



**TECHNIUM**  
SOCIAL SCIENCES JOURNAL



**Vol. 53/2024**  
A New Decade for Social Changes

**PLUS**  
**COMMUNICATION P**



International  
Communication & PR

## Optimizing The Role of The North Minahasa Regency's Pamong Praja Police Unit

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**Abstract.** The objectives of the research are 1) To find out how the Pamong Praja Police Unit (Satpol PP) behaves as a Public Servant in curbing illegal traders in the Pedestrian Area of Airmadidi Market, North Minahasa Regency; 2) To find out what is hindering the Pamong Praja Police Unit in controlling illegal traders in the pedestrian area of Airmadidi Market, North Minahasa Regency. Researchers used qualitative research methods with snowball sampling techniques. The results of the research show that 1) activities to control Street Vendors (PKL) on the roads and sidewalks (Pedestrian) of the Airmadidi market by the Pamong Praja Police Unit of North Minahasa Regency have been carried out but are not yet optimal due to a lack of knowledge, street vendors, lack of understanding of the function of roads and sidewalk. Not all street vendors understand the regulations of the North Minahasa regional government, even though they have been socialized; 2) Understanding of the community, street vendors and members of the Pamong Praja Police Unit regarding their respective roles as obligations which has resulted in the implementation of street vendor control activities not being optimal; 3) The control of street vendors has not been achieved and is not yet optimal due to inhibiting factors, including a lack of qualified human resources, inadequate infrastructure and limited operational costs; 4) Satpol PP's behavior in taking action against street vendors who violate regional regulations always starts with direction and guidance through good communication; 5) Action against street vendors who violate regional regulations selling in the Airmadidi Market district is carried out through warnings in accordance with the established SOP.

**Keywords.** Optimization, Pamong Praja Police Unit, Street Vendors, Public Servants

### A. Introduction

In essence, Regional Autonomy, as a result of the reform of the Indonesian constitutional system, has two important meanings: Politically, as the embodiment of a democratic constitutional system (as adopted by the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia); Administratively, to bring government services closer to the people who are governed and who have democratic rights (Masengi et al., 2023) [1]. The aim is to make public services more effective, more economical and the government really knows its people closely (Akbar, 2015) [2].

In Law No. 23 of 2014. Article 1 paragraph 3 states that the Regional Government is the Regional Head as the organizing element of Regional Government which is the authority of the autonomous region. Furthermore, article 1 paragraph 12, an autonomous region is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries that has the authority to regulate and manage government affairs and the interests of the local community according to its own initiative based on the aspirations of the community in the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) [3]. The implications of the Regional Autonomy Law provide freedom for the formation of Regional Government Organizations to make Regional Regulations. One of the objectives of Regional Regulations issued by regional governments is to guarantee legal certainty, create and maintain peace and public order (Masengi et al., 2023) [4].

In implementing regional regulations, one organizational unit and special personnel are needed to handle them. For operationalization in the field, the Regional Government formed a Civil Service Police Organization Unit (Satpol PP) to assist the Regional Government in running the Government. Satpol PP's function is to help the Regional Government to create a conducive, safe, orderly and orderly atmosphere so as to enable the implementation of the Regional Government to run well and smoothly. To fulfill the intended functions and main duties of Satpol PP, it must be based on applicable regulations, rules and legal regulations (Astuti et al., 2020) [5].

In particular, the task of Satpol PP is to guard, maintain and overcome security. In the traffic sector, the functions of Satpol PP are based on Law no. 22 of 2009, concerning Road Traffic and Transportation. Article 28 paragraph 2 in conjunction with article 25 paragraph 1, states that every person is prohibited from carrying out actions that cause interference with the function of road equipment. In this context what is meant is the sidewalk as a facility for pedestrians whose function is disrupted as a trading place. Article 274 paragraph 1, Every person who commits a violation that results in damage and/or disruption of function shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a fine of a maximum of IDR. 24,000,000.- (twenty four million rupiah) [6].

Based on the provisions of article 7 of Government Regulation No. 16 of 2018, the Pamong Praja Police Unit has the following functions: 1) Carry out non-judicial disciplinary action against community members, legal entity officials who violate Regional Regulations/or regional regulations; 2) Take action against members of the public, apparatus or legal entities who disturb public order and public peace; 3) Carry out investigative actions against members of the public, officials or legal entities who are suspected of violating Regional Regulations/or Regional Regulations; and 4) Take administrative action against community members, officials or legal entities who violate regional regulations and/or regional head regulations [7].

Even though the Regional Government has established Regional Regulations, especially for Traffic and Roads, in reality many people violate them. Various violations create road traffic jams. Roads and sidewalks are prohibited and may not be used for any type of business. In fact, it is widely used as a small trading business and community buying and selling. Roads and sidewalks are used as markets, thus disturbing pedestrians and smooth traffic flow.

The four points of PP's function as stated above have not been implemented as they should. This shows that the pedestrian area of the road, more specifically the Airmadidi Market Pedestrian complex, North Minahasa Regency, has been made "like a market" where people can freely use it, resulting in road congestion. On the other hand, vehicles and drivers and road users are hampered, resulting in traffic jams. In fact, "arguments" often occur between traders and drivers. The reason is that drivers and road users are not allowed to sell on the road without permission, while traders argue that they have to pay a daily fee for every sale.

The Pamong Praja Police Unit is in a dilemma situation in taking legal action, as if it is allowing it and not yet optimally carrying out its role as its main function, namely guarding, maintaining and dealing with security.

The research objectives are 1) To find out how the Pamong Praja Police Unit behaves as Public Servants in controlling illegal traders in the Pedestrian Area of Airmadidi Market, North Minahasa Regency; 2) To find out what is hindering the Pamong Praja Police Unit in curbing illegal traders in the pedestrian area of Airmadidi Market, North Minahasa Regency.

## **B. Method**

The research method used is a qualitative research method. The qualitative approach is called the naturalistic approach (Lincoln & Guba, 1985) [8]. The naturalistic approach is intended to examine specifically, in detail and in depth a problem by seeking as much information as possible in order to reveal a phenomenon (Bogdan & Taylor in Dilapanga et al., 2023) [9]. In describing these phenomena, this research does not use statistical procedures or other means of quantification, but rather inductively where the researcher is the main tool.

The research location is the Road Agency and Sidewalk Road Complex in the Airmadidi Market Pedestrian Area, North Minahasa Regency. To collect relevant data and information, in this research the informants who are considered to know the most about the problem being studied are the informants (Key Informants). The procedure uses snowball sampling technique. The focus of the research is the behavior of Satpol when carrying out public service actions for traders without permits who sell at the Airmadidi Pedestrian Market, North Minahasa Regency. Indicators: 1) Explain the prohibition on selling on roads and sidewalks (Pedestrian) at Airmadidi market; 2) Guiding and directing sellers on the streets and sidewalks (Pedestrian) of Airmadidi market; 3) Take action against traders without permits who sell on the roads and sidewalks (Pedestrian) of Airmadidi market.

## **C. Result and discussion**

### **1. Behavior of the Pamong Praja Police Unit as Public Servants in curbing illegal traders in the Pedestrian Area of Airmadidi Market**

The existence of street vendors often becomes a problem for the Regional Government when there are individuals who carry out buying and selling activities not based on the rules/directions that the Regional Government has set. That the control carried out by the Pamong Praja Police Unit (Satpol PP) is in accordance with existing regulations and if any of the Street Vendors still violates then they will be given a verbal or written warning.

North Minahasa Regional Government policy prohibits selling on roads and sidewalks based on Regional Regulation no. Specifically for road order, Law no. 22 of 2009, concerning Road Traffic and Transportation. Article 28 paragraph 2 in conjunction with article 25 paragraph 1, states that every person is prohibited from carrying out actions that cause disruption to the function of road equipment. In this context what is meant is the sidewalk as a facility for pedestrians whose function is disrupted because it is used as a trading place.

Article 274 paragraph 1, Every person who commits a violation that results in damage and/or disruption of function shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a fine of a maximum of IDR. 24,000,000.- (twenty four million rupiah).

The Civil Service Police (Satpol PP) have carried out control and outreach activities to street vendors with public facilities on the streets of Airmadidi market.

Based on observations and interview results in the research, it is clear that 1) the Pamong Praja Police Unit (Satpol PP) has carried out outreach directly to street vendors. They

were given good instructions not to sell on the road which could cause traffic jams. Satpol PP often carries out outreach by providing good directions so that they can be accepted by the street vendors and do not alienate the street vendors, however, these street vendors are still stubborn and still insist on continuing to sell there to meet their own economic needs. The Satpol PP has given a good warning to the street vendors who sell there. 2) The Pamong Praja Police Unit (Satpol PP) has taken action to reprimand the street vendors but they still return the next day to sell in prohibited areas. There is still a lack of awareness of street vendors, for example, when controlling was carried out today by means of warnings by the Pamong Praja Police Unit (Satpol PP) but the next day the Street Vendors were still buying and selling in the area; 3) Apart from that, the public is not yet aware and willing to cooperate with Satpol PP in efforts to control street vendors at the Airmadidi Market Pedestrian. The implementation of controlling street vendors is still carried out unilaterally by the Satpol PP, while some people seem to be less concerned about collaborating with the Satpol PP and that the level of community participation is still low, so the Satpol PP needs to increase its socialization, direction and guidance program for the community. ; 4) Apart from that, Satpol PP still needs to improve itself by taking a persuasive approach and acting elegantly without prioritizing arrogance as security officers. In this way, a good relationship will be established between the community and Satpol PP.

#### ***Action against street vendors at Airmadidi Market***

For a business or activity to take action so that space utilization according to plan can be realized. Control activities can be carried out in the form of direct control and indirect control. Direct enforcement is carried out through law enforcement mechanisms which are carried out in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Meanwhile, indirect control is carried out in the form of disincentive sanctions, including through the progressive imposition of levies or limiting the provision of environmental facilities and infrastructure. According to legal regulations, those who sell on roads and sidewalks must be prosecuted.

Linked to the function of public services, among other things, the government must prepare the facilities and infrastructure for the public that they need (Dewi & Suparno, 2022)[10]. According to Law no. 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services (in Masengi, et al., 2023), "Public services are activities or series of activities in order to fulfill service needs in accordance with statutory regulations for every citizen and resident for goods, services and/or administrative services provided by public service providers" [11].

Based on article 12 of Law 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, mandatory government affairs that are not related to basic services are the responsibility of the Regional Government. Regional apparatus as an extension of the government in carrying out government affairs is obliged to provide services to the community. The position of regional apparatus as a public service organization according to article 1 number 4 of Law No. 25 of 2009 concerning public services is that it is a work unit providing public services within state administration institutions which were formed solely for public service activities. Views and concepts of public services must be based on legal regulations. The government must prepare facilities and infrastructure for public services.

The reason for street vendors selling on roads and sidewalks is that they have also paid levies. Regional Levy is a regional levy as payment for granting certain permits which are specifically provided and/or given by the Regional Government for personal or corporate interests. Types of levies such as general service levies; type/business levy; building permits, route permits, waste levies and sales permit levies, etc.

According to legal regulations, you are not permitted to sell on roads and/or sidewalks. As regulated in Law no. 22 of 2009, concerning Road Traffic and Transportation. Article 28 paragraph 2 in conjunction with article 25 paragraph 1, states that every person is prohibited from carrying out actions that cause disruption to the function of road equipment. In this context what is meant is the sidewalk as a facility for pedestrians whose function is disrupted because it is used as a trading place.

Article 274 paragraph 1, Every person who commits a violation that results in damage and/or disruption of function shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a fine of a maximum of IDR. 24,000,000.- (twenty four million). 1. Every person is prohibited from using public facility land as a PKL business premises or as a PKL location; 2. Selling or placing goods in locations that may disturb public order; 3. Selling or trading on roads and other places that are not suitable for their intended purpose; 4. Carry out selling activities or use open spaces on the banks of canals and/or other public places.

Laws are regulations that are officially considered binding, which are confirmed by the authorities or government. One of the characteristics of the law is to force everyone to obey it, otherwise sanctions will be imposed.

The nature of legal force according to law is the will of the person, but in its implementation it is the procedures and steps. The nature of coercive law can also be called imperative, which means inviting. What this means is that the law has an action for someone to obey and obey and provides strict sanctions if someone violates it. Apart from that, this property also has certain authorities based on established policies. The nature of law is coercive but it also has an imperative nature, namely inviting.

Based on legal regulations, people who violate the law must be dealt with firmly. Satpol is in a dilemma to act decisively against traders who sell on roads and sidewalks. Legal action against street vendors. The nature of legal force according to law is the will of the person, but in its implementation it is the procedures and steps. The nature of coercive law can also be called imperative, which means inviting. What this means is that the law has an action for someone to obey and obey and provides strict sanctions if someone violates it. Apart from that, this property also has certain authorities based on established policies.

Satpol PP has done its job well through outreach activities to street vendors, the essence of which is Regional Regulations regarding City Planning. Therefore, street vendors will not be given permission by the government to sell in places that have been prohibited by the government, which is specifically carried out by Satpol PP as the implementation of law enforcement and control of Regional Regulations. This arrangement for street vendors is often done by issuing policies and efforts as explained above.

In this research, a problem was found, namely the Optimization of the Pamong Praja Police Unit in controlling the pedestrian area at Airmadidi Market, North Minahasa Regency. Controlling Street Vendors by the Pamong Praja Police Unit where controlling is a process of activity or effort to take action so that the use of space according to plan can be achieved.

Control of street vendors by the Pamong Praja Police Unit in the form of direct and indirect inspections. Thus, enforcement action can be carried out in the form of indirect control and direct control. Both have been implemented, although the results are not optimal.

SOPs for controlling street vendors, namely: 1) Carrying out routine monitoring of street vendors by relevant agencies involving sub-district authorities; 2) Verify the business activities of street vendors; 3) Issue letters of warning to street vendors to complete their business requirements; 4) Sending a warning letter to street vendors to publish their own business by the Civil Service Police Unit; 5) Coordinate with other related agencies; 6) Taking

action by the Pamong Praja Police Unit together with related agencies; 7) Make a report on the results of control/action.

### ***Mechanism for Controlling Street Vendors***

The implementation of controlling street vendors is a method or process that is carried out to create orderly and orderly street vendors, so that the city layout becomes beautiful, orderly, orderly and clean. The implementation of control over street vendors in North Minahasa Regency carried out by the Pamong Praja Police Unit has been carried out, but street vendors are still found carrying out their activities again after the control was carried out.

Control is not carried out just like that without a clear reason. The North Minahasa government has allocated adequate and safe places for street vendors, but in reality, there are still many street vendors selling in places where their use is prohibited.

The implementation of Street Vendor Control also requires participation from the community to support the smooth implementation of the control, therefore regular patrols and providing outreach are still needed to raise awareness and understanding among the community and traders to comply with existing regulations so that orderly urban planning conditions can be realized. , orderly, beautiful and clean.

### ***Human Resources***

Efforts to implement Regional Regulations that prohibit street vendors from selling in the Airmadidi Market Pedestrian Area must be supported by adequate human resources and adequate facilities and infrastructure.

One of the main resources is humans. Human resources, namely Satpol PP, are one of the important supporting factors in carrying out duties in an organization so that it can create a conducive work environment, supporting work productivity in order to achieve the organization's goals. The implementation of street vendor control policies is closely related to the resources available in the implementing organization.

After conducting research and studies, the total number of State Civil Apparatus of the North Minahasa Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit plus state honorary employees until December 2022 is as follows: From the data above it can be explained that the classification of the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) is based on The level of education is still dominated by State Civil Apparatus with 1 person or 1.93% elementary school education, 35 people with a high school education or 67.30%, 1 person with a diploma or 1.93%, followed by State Civil Apparatus with a bachelor's degree level of education. 13 people or 25%, while ASN with Master's level education is 2 people or 3.84%, this has a big influence on the further description of tasks in the field.

### ***Operational Work Support Facilities***

For security and the smooth implementation of enforcement, supporting facilities are needed. Supporting facilities consist of facilities and infrastructure that support the implementation of enforcement. Facilities and infrastructure are one of the important elements that make it easier to carry out control activities (Taufiq et al., 2023) [12].

The condition of the facilities and infrastructure used in implementing the control is inadequate because most of the facilities and infrastructure in the North Minahasa Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit office cannot be used or are seriously damaged. The supporting facilities in the Pamong Praja Police Unit are inadequate with many means of transportation that cannot be used or are seriously damaged, 5 pieces of transportation equipment, 1

loudspeaker which has the function of giving advice to street vendors (PKL) with serious damage, 6 shields which was heavily damaged, and 6 riot helmets which were badly damaged. Supporting facilities are one of the most important parts in implementing control over street vendors in North Minahasa Regency.

### ***Group Participation***

The implementation of participation referred to in the enforcement of street vendor control carried out by the North Minahasa Regency Satpol PP is the response of the street vendors themselves to the enforcement of regional regulations, especially the control of street vendors.

The efforts of the Pamong Praja Police Unit have carried out outreach and appeals in accordance with applicable regulations. However, in reality there are still many street vendors who admit that they do not know about these regulations. This causes many street vendors to be found selling in inappropriate places.

### ***Control Efforts***

The enforcement efforts carried out by Satpol PP are direct and indirect. These two efforts have been implemented well in accordance with the established SOPs. Although the results are not optimal. This is proven by the fact that good relations have not been created between SatPol PP and street vendors in the Pedestrian Area of Airmadidi Market, North Minahasa Regency.

### **Sanctions for Street Vendors**

The presence of street vendors selling out of place will result in dirty and uncomfortable urban planning conditions, therefore sanctions are needed to be given to street vendors who violate (Suprayetno, 2017)[13].

In its implementation, the sanctions given to street vendors who violate it have been running, but are not yet optimal because they are not in accordance with existing regional regulations. Enforcement is carried out only persuasively, namely through verbal warnings and written warnings. Street vendors who disobey or violate will be called to account for their actions and will be given guidance. Apart from that, the sanctions given are also non-judicial, meaning that street vendors who violate the regulations will make a statement stating not to repeat the violation.

## **2. Factors Inhibiting Civil Service Police Units in Controlling Illegal Traders in the Pedestrian Area of Airmadidi Market**

In every implementation of a program activity, inhibiting factors and the efforts made in it will definitely emerge. Likewise with the Control of Street Vendors by the Civil Service Police Unit. However, there are several things that need to be known, namely, with the presence of obstacles and efforts, the renewal and evaluation process can be carried out so that the control of street vendors by the Pamong Praja Police Unit can be further improved.

The following are several inhibiting factors and efforts to control street vendors by the Pamong Praja Police Unit in Minut Regency: 1) Inadequate facilities; 2) Limited budget; 3) Limited quality HR apparatus; 4) Lack of participation from Street Vendors; 5) Public awareness is still low.

Discussion of Main Research Findings The implementation of controlling street vendors by the Pamong Praja Police Unit is very important and has a big impact on the situation

and conditions of peace and public order in an environment. With the frequent occurrence of never-ending problems regarding the street vendor environment, which is an informal sector for the government and is also a dilemma. Researchers found an important finding, namely that the community and government must work together so that there is no overlap in the nature of regulations and community needs by creating many fields and strengthening the socialization of regulations to the regional environment.

Similar to the findings of Ifan Wardani Harsan (2017) that cooperation between the community, traders and the government is needed in controlling the activities carried out. The main factor needed is the ability of civil service police units to build communication with the community and street vendors so that awareness of obeying regulations grows. itself to traders and society. Controlling street vendors also still has several shortcomings, including the traders themselves who are still stubborn and do not want to follow existing procedures (Harsan, 2017) [14].

In research findings, Veronica Runtu (2021) found that the performance of the Pamong Praja Police Unit is also very much needed to create public order and public peace so that the ability of the Satpol PP to carry out its duties is in accordance with procedures but is not yet optimal. This is the same as the research conducted by the author, namely control has been carried out but there is no follow-up that can have a deterrent effect (Runtu, 2021) [15]. Likewise, there is an inhibiting factor in this research which is in line with Veronca Runtu's findings, namely that there is a lack of HR personnel so it is the same as the findings in the author's research.

Discussion of other interesting findings. The author found that the factors inhibiting the control of street vendors by the Pamong Praja Police Unit of North Minahasa Regency were lack of public awareness, lack of adequate facilities, and inadequate budget and human resources.

#### **D. Conclusion**

Based on the research results and discussion described above, the author concludes that:

1) Activities to control Street Vendors on the roads and sidewalks (Pedestrian) of the Airmadidi market by the Pamong Praja Police Unit of North Minahasa Regency have been carried out but are not yet optimal due to a lack of knowledge, street vendors and lack of understanding of the function of roads and sidewalks. Not all street vendors traders understand the regulations of the North Minahasa regional government, even though they have been socialized.

2) The understanding of the community, street vendors and members of the Pamong Praja Police Unit regarding their respective roles as obligations has resulted in the implementation of street vendor control activities not yet being optimal..

3) The lack of achievement and not yet optimal control of street vendors is also due to inhibiting factors, including a lack of qualified human resources, inadequate infrastructure and limited operational costs..

4) Satpol PP's behavior in taking action against street vendors who violate regional regulations always starts with direction and guidance through good communication.

5) Action against street vendors who violate regional regulations selling in the Airmadidi Market district is carried out through warnings in accordance with the established SOP..

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