



Implementation Of Regional Regulation 19 Of 2022 Concerning The Authority Of The Civil Service Police Unit in Controlling Street Vendors in Situbondo Regency

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Abstract. *This study aims to describe and analyze: The Implementation of Regional Regulation 19 of 2022 concerning the Authority of the Civil Service Police Unit in the Control of Street Vendors in Situbondo Regency. 2. The obstacles faced and what solutions have been carried out by the Civil Police in Controlling Street Vendors in Situbondo Regency. The research is a qualitative descriptive analysis. The data analysis technique uses a technique developed by McNabb (2002), namely Grouping the data according to key constructs, identifying bases for interpretation, developing generalizations from the data, Testing Alternative interpretations and Forming and/or refining generalizable theory from case study. The results of the study show that the Pamong Praja Police Unit in controlling Street Vendors in Situbondo Regency Based on article 19 of 2022 article 2 has been running in accordance with its duties and functions. In regulating street vendors, four policy implementation models are Communication Factors, Disposition Resources or Attitudes and Bureaucratic Structures. The obstacles faced include human resource factors, both in terms of communication skills and approaches, as well as the number of members. The solutions carried out include Improving the Quality and Quantity of Human Resources at Satpol PP. By conducting an intensive coaching program to improve the competence and expertise of Satpol PP members in collaborating with the community to create community security and increase the number of Satpol PP members who are tasked with controlling street vendors. Improve socialization programs to the community and improve themselves by taking a persuasive approach and acting elegantly by not prioritizing arrogance as a security apparatus.*

Keywords: Authority, Impelementasi, Pamong Praja Police Unit, Traders.

Abstrak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan dan menganalisis: 1. Implementasi Peraturan Daerah Nomor 19 Tahun 2022 tentang Kewenangan Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja dalam Pengendalian Pedagang Kaki Lima di Kabupaten Situbondo. 2. Kendala yang dihadapi serta solusi yang telah dilakukan oleh Satpol PP dalam Pengendalian Pedagang Kaki Lima di Kabupaten Situbondo. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis deskriptif kualitatif. Teknik analisis data menggunakan teknik yang dikembangkan oleh McNabb (2002), yaitu Mengelompokkan data berdasarkan konstruksi utama, mengidentifikasi dasar untuk interpretasi, mengembangkan generalisasi dari data, menguji alternatif interpretasi, dan membentuk dan/atau menyempurnakan teori yang dapat digeneralisasi dari studi kasus. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Satpol PP dalam mengendalikan Pedagang Kaki Lima di Kabupaten Situbondo berdasarkan Pasal 19 Tahun 2022 Pasal 2 telah berjalan sesuai dengan tugas dan fungsinya. Dalam mengatur pedagang kaki lima, terdapat empat model implementasi kebijakan yaitu Faktor Komunikasi, Disposisi, Sumber Daya atau Sikap, dan Struktur Birokrasi. Kendala yang dihadapi antara lain faktor sumber daya manusia, baik dari segi keterampilan komunikasi dan pendekatan, serta jumlah anggota. Solusi yang dilakukan antara lain adalah Meningkatkan Kualitas dan Kuantitas Sumber Daya Manusia di Satpol PP dengan melakukan program pembinaan intensif untuk meningkatkan kompetensi dan keahlian anggota Satpol PP dalam berkolaborasi dengan masyarakat untuk menciptakan keamanan masyarakat serta menambah jumlah anggota Satpol PP yang ditugaskan untuk mengendalikan pedagang kaki lima. Meningkatkan program sosialisasi kepada masyarakat dan memperbaiki diri dengan pendekatan persuasif serta bertindak elegan tanpa mengedepankan sikap arogan sebagai aparat keamanan.

Kata kunci: Kewenangan, Implementasi, Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja, Pedagang.

1. INTRODUCTION

Government policies in implementing the control of street vendors have become a problem in Indonesia, especially in big cities that are densely populated. Because the policy can harm small community businesses in earning their livelihood. The local government's policy in regulating street vendors, especially vegetables, fruits and food sellers, always involves the Pamong Praja Police Unit because they are tasked with carrying out regional control and regulations.

In connection with the existence of good conditions of peace and order in terms of street vendors selling on the sidewalks, it is necessary to provide guidance on peace and order in the region in a planned and integrated manner. In dealing with the threat of disturbances of peace and order, a system of fostering peace and order is applied according to certain patterns, both through community and government efforts through the prosperity and security approaches.

But on the other hand, it is not uncommon when the Pamong Praja Police do their duty in regulating street vendors (PKL) it actually causes problems among the traders themselves. Paying attention to the duties of the Pamong Praja Police, especially in the field as an assistant to the Regional Head in enforcing Regional Regulations and the implementation of peace and order in the community, the Pamong Praja Police are required to be responsive and able to create a stable and controlled condition of peace and order.

Along with the implementation of an increasingly democratic government, this provides a challenge for local governments to be able to regulate regional households in responding to their duties and roles in providing good services and in accordance with the principles of Good Governance. The definition of the Principle of Good Governance in this case is an action or behavior based on values that direct, control, or influence public problems by embodying these values in an action of daily life. According to Robert Charlick, Good Governance is the effective management of all kinds of public affairs through the making of legitimate regulations and/or policies in order to promote societal values (Soedarmayati, 2004).

The implementation of the government's duties and authority in dealing with problems that occur due to the impact of comprehensive globalization is carried out based on the concept of regional autonomy. The essence of regional autonomy is decentralization or the process of democratizing the government with the direct involvement of citizens. This is a new dimension for the government to be able to give broad authority to local governments in the hope that local governments can implement fair, democratic, and transparent government in the public sector.

In Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, the implementation of decentralization requires the division of government affairs between the government and autonomous regions. The purpose of the division of government affairs is based on the idea that there are always various government affairs that remain the authority of the government in order to ensure national integration and ensure the survival of the country. Based on the provisions of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government mentioned above, the activities of local governments in carrying out building planning and control, as well as planning, utilization, and supervision of spatial planning are part of the mandatory affairs that are the authority of local governments, both provincial and district/city governments.

Especially related to the existence of the Pamong Praja Police Unit in law enforcement (repressive), as a local government apparatus, the contribution of the Pamong Praja Police Unit is very necessary to support the successful implementation of Regional Autonomy. Thus, the Pamong Praja Police officers are expected to be motivators in ensuring the certainty of the implementation of regional regulations and efforts to enforce them in the community, as well as helping in cracking down on all forms of malpractice and law enforcement. In exercising its authority to enforce regional regulations and regional head decisions, as one of the main tasks of the Pamong Praja Police, of course it is not as easy as turning the palm of your hand, especially in exercising its authority, the Pamong Praja Police is limited by repressive authority which is non-judicial in nature. Therefore, the Pamong Praja Police officers often have to face various obstacles when dealing with people who have certain interests in fighting for their lives, which ultimately leads to the emergence of conflicts (clashes).

The condition of street vendors is like mushrooms in the rainy season, producing a variety of services and services at low prices that are essential for the city's economy, businessmen and consumers. Street vendors. It is often considered a sector that has the ability to absorb the workforce without demanding much formal education, as well as workers who come from rural areas due to the rapid movement of young people to cities (internal migration). It happens a lot in cities that choose the most professions in the field of commerce. The existence of street vendors in urban areas has negative impacts, such as traffic disturbances, environmental pollution, environmental disturbances and public order. The positive impact of the existence of street vendors, such as the opening of new jobs, the distribution of labor, especially those who are less educated, selling goods at affordable prices by the purchasing power of the wider community, additional regional income through levies, such as cleanliness levies, roadside business levies, and development taxes can be imposed specifically on street

vendors who sell food and beverages or goods (including second-hand goods), electronics and other necessities.

In order to anticipate the acceleration of the development of street vendors, a foothold is needed that underlies public policy for local governments. Street vendors can actually be optimally empowered, by considering alternative provision of locations, business environments, supporting facilities and infrastructure. Local governments will be able to ensure that the needs, habits, urban spatial planning, social priorities and environmental conditions of the local area, are first known and evaluated as considerations in regional planning. The relationship between urban development, the application of techniques and institutions providing funds/capital.

Local governments can ascertain about the needs, living habits of the community, urban forms, social priorities and environmental conditions of the local area, all of which have been known and evaluated to be considered in urban development planning, and require technical assistance from central agencies. The informal sector is often used as a scapegoat under the pretext of order, traffic chaos and environmental cleanliness. The existence of the informal sector is very helpful for the interests of the community in providing jobs by absorbing labor independently or becoming a safety belt for workers entering the job market.

Street vendors are micro, small and medium street businesses, which is one of the businesses in the form of the informal sector. Most of the street vendors are people who have relatively small capital in opening a business selling goods and services. The business is carried out in places considered strategic and in an informal environment. Trading places for street vendors affect the development, business continuity, affect sales volume and profits. In general, street vendors do not pay attention to the problem of environmental and health arrangement as a negative by-product. The problem of street vendor arrangement is related to density, so that the function of sidewalks for trading places that should be for pedestrians and city parks is changed, for example obstructed by the lane and flow of highway traffic and the density of places.

Based on the facts above, the Situbondo Regency Government is expected to take a policy to take firm action against street vendors who violate. The policy of the Situbondo Regency Government in terms of the arrangement of Street Vendors needs to pay attention to the General Plan of Urban Spatial Planning. The General Plan for Urban Spatial Planning (hereinafter abbreviated as RUTRK) is a spatial plan for the use of spatial planning prepared to maintain the harmony of development between sectors in the context of the implementation of development programs in Situbondo Regency.

The policy taken by the Situbondo Regency Regional Government is the implementation of Regional Regulation 19 of 2022 article 2 of the Satpol PP unit is an element of implementing Government Affairs in the fields of Peace, Public Order and Community Protection. Article 5 states that the Pamong Praja Police Unit is authorized to carry out non-judicial control actions against community members, apparatus, or legal entities that violate Regional Regulations and/or Regent Regulations; take action against community members, apparatus, or legal entities that disturb public order and public peace. Based on this article, the Pamong Praja Police Unit is obliged to carry out law enforcement, one of which is the Situbondo Regent Regulation Number 13 of 2023 concerning the Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors, coaching and structuring Street Vendors to be empowered optimally without violence, violence, injury, so that they are motivated to become micro, small and medium street businesses towards successful entrepreneurs, so as to create a prosperous condition of Situbondo Regency that is clean, healthy, beautiful and prosperous.

Based on this, this study more broadly aims to describe and analyze 1. Implementation of Regional Regulation 19 of 2022 concerning the Authority of the Pamong Praja Police Unit in Controlling Street Vendors in Situbondo Regency. 2. The obstacles faced and what solutions have been carried out by the Civil Police in Controlling Street Vendors in Situbondo Regency.

2. THEORETICAL STUDIES

Policy implementation is the actions carried out by government and private individuals (and groups) that are directed towards achieving goals and objectives, which are priorities in policy decisions. In simple terms, it can be said that implementation includes all actions that take place between the statement (formulation) of the policy and its actual impact (Abdul Wahab, 1997). Policy implementation can be seen in four aspects, namely: "Who is involved in policy implementation, the nature of the administrative process, compliance with policy, and the effect of implementation on policy content the impact". (Who implements the policy, the essence of the administrative process, compliance with the policy, and the effects of policy implementation and impact) (Anderson, 1979).

Hood views implementation as perfect administration. This view is by using the implementation model as a perfect administration, each policy is implemented as if it were a perfect administrative process, each policy is implemented as if it were an administrative process that runs straight and smoothly. Hood stated that perfect administration is a single administrative system by describing a single line organization, so that the implementers carry it out as predetermined. As a consequence, there is a uniform imposition of rules or single

rules/principles to ensure the achievement of clearly defined goals and the availability of limited resources and political feasibility (Lane, 1991).

This view will be difficult if it involves a large number of implementers, because the administrative system and organization of a single line require the availability and maintenance of information and a perfect control system. Implementation as a perfect administration using a mechanistic approach (top down) is rarely appropriate because of difficulties between organizations or within the organization itself and the absence of an atmosphere or mechanism for exchange and bargaining. Lipsky, Barret and Fudge put forward their empirical findings that: "mechanisms more symmetrical in nature, such as exchange and negotiation, are more germane to the implementation process than authority and its characteristics". The bargaining mechanism for policy implementation is as important as the authority structure (Lane, 1991).

Sabatier and Mazmanian argue that policy implementation is a function of three types of variables, namely: (1) the characteristics of the problem, (2) the structure of program management as reflected in various regulations that operationalize the policy, and (3) factors outside the regulations. Their frame of mind is basically not much different from the two models above in terms of their attention to the two fundamental issues of policy and the policy environment. It's just that Sabatier and Mazmanian's thinking seems to think that an implementation will be effective if the implementing bureaucracy fulfills what has been outlined by the regulations (implementation instructions, technical instructions). Therefore, this model is referred to as the top-down model (Samodra, 1994).

The top-down model has been widely criticized for not taking into account the level and role of other actors in the implementation process. Lipsky concludes that: in order to better understand the interaction between the government and citizens when the government seeks to meet the needs of the people, it is necessary to show the general factors of bureaucratic behavior at the street level. Street level bureaucracies must try to respond to work-related pressures that can have an impact on citizens' impression of government responsibility and fairness in their performance (Parsons, W. 1997)

According to Law No. 23 of 2014, regional autonomy is the authority of autonomous regions to regulate and manage the interests of the local community according to their own initiative based on the aspirations of the community in accordance with the law. This understanding can be concluded that local governments can use their authority to regulate and take care of their households, but with the limits that have been determined by law.

Local governments, have the authority to regulate and take care of their households, in all fields unless prohibited by law Based on the above description, local governments have the

authority to establish regional regulations to regulate and take care of their households. Based on Law No. 23 of 2014, the Situbondo Regency government stipulates a regional regulation that regulates the existence of the Civil Police Unit and is promulgated in the regional gazette as stipulated in Article 5, namely Satpol PP is authorized to carry out non-judicial control actions against citizens, apparatus, or legal entities who violate Regional Regulations and/or Regent Regulations: take action against citizens, apparatus, or legal entities that disturb public order and public peace; conducting investigative actions against community members, apparatus, or legal entities suspected of violating Regional Regulations and/or Regent Regulations.

The duties of the Regional Government in accordance with the applicable legislation, one of which is to carry out control over street vendors, as well as the basis for the formation of Regional Regulations that regulate the issue of street vendors. The purpose of fostering peace and public order in Situbondo Regency is to create a climate so that the government and the community in Situbondo Regency can carry out activities to fulfill their duties and work in a safe, peaceful, orderly and orderly manner, Peace and public order itself can be disturbed by various causes and circumstances, including violations of local laws and regulations that cause, disruption of public peace and order; the existence of disasters, both natural disasters and man-made disasters and factors in the economic, political, social and cultural fields.

The establishment of the Pamong Praja Police has given a valuable historical significance to its contribution and role in the consolidation and territorial stability of the newly secured areas of the armed forces. Maintaining the security structure of the State is a task that is outside the field of the State Police is a specific problem handled by the Pamong Praja Police, including handling the field of general government, especially in fostering peace and order in the Pamong Praja Police area, both as personnel and institutions that handle the field of peace and public order develop in line with the breadth of the scope of duties and obligations of regional heads in organizing the field of government. Maintaining peace and order is an absolute necessity that is a joint task between the government and the community. The task of maintaining peace and order is often interpreted as stopping or restraining certain activities or activities. The duties of the Civil Service Police essentially bind the relationship between members/groups/community institutions and the government, basically three pillars of duty that are interrelated with each other and cannot be separated. The three pillars are:

First, peace is the feeling of the soul of a person (member of society) who enjoys his life comfortably free from disturbances and threats, both physical and psychological. All

activities, creativity, and productivity of community members can be carried out without being haunted by fear and worry.

Second, peace is an order in a living environment that is manifested by human behavior, both personally and as a member of society to comply with the rules of religious norms, social norms, and applicable laws and regulations.

Third, the enforcement of regulations (including norms and values) is an important means for the realization of order. There is no sense of peace if the relationship between people in society is disorderly. Order is not created if the regulations are not upheld as they should. If the rules are not enforced, then what thrives is an anarchic attitude that tends to justify all means and actions as long as their own interests are fulfilled. These three pillars need to be interpreted deeply by all officers of the Pamong Praja Police in carrying out their duties which are not light and full of challenges.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a type of descriptive research with a qualitative approach. Qualitative research methods are used to research in natural places, and research does not make treatments, because researchers in collecting data are emic, that is, based on the view of the data source, not the researcher's view (Sugiyono, 2014). The informants in the study included authorized officials consisting of the Head of the Situbondo Regency Pamong Praja Police Station, Public Order and Public Order. The data analysis technique in the study uses the technique developed by McNabb (2002), namely Grouping the data according to key constructs, identifying bases for interpretation, developing generalizations from the data, Testing Alternative interpretations and Forming and/or refining generalizable theory from case study.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Regional Regulation 19 of 2022 concerning the Authority of the Pamong Praja Police Unit in Controlling Street Vendors in Situbondo Regency.

The increasing economic growth has resulted in an increase in the number of street vendors, who sell on the sidewalks, shops or empty places on the shoulder of the road illegally. The Situbondo Regency Government needs to act in an effort to deal with and regulate them. Coaching so that its existence does not interfere and cause problems for other communities. The Situbondo Regency Government has a lot of work to be done in regulating and arranging the city/district spatial planning by regulating street vendors.

Control is carried out in the Situbondo Regency District area which is dominantly in demand by street vendors. The handling of street vendors is based on Regional Regulation 19 of 2022 concerning the Position, Organizational Structure, Description of Duties and Functions and Work Procedures of the Situbondo Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit. In the implementation of duties, functions and procedures for the control of street vendors of the Satpol PP Team has routinely been included in the Strategic Plan regarding the governance of street trade, the target is the management of areas prone to highway traffic flow density and shop complexes, due to illegal occupancy and the judgments of street vendors.

The Regional Government of Situbondo Regency needs to design a program to handle the empowerment of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises on the streets to take humane actions without violence, and harm, but to empower optimally in the hope of creating a clean, beautiful, orderly and prosperous area. The strategic plan is carried out comprehensively and sustainably and based on justice in the problem of street vendors is not solely a social issue, but concerns the issue of people's livelihoods. Therefore, the concept of structuring is carried out based on welfare and justice. Regarding the arrangement procedure, we do not immediately confiscate first, we urge street vendors to have their own awareness not to hold stalls in prohibited places, if they still chuckle, then we will give a warning to street vendors, and then efforts to prevent conflicts we do to street vendors".

The position of the duties and functions of the Sat Pol PP, especially in coaching and law enforcement, first of all, our attention must be focused on the legislation that regulates the Sat Pol PP, namely Government Regulation Number 16 of 2018 concerning Guidelines for the Civil Police Unit. With the issuance of this Government Regulation, it is hoped that various confusions in the organization, duties, and functions as well as other things that are attributes of Pol PP, which have been designed differently between local governments both at the provincial and regency/city levels can be immediately standardized in carrying out their authority to enforce regional regulations and decisions of regional heads, as one of the main tasks of Pol PP, Of course, it is not as easy as turning the palm of your hand, especially in exercising this authority, Pol PP is limited by repressive authority that is non-judicial in nature. Therefore, Pol PP officers often have to face various obstacles when dealing with people who have certain interests in fighting for their lives, which ultimately leads to the emergence of conflicts (clashes).

Satpol PP in carrying out its tugs uses a persuasive approach by directing and providing guidance and invitation to street vendors to follow the regulations so that they no longer sell in prohibited areas. However, because there are still people who do not heed our invitation or

appeal, it is possible that we will take coercive actions, in the form of threats and acts of violence with the confiscation of goods and strict cleaning of the location.

Every handling of the regulation and arrangement of street vendors with community participation needs to be involved, because basically the concept of Good Local Governance and Sustainable Development Programs implemented by the Situbondo Regency Regional Government is based on, by, and for the welfare of the community. The plan to control the Street Vendor area is the first step in the involvement and responsibility of all parties.

Policy implementation is one of the stages of the public policy process as well as a very crucial study. It is crucial because no matter how good a policy is, if it is not prepared or planned properly in its implementation, then the policy goals will not be realized. Similarly, no matter how good the preparation and planning of policy implementation is, if it is not formulated properly, the policy objectives will also not be realized. Thus, if we want policy objectives to be achieved properly, then not only at the implementation stage which must be well prepared and planned, but also at the stage of formulation or policy making it has also been anticipated to be implemented.

Implementation usually shows all efforts to change through the new system. Systems are created to improve or improve information processing. Once designed, the system is introduced and implemented into the user organization. If the system implemented is used by its members, the implementation of the system can be said to be successful. Meanwhile, if the users reject the system implemented, then the implementation of the system can be classified as a failure.

Starting from the purpose of the research, the implementation of Regional Regulation 19 of 2022 concerning the Authority of the Civil Service Police Unit in controlling street vendors in Situbondo Regency, refers to four policy implementation models as follows:

1. Communication Factor

The delivery of communication regarding the essence of the implementation of the Regional Regulation 19 of 2022 concerning the Authority of the Civil Service Police Unit in controlling street vendors in Situbondo Regency, is substantively fully running effectively. This is in accordance with the findings of the control research conducted by Satpol PP effectively, as the local police have tried very hard so that street vendors are orderly and do not interfere with traffic. This is due to the socialization of products provided by employees of the control section to street vendors. Communication is not given to policy implementers only. But

also the policy target must know what the purpose and purpose of the implementation of a policy is.

2. Resources

The findings of the research are still lacking resources, both human resources as seen from the number of employees of the control section who participate in controlling the sidewalks are less than enough, budget resources, and resources for facilities and infrastructure when controlling the employees of the control section only carry two transport trucks so that the work produced is not effective and efficient.

3. Disposition or Attitude

The findings of the study show that Satpol PP in implementing policies fully shows a high commitment in supporting policy success. This empirical fact is strengthened by the attitude of employees at the time of the dissemination of Regional Regulation 19 of 2022 concerning the Authority of the Civil Service Police Unit in controlling street vendors in Situbondo Regency in regulating street vendors. Officers give briefings to street vendors.

4. Bureaucratic Structure

Based on the results of the research, the bureaucratic structure is conducive to the available policies, especially SOPs, so this will cause resources to be effective in smoothing the course of policies.

The obstacles faced and the Investigation of the Pamong Praja Police in order to control street vendors in Situbondo Regency

The duties and functions of the Situbondo Regency Satpol PP based on Regional Regulation 19 of 2022 concerning the Authority of the Pamong Praja Police Unit are as a unit that implements public peace and order in accordance with the guideline program and technical instructions, carries out some local government affairs in the field of peace, and order or the regulation of street vendors. In handling street vendors, Satpol PP as a leading sector is expected to carry out a coordination function with related parties so that the implementation of handling and regulating street vendors can be further suppressed. To improve functions and tasks, the Situbondo Regency Satpol PP found various obstacles as follows:

1. Limited Human Resources (HR).

One of the obstacles in the implementation of the duties and functions of Satpol PP is caused by human resource factors, both in terms of communication skills and approaches, as well as the number of members. Judging from the educational background, most of the Satpol PP members are still relatively young. If faced with the burden of tasks carried out and the demands of being able to coordinate well, the human resource capabilities of Satpol PP members are one of the obstacles in efforts to control street vendors in Situbondo Regency. The efforts of the Satpol PP ranks with a limited number of personnel in carrying out control, are actually maximum, but there is still a discrepancy between the number of Satpol PP personnel and the number of street vendors to carry out control. These demands are very heavy because they are dealing with complex situations and conditions of society with various problems that have the potential to disturb and threaten public order and security. The limited ability of human resources members to coordinate with the community is one of the obstacles in the implementation of coordination. Most of the public's perception is that Satpol PP members have not been able to cooperate with the community, because some Satpol PP members seem arrogant and less sympathetic. This is supported by one of the community, that the existence of Satpol PP in an effort to suppress community diseases has received less public sympathy so that community involvement also becomes a community. Meanwhile, according to the Head of Satpol PP, coordination efforts with the community in maintaining community safety are constrained by the insufficient number of members. In addition, according to community leaders, in addition to the relatively small number of Satpol PP members, it is also due to the lack of expertise and skills of some Satpol PP members in collaborating with the community.

2. Limited Facilities and Infrastructure.

The available facilities are inadequate to carry out the duties of Satpol PP, therefore it needs to be supported by better supporting facilities such as vehicles to support operations in their duties, so that if there is disorder, it can be overcome immediately. Furthermore, for Satpol PP motorized vehicles there are 3 patrol cars and 13 vehicles, besides that the means needed are communication devices that only have 20-HT units, while the others are still self-help from Satpol PP members (mobile phones).

3. Lack of Public Awareness in Collaboration with Satpol PP

In creating conducive community conditions, the community is an object and subject that is one of the determining factors for the success of an environment that is free from community diseases. This means that the community is asked or not asked to be willing to help in terms of: (1) maintaining and creating Kamtibmas, (2) Providing information on certain cases.

Solutions carried out by the Pamong Praja Police in overcoming obstacles faced in Controlling Street Vendors in Situbondo Regency:

1. Conducting Human Resource Development (HR)

The obstacles faced by Satpol PP in the field of human resources need serious attention from the Situbondo Regency Government. For this reason, it is necessary to make efforts to improve the quality and quantity of human resources at the Satpol PP of Situbondo Regency. Based on an interview with the Head of Satpol PP, that an intensive coaching program will be carried out to improve the competence and expertise of Satpol PP members in collaborating with the community to create community security. In addition, it is also necessary to increase the number of Satpol PP members who are tasked with carrying out the control of Kakai Lima traders. Based on the interview above, it is necessary to observe that the Satpol PP of Situbondo Regency has made various efforts to improve Human Resources, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

2. Increasing Soliasization to the Community

The general condition of the people in Situbondo Regency varies with various customs and cultures that are almost not the same. To overcome people whose community participation level is low, and seem unwilling to help with community security tasks, guidance and approach by Satpol PP Situbondo Regency are needed. Based on the results of an interview with the Head of the Satpol PP Office, that the level of community participation is low, Satpol PP needs to increase the socialization program to the community. In addition, Satpol PP still needs to improve itself by taking a persuasive approach and acting elegantly by not prioritizing arrogance as a security apparatus. In this way, a good relationship will be established between the community and Satpol PP.

5. CONCLUSION

The Pamong Praja Police Unit in controlling Street Vendors in Situbondo Regency Based on article 19 of 2022 article 2 has been running in accordance with its duties and functions. The Pamong Praja Police Unit is trying to be as transparent as possible in regulating street vendors as its functions and authorities. The implementation of Regional Regulation 19 of 2022 concerning the Position of Duties and Functions on the Control of Street Vendors in Situbondo Regency is based on factors that affect the enactment of the law, namely legal structure, substance and culture. The Pamong Praja Police Unit in controlling street vendors, which the researcher carried out in the field by referring to four policy implementation models, namely Communication Factors, Disposition Resources or Attitudes and Bureaucratic Structure.

The obstacles faced by the Pamong Praja Police in order to control street vendors in Situbondo Regency include human resource factors, both in terms of communication skills and approaches, as well as the number of members. The community is not yet aware and willing to cooperate with Satpol PP in an effort to control street vendors. The solutions carried out by the Pamong Praja Police in overcoming the obstacles faced in Controlling Street Vendors in Situbondo Regency include Improving the Quality and Quantity of Human Resources at Satpol PP. By conducting an intensive coaching program to improve the competence and expertise of Satpol PP members in collaborating with the community to create community security and increase the number of Satpol PP members who are tasked with controlling street vendors. Improve socialization programs to the community and improve themselves by taking a persuasive approach and acting elegantly by not prioritizing arrogance as a security apparatus.

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