasi / perintah / permintaan bantuan penanganan huru-hara. b) Melakukan koordinasi dengan Dinas/Instansi terkait.						Surat perintah	1 jam	Surat perintah	
2	a) Menyiapkan anggota, peralatan dan perlengkapan kegiatan b) Membentuk TIM						Anggota/personil Perengkapan dan peralatan	30 menit	Anggota/personil Perengkapan dan peralatan	
3	a) Menutup area masuk dan keluar wilayah huru-hara b) Mengadakan blokade area masuk massa							30 menit		
4	a) Melaksanakan penanganan huru-hara b) Melaksanakan tindakan antisipasi dan kewaspadaan jika/massa datang lagi.						Perengkapan dan peralatan	1 hari	Perengkapan dan peralatan	
5	Membuat laporan tertulis dan mengarsipkan						Laporan kegiatan	1 hari	Laporan kegiatan	

Source: Satpol PP Bandung City, 2024

**Figure 5. SOP of Riot Management**

Well-defined SOPs help ensure that the *Satpol PP* performs its duties (Herjuno Pratomo, 2022) while also contributing to the target achievement objectives (Sandra et al., 2019). Reynaldi (2021) further emphasized that *Satpol PP* officers are deemed professional when they adhere to the established procedures, while deviations from these procedures are viewed as signs of unprofessional conduct.

iii. Capable Human Resource

The next factor related to regulation enforcement is the support of human resources (HR) as field implementers as stated in the interview:

According to the Minister of Home Affairs' Regulation, the members of the *Satgaslinmas* are selectively chosen. This is why there is an evaluation or selection process at the end of each year for both current members and prospective candidates. We assess everything, including the performance of those already on duty.

The apparatus involved, meaning the PNS, refers to my staff here, who are members of the Satgaslinmas. In the city task force, there are 103 non-PNS members, and they are organized into troops, squads, platoons, or groups.

The human resources involved in enforcing regional regulations include the City *Linmas* Task Force, the Sub-district

*Linmas* Task Force, and the Village *Linmas* Members. Each village and sub-district has *Linmas* members and a Sub-district *Linmas* Task Force who are in charge of maintaining the public order and security. Adequate quality and quantity of human resources are important to the successful enforcement of regional regulations (Damara, 2020; Rahmadanita & Nurrahman, 2022).

**Table 2. Number of *Linmas* Officer in Village Level**

No.	Area	Male	Female	Total
1	151 Villages	9875	264	10,139

Source: Satpol PP of Bandung City, 2024

With 10,139 members (9,875 males and 264 females), *Linmas* at the sub-district level in Bandung City support the public order within their respective areas. They also help handle the various violations that occur in the community. The local government has performed several trainings for *Linmas*, including public speaking training, disaster response training, election security training, and physical fitness programs.

iv. Witness' Presence

In an interview, the following information was obtained.

Street vendors violating Regional Regulation may face sanctions, including a forced fee depending on the offense. For instance, illegal street vending incurs a fine of 1 million rupiahs, paid to the regional

treasury, with confiscated goods transported to an evidence warehouse for later redemption. Vendors can also choose to attend a court trial, where a judge may impose a more lenient penalty. Sanctions typically involve forced fees, with the lightest being the confiscation of ID cards.

Data regarding the sanctions imposed on individuals committing violations is presented in Table 3.

**Table 3. Sanctions for Violators of Public Order, Security and Community Protection in the City of Bandung**

No.	Types of Sanctions
1	Minor Criminal Court Hearing
2	Imposition of coercive costs
3	Sealing of advertisements/buildings
4	Demolition/closure of business premises
5	Counseling of PPKS violators delegated to the Social Service and Health Service

Source: Satpol PP of Bandung City, 2024

Efforts to enforce regional regulations

related to peace, public order, and community protection are carried out in accordance with established procedures. Additionally, sanctions are imposed on the community to create a deterrent effect, encouraging cooperation in upholding the regional regulations. In this regard, Nggilu (2020) emphasized that the deterrent effect can be effectively enforced in a systematic manner. Fitri (2019) further noted that the absence of sanctions can lead to an increase in violations of regional regulations, highlighting the importance of enforcing penalties to maintain order and compliance.

v. Collaboration

To enforce the regulation, *Satpol PP* facilitates collaboration with various parties. As indicated in the interview results, one informant noted: "*Satpol PP* members in the Tibum and Transmas Division (comprising 3 companies of field officers totaling 406 people) plus PPNS and PTI, according to operational needs." Another informant elaborated: "... for example, yesterday we just cleared street vendors because they were suspected, and there were those who backed us up. So, we conducted a joint effort with the TNI and police, who are attached to us." Supporting these interview results, several types of collaborative activities have been carried

out, as outlined in the following table.

**Table 4. Collaborative Activities on the Enforcement of Regional Regulations on Public Order, Security, and Community Protection in the City of Bandung**

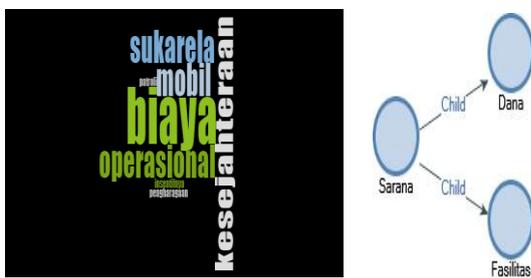
No.	Collaborative Actions	Actors
1	Regulation of unauthorized advertisements	DENPOM, DPMPSTP, BAPENDA, DISHUB assisted by BKO TNI and POLRI assigned at <i>Satpol PP</i> .
2	Illegal cigarette distribution	Customs and Excise Department
3	Socialization and Counseling	Binmas Polrestabes of Bandung, BNN, KPA, and DLHK.

Source: *Satpol PP* of Bandung City, 2024

Table 4 illustrates that the collaboration between various actors in enforcing regional regulations in Bandung City underscores the importance of a multidimensional approach to ensuring peace, order, and community protection. The cooperation between government agencies, security forces, and non-governmental institutions is essential for effective problem-solving and addressing challenges. The emphasis on coordination is particularly crucial, as it helps unify and align agreements and efforts towards achieving organizational goals (Syarif et al., 2014).

**c) Facilities**

The subsequent factor influencing the implementation of regional regulation enforcement is the availability of facilities used in the process. According to the research data, the effectiveness of these facilities is influenced by the availability of funds and resources necessary to maintain and support them.



**Figure 6. Word Cloud(left) and Project Map of Facilities (right)**

Figure 6 highlights that the availability of funds and facilities are crucial factors in the enforcement of regional regulations in Bandung City. The research results indicate that, in terms of funds, the resources are categorized as adequate and effectively support operational activities. However, the Bandung City Government is encouraged to increase the incentives provided to members of the Sub-district *Linmas* Task Force and Village *Linmas* Members. According to interview results with informants: "Our target is members of the *Satlinmas*, and in terms of welfare, they are lacking. Many volunteers, for villages and

sub-districts, receive incentives but no salary. The term used is operational assistance for them. Those working in villages/sub-districts receive a minimum of 1,250,000 per month, while in the city it is higher, around 3,500,000." This is further supported by research data showing a relatively adequate allocation of funds for the City *Linmas* Task Force, as illustrated below:

**Table 5. Budget Allocation for Members of the Bandung City Linmas Task Force**

<p>The total budget for incentives for members of the Bandung City Linmas Task Force is 106 people x 21 days x 12 months x Rp. 200,500,- = Rp. 5,355,756,000,-</p> <p>Incentives per person per month amounting to Rp. 4,210,500 (if fulfilled within 21 working days)</p>
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Source: Satpol PP of Bandung City, 2024

The results of the research indicate that the welfare of *Linmas* members in the Sub-district and Urban Village remains a significant concern. While *Linmas* members do receive incentives, these are not fixed salaries but rather operational assistance, with amounts varying depending on the region. This highlights the need for greater attention from the Bandung City Government to improve the welfare of *Linmas* members, aiming to provide motivation and ensure they can perform their duties more effectively in maintaining public order and security.

Regarding the facilities available for maintaining public order, security, and

community protection in Bandung City, the research reveals that while the available facilities, such as patrol vehicles, are relatively adequate compared to other regions, the number and quality of these facilities are still insufficient when considering the scope of tasks to be performed. With a total of 106 personnel, this staffing level is inadequate for handling the responsibilities across 151 urban villages and 31 sub-districts.

**Table 6. Operational Facilities for Regional Regulation Enforcement Activities in Bandung City**

Handy Talkie, megaphone/toa.
Operational vehicles: patrol cars, dalops, transport trucks, advertising box cars, Quick Reaction Patrol (PRC) motorbikes, Security and Escort (PAMWAL) motorbikes, buses for counseling, buses for on-site minor criminal hearings (SIPETIR on the Street).
Supporting equipment for control: sickles, hammers, crowbars, mallets, gloves, ladders, welding equipment, helmets, Riot Squad (PHH) body protectors.

Source: Satpol PP of Bandung City, 2024

Facilities support the effective execution of regional regulations. Rusdi et al., (2021); Setiawan (2011) asserted that inadequate facilities hinder *Satpol PP* from performing its duties effectively. Bandung City Government needs to improve the quantity and quality of facilities for more effective regional regulation enforcement.

**d) Community**

The community significantly influences the enforcement of regional regulations. The adequacy of information dissemination on regional regulations by *Satpol PP* affects the awareness of the community on the need for public order.



**Figure 7. Word Cloud (left) and Project Map of Community Factors (right)**

Community outreach encourages community participation in enforcing regional regulations. Bandung City *Satpol PP* has actively engaged in both offline and online outreach activities to disseminate information related to peace, order, and community protection. One of the key platforms used for this purpose is the official Instagram account of the Bandung City *Satpol PP*, which serves as a primary medium for outreach. The outreach activities are conducted systematically, as detailed in the table below, which outlines the various efforts and strategies employed by *Satpol PP* to engage and inform the community effectively.

**Table 7. Outreach of Regional Regulation Number 9/2019 to Bandung City Community**

Number of Activities	Targets	Location
9 (Nine) Activities in 2024	Students and Community	SMPN 5, SMPN 13, SMPN 27, and SMPN 28 in Bandung City
		Cipaku Hotel, Golden Flower Hotel, Prime Park Hotel

Source: Satpol PP of Bandung City, 2024

Table 7 illustrates various outreach activities carried out by the Bandung City *Satpol PP*, aimed at promoting awareness of regional regulations. However, based on the research findings, the effectiveness of these activities appears limited in reaching all segments of society within the city. The researcher suggests that the Bandung City Government needs to evaluate the existing outreach efforts to assess their effectiveness in engaging a broader audience.

Community outreach activities need to be conducted regularly with different sets of targets. This effort aims at fostering more intensive participation and shared understanding among the public. Community members should be encouraged to report violations for greater community involvement (Kristianto & Farhana, 2024).

**e) Community Culture**

Active community participation and adherence to regulations and cooperation with *Linmas* members will

significantly contribute to the safe and orderly environment. On the other side, indifference or non-compliance with the rules may exacerbate public order disturbances.



**Figure 8. Word Cloud (left) and Project Map of Cultural Factors (right)**

Figure 8 presents an NVivo 12 analysis showing that public awareness and compliance are significant factors influencing the enforcement of regional regulations. The results of interviews with research informants indicate that: "Public awareness and compliance, in essence, improve when enforcement is more assertive, measurable, and accountable, leading to greater public obedience." This statement underscores the positive impact of strict, clear, and accountable law enforcement on enhancing public awareness and compliance with applicable regulations. Thus,

consistency and transparency in enforcing regional regulations are crucial in fostering public awareness, encouraging active participation in maintaining peace and order in the city of Bandung.

This research reveals that public awareness and compliance in Bandung are unevenly distributed, as further supported by data on violations committed by individuals in 2023 (Table 1). The researcher argues that the Bandung City Government needs to intensify efforts to address this issue. As previously mentioned, outreach activities related to the enforcement of regional regulations should be conducted periodically and continuously throughout the year. These efforts should target not only community representatives but also the general public throughout Bandung. Outreach can be conducted through online platforms, utilizing the social media accounts of Bandung City's *Satpol PP* and the social media of all sub-districts and villages. Offline outreach should occur systematically and continuously through activities at the RT/RW level across Bandung.

Although efforts to enhance the capacity of the apparatus have been made, the researcher contends that these activities could benefit from a scheduled approach. Consequently, adequate budget

priorities are essential to support capacity-building initiatives targeting not only city-level officials but also those enforcing regional regulations at the sub-district, district, and neighborhood levels.

Community compliance with regulations is an external factor that influences the enforcement of regional regulations (PA, 2023). When community culture does not support regulation enforcement, it can create obstacles to implementation (Nalle, 2016). Permatasari (2022) further argues that increasing legal compliance within the community can help overcome such challenges in maintaining public order. Legal awareness and compliance are integral components of the development process, which involves planned and directed societal change (Soekanto, 1977).

## CONCLUSION

The enforcement of Bandung City Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2019, concerning Public Order, Peace, and Community Protection, is influenced by five key factors: enforcement of regional regulations, regional regulation enforcers, facilities, society, and community culture. The enforcement of regional regulations factor highlights the clarity of regulations and the authority granted, which serve as essential guidelines for implementing the regional

regulation. The law enforcement factor emphasizes the existence of established procedures, task divisions, clear sanctions, adequate human resources, and effective collaboration. However, the facility factor reveals the need for incentives for members of the sub-district *Linmas*, as well as for the sub-district and city *Linmas* task forces, to motivate them in performing their primary duties. Additionally, both the quantity and quality of facilities are still considered inadequate, especially when taking into account the heavy workload faced by regional regulation enforcers. In terms of community and cultural factors, while outreach efforts regarding the enforcement of regional regulations have been conducted, the level of community awareness and compliance is uneven. Therefore, more intensive solutions are required. These solutions should include widespread outreach, targeting not only community representatives but the entire population of Bandung City. Furthermore, adequate budget priorities are essential for capacity-building activities aimed at enhancing the skills of regional regulation enforcement officers at the city, sub-district, village, and neighborhood levels.

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