



Implementation of Business and Environmental Order by the Municipal Police Unit Based on Grobogan Regency Regional Regulation No. 15 of 2014 on Public Order in Grobogan Regency

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Abstract

Public order is a dynamic situation that allows local governments, authorities, and citizens to organize their activities in a detailed and orderly manner. Public order is closely related to the role of the Civil Service Police Unit (Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja) as an agency responsible for enforcing regional regulations. This study examines the implementation of the functions and duties of the Civil Service Police Unit in realizing business order and environmental order in Grobogan Regency, based on Regional Regulation No. 15 of 2014 concerning Public Order. The research questions address how the Civil Service Police Unit carries out its functions related to business order and environmental order, the challenges it faces in fulfilling its roles, and the methods employed to address these obstacles. The methodology used in this study is juridical-empirical, utilizing primary data obtained directly from the source without intermediaries. The Civil Service Police Unit executes its functions and duties through both repressive and non-judicial actions. Non-judicial actions focus on maintaining and/or restoring public order and community tranquility concerning deviations from regional policies, in accordance with legislative provisions, and may ultimately lead to court proceedings. Prior to non-judicial actions, repressive measures are taken to prevent violations, including socialization efforts to inform the public about regional regulations related to the enforcement of public order, specifically regarding business order and environmental order in this study.

Keywords: *Functions; Civil Service Police Unit; Public Order*

Introduction

A state is a domain that regulates all government activities and its citizens, particularly in managing and organizing formation, transportation, economy, business, politics, and other aspects. A

domain can be called a state if it meets three essential components: it has territory, government, and people. As a government, a state has the authority and responsibilities that need to be fulfilled. One of a state's powers is to manage all territories and citizens residing within that state (Amsos, 2005). Meanwhile, citizens are the residents of a state who possess rights and obligations towards that state, including the obligation to comply with all regulations and norms that apply in the country, where these regulations are established to protect the rights of the citizens (Wijayanti, 2017).

In a subjective sense, a state is a community of people who desire some form of territorial sovereignty, which is subsequently established as a social contract. This social contract is nothing more than a mutual agreement aimed at creating a sovereign territory. It reflects the will of the society and the leaders within the social community (Amsos, 2005). Indonesia, as a welfare state, has the primary objective of advancing public welfare, consistent with the provisions of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which mandates that the government actively upholds public service. In other words, the government is fully responsible for issues concerning the public interest (Ansori, 2015). The establishment of the Republic of Indonesia fundamentally aims to realize the welfare of its citizens, not solely in terms of economic growth but also encompassing basic social needs, ultimately granting the people the legitimacy to require the government to fulfill its obligations (Dimiyati, Absori, & Elviandri, 2019).

Government is rooted in the word "command," which involves four components: two members involved those who govern and those who are governed (the citizens)—and these two members are always connected. The governing member holds power, while the governed member has a sense of obedience (Syafii & Kusworo, 2002). As a construct for regulation at the local level, every district or city government endeavors to coordinate community activities and public order (Nalle, 2016). The implementation of regional autonomy, as stipulated in Law Number 23 of 2014 regarding Regional Government, provides local governments with the flexibility to manage and develop the potentials within each territory. This regional autonomy is recognized through the principle of decentralization, or the distribution of authority from the central government to local governments. The authority of regional autonomy exists for good reason; in addition to avoiding a centralized government system that is perceived as less effective and insufficiently equitable, it considers the vastness of Indonesia's territory and the limited workforce at the central government level. According to Article 12, paragraph (1) of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, public order and safety are the responsibilities of local governments as mandatory governmental affairs directly related to basic services.

Public order is one of the fundamental aspects of meeting community needs, and it is the duty of local governments to realize the public's expectations for protection. A sense of safety and order in daily life fosters harmony among the community, the environment, and the government. The values of trust in the local government's wisdom in administering regional autonomy also increase. Another positive impact is the emergence of competition among regions to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of public services. Consequently, each region's vastness will encourage them to improve their welfare, thereby alleviating the central government's responsibilities regarding the equitable distribution of public welfare (Suprayetno, 2017). Public safety and order are two interrelated elements that closely connect with effective social interactions among citizens and between citizens and the government, sharing a common vision of facilitating orderly and good activities. Essentially, the community seeks a peaceful and secure situation without interference or disturbances from external parties. (Sandra, Suryanef, & Muchtar, 2019)

To exercise local government authority, a legal instrument is needed to manage aspects of discipline and associated legal risks. Local governments typically establish policies regarding public order, such as the Grobogan Regency Government, which has enacted Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2014 concerning Public Order. The public order referred to in Article (1) of this regulation is defined as a dynamic condition in which local governments, authorities, and citizens can carry out their respective

activities in a disciplined and orderly manner. One of the state apparatuses tasked with supporting the implementation of regional regulations is the Civil Service Police Unit (Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja, or Satpol PP), which can be considered the frontline in ensuring the enforcement of regional regulations and maintaining social order in the community. (Suprayetno, 2017) Literally, the Civil Service Police Unit is a local government agency responsible for city/county administration, with its establishment and operations regulated by regional regulations or local government regulations (Wahyono, 2019)

According to the Grobogan Regency Regulation Number 71 of 2016 regarding the Position, Structure, Main Tasks, Functions, Job Descriptions, and Work Procedures of the Civil Service Police Unit, it states that the Civil Service Police Unit serves as a local government apparatus in enforcing regional regulations and ensuring public order and community peace. The position of Satpol PP is considered strategic, as it plays a crucial role in the success of the Head of Region in implementing programs alongside the central government. (Effendy, 2020) In Grobogan Regency, issues surrounding parking spaces, entertainment venues, public decency, housing, alcoholic beverages, inadequate management of public facilities, and other deviations continue to occur frequently, highlighting the critical role of the Civil Service Police Unit.

Research Method

The approach used in this study is an empirical juridical approach. This approach seeks to trace primary data related to constitutional regulations concerning local policies on public order. (Soekanto, 2010) The objective of this study is to describe how the Civil Service Police Unit implements its main duties and roles in enforcing regional regulations, especially Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2014 regarding Public Order, supported by field facts.

The specifications of this study are descriptive-analytical, employing a data collection technique aligned with the regulations, which are then compiled, managed, and analyzed to provide an overview of existing conflicts. The types of data used in this study are primary data, which are obtained directly from the source without intermediaries, (Suteki & Taufani, 2018) and then compiled and managed by the researcher. The primary data in this study consist of the results of interviews about the performance of the Civil Service Police Unit in Grobogan Regency in fulfilling its role according to Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2014 regarding Public Order. Secondary data, on the other hand, are obtained by the researcher indirectly from other sources (research objects). The data collection methods include various techniques aimed at obtaining data related to the research topic for further observation, which may include interviews, observations, questionnaires, documentation, tests, and others. The primary data in this study were gathered from observations and interviews. The interview subjects in this study were the Head of the Regional Law Enforcement Division of the Civil Service Police Unit, questionnaires, and business actors in Grobogan Regency. The data analysis method employed is empirical, emphasizing textual analysis as the final result of the compilation of collected data (Sulaiman, 2018), which includes observations and interviews.

Discussion

1. Legal Basis for Establishing the Civil Service Police Unit in Grobogan Regency

The current position of the Civil Service Police Unit in Grobogan Regency is governed by the Grobogan Regency Regulation Number 71 of 2016 regarding the Position, Structure, Main Tasks, Functions, Job Descriptions, and Work Procedures of the Civil Service Police Unit. This regulation was established based on Law Number 5 of 2014 regarding Civil Service Apparatus and Law Number 23 of 2014 regarding Local Government, as well as Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2016 concerning the

Establishment and Structure of Regional Agencies. Recently, Government Policy Number 16 of 2018 regarding the Civil Service Police Unit has been issued, which revokes and does not reinstate Government Policy Number 6 of 2010 concerning the Civil Service Police Unit. The establishment of the Civil Service Police Unit was initially aimed at addressing organizational gaps involving local leaders and the police, leading the central government to take action to establish the Satpol PP under local government. (Tamrin, Marilang, & Kurniati, 2021)

The Grobogan Regency Regulation Number 15 of 2014 regarding Public Order is a regional regulation enacted as a concrete realization of one of the government's obligations to maintain public order, as mentioned in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Public order is an absolute necessity for society as it relates to citizens' rights to safety and comfort in their lives. (Fernando, Hananto, & Wisnaeni, 2016) Regional regulations are a manifestation of public policy implementation, with the fundamental origin of public policy being the resolution of issues oriented towards the interests and needs of society. (Ramadhani & Ramadhani, 2017) In the Grobogan Regency Regulation Number 15 of 2014 regarding Public Order, this study focuses on business order and environmental order based on the considerations mentioned in the introduction.

The roles and duties of the Civil Service Police Unit in Grobogan Regency regarding public order are governed by the Grobogan Regency Regulation Number 15 of 2014 regarding Public Order and subsequently regulated by Grobogan Regency Regulation Number 71 of 2016 regarding the Position, Structure, Main Tasks, Functions, Job Descriptions, and Work Procedures of the Civil Service Police Unit. The performance of the Satpol PP is bound by operational standards and directly supervised by the local government head, thus necessitating the maintenance of harmonization and a good organizational culture within the workplace, particularly concerning non-physical tasks such as executed duties, communication among members, and between superiors and subordinates, with the expectation of optimizing the agency's performance. (Cahyati, 2018)

2. The Implementation of the Function of the Civil Service Police Unit in Enforcing Business Order in Grobogan Regency

According to Grobogan Regency Regional Regulation No. 15 of 2014 concerning Public Order, Article 9, paragraphs (1) and (2) state that “every individual and group of individuals has the right to conduct business activities to meet their welfare through the fulfillment of life needs, and the local government has the right to provide guidance, order, and supervision of business activities in accordance with its authority.” The authority referred to includes the following:

a. Individuals and entities are not permitted to:

- 1) Market and sell products on the roadside, public roads, green areas, sidewalks, and other locations related to marketing activities.
- 2) Conduct transport security business for parked vehicles in public areas and then charge fees.
- 3) Distribute leaflets for the purpose of soliciting payment in public areas.
- 4) Shop and acquire products through business activities as described in points 1 and 2.

b. Owners and operators of entertainment venues are not allowed to:

- 1) Allow students to visit during school hours.
- 2) Permit underage children to enter venues intended for adults.

3) Allow sellers to market tobacco products and alcoholic beverages to minors.

In relation to the authorities specified in the regional regulation, this aligns with the duties and functions of the Civil Service Police Unit as established in Government Regulation No. 16 of 2018 concerning the Civil Service Police Unit, which include enforcing regional regulations and regulations set by local leaders, maintaining public order and peace, and providing community protection. The Grobogan Civil Service Police Unit conducts a periodic monitoring mechanism, known as field monitoring, which is carried out daily, especially in the morning.

Technically, this field monitoring involves visiting three zones designated for street vendors: the red zone, which is a prohibited trading area; the yellow zone, which allows limited trading activities; and the green zone, which serves as a designated area for street vendors to conduct their businesses. Personnel from the Civil Service Police Unit supervise the green zone to prevent street vendors from operating outside the designated areas. In addition to routine monitoring, other regular activities that directly engage the community include direct socialization to the public by organizing forums with specific community groups that have previously violated regional regulations, such as street vendor associations in Grobogan Regency.

Based on research findings, common problems in the business sector in Grobogan Regency include:

- a) A lack of awareness among street vendors regarding compliance with the business zones established by the local government, which are divided into three zones: the red zone (where no street vendors are allowed), the yellow zone (where street vendors are only permitted during certain hours), and the green zone (designated for trading).
- b) Insufficient awareness among street vendors regarding adherence to trading hours in the yellow zone, as regulated by Grobogan Regent Regulation No. 62 of 2017 concerning the Location of Street Vendor Businesses, Article 5, paragraph 2, which specifies that the allowed trading hours for street vendors are from 4:00 PM to 6:00 AM.
- c) Street vendors leaving their trading equipment and waste in trading locations.
- d) A lack of compliance by parking attendants with no-parking signs, leading to frequent violations reported by Civil Service Police personnel for profit motives.
- e) Karaoke businesses operating without permits and violating operational hours.
- f) Sales staff promoting products and/or services by distributing flyers in public areas, which endangers road users.

To address common issues affecting public order in the business sector in Grobogan Regency, the local government is obliged to supervise, direct, and enforce regulations regarding all business activities in the region, delegating tasks to the Grobogan Civil Service Police Unit. In terms of managing public order within the trade sector, the Civil Service Police Unit implements strategies to maintain order through two main actions:

a. Preventive Actions (Patrolling/Supervision)

Patrolling is a routine activity of the Civil Service Police Unit aimed at maintaining order and ensuring the safety of residents, providing assistance to those in need, delivering services to the public, and conducting area patrols to realize public order and community peace. Patrols are carried out regularly on weekdays and fall under the responsibility of the operations division, which reports its activities to the head of public order. The Grobogan Civil Service Police implements the Grobogan Regency Regional Regulation No. 15 of 2014 by conducting patrols in accordance with the Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 26 of 2005 concerning Standard Operating Procedures for the Civil Service Police Unit, which governs the operational procedures for patrol activities.

Based on evaluations, patrol planning is conducted by assessing the normal techniques and facilities as well as targets; hence, if issues arise, Civil Service Police personnel are required to enhance efforts before disorder occurs in their area. Routine patrol activities occur daily, primarily in the morning from 6:00 AM to 10:00 AM, focusing on the following locations:

1. The red zone, where no street vendors are allowed.
2. The yellow zone, where street vendors are only permitted during specific hours (from 4:00 PM to 6:00 AM).
3. The green zone, where street vendors are authorized to operate.
4. Along public roads in Purwodadi to monitor sales staff distributing flyers in public areas.
5. Areas where illegal parking attendants are often found.
6. Karaoke entertainment venues.

Regarding the technical execution of patrols carried out by Civil Service Police personnel on weekdays, the following can be summarized:

- **Routine Patrols:** Routine patrols are conducted from 6:00 AM to 11:00 AM, with monitoring and observation points from Purwodadi District to Toroh District, as these are the economic hubs in the region. Patrols are conducted using vehicles, and each task is documented in a patrol logbook, with incidents recorded as evidence and reported to the head of public order. If violations by street vendors, market traders, illegal parking attendants, or unauthorized flyers are discovered, verbal warnings are issued to prevent recurrence. Weekly evaluations of routine patrol activities are held to review the types of violations that occurred.
- **Special Patrols:** These are inspection activities, also known as raids, conducted as needed to monitor specific areas, such as the main Purwodadi market, Glendoh Market, commercial areas along Raden Suprpto Street, Toroh Market, and street vendors near schools and hospitals, which are typically busy business activity points. Special patrols are conducted based on community reports or routine patrols that identify disorderly conduct or situations disrupting public comfort. Special patrols must be accompanied by a written order signed by the Head of the Civil Service Police Unit. If violations are observed during these patrols, personnel are required to record them in a violation register.
- **Regulatory Guidance:** Guidance provided by the authorities includes socializing regulations related to public order and supporting regulations for businesses. The socialization of regional regulations concerning public order targets individuals engaged in business activities, such as street vendors, parking attendants, entertainment venue owners, and sales staff. Socialization activities are typically organized when violations are detected over a certain period, aiming to help business operators understand the importance of compliance with legal norms. The Grobogan Civil Service Police Unit conducts formal socialization procedures by informing the head of the street vendor association, after which the secretariat prepares official invitations to be distributed to the selected representatives of the vendors as per mutual agreement. The same procedure applies to socialization targeting parking attendants, coordinated with the Grobogan Transportation Agency, though the invitation is still sent through a letter drafted by the secretariat of the Civil Service Police Unit. The operational technicalities of business regulation socialization in executing their duties are as follows:
 - 1) Prior to socialization, appointed officers must receive direction regarding the targets and the government's objectives, along with conflict resolution solutions from the Head of the Civil Service Police Unit.
 - 2) Preparing necessary supplies and equipment for the officers on-site.

- 3) Mastering the content of the materials to be socialized.
- 4) Officers must carry a letter of assignment as proof that the socialization activity is officially sanctioned by the agency.

b. Non-Judicial Repressive Actions

Repressive actions are measures taken after social violations occur, aimed at restoring social order disrupted by these violations through appropriate penalties for the deviations committed. Non-judicial actions are those carried out by authorities to maintain and create public order regarding local regulatory violations in accordance with legal policy provisions but do not reach the stage of judicial proceedings (Machmud, 2017). In this context, the Civil Service Police Unit enforces regional policies, including the regulation of street vendors, illegal parking attendants, shop assistants, and karaoke entertainment venues that disrupt public order in Grobogan Regency. The repressive efforts by the Civil Service Police Unit serve as a solution to enforce order among business operators through non-judicial repressive actions, including both verbal and written warnings.

A written warning is issued when, during routine patrols, violators who have been previously warned verbally continue to commit violations. In such cases, officers are entitled to issue a written warning letter that specifies administrative sanctions, which may include fines or temporary suspension of business operations. Another form of written warning involves affixing notices at business premises. It is important to note that the affixing of written warnings applies only to street vendors. These written warnings are distributed to both the organizations and individuals committing the violations, with a copy sent to the head of the Civil Service Police Unit in cases where administrative sanctions are imposed by the head of the relevant regional authority in accordance with legal policies.

To observe the implementation of the roles and responsibilities of the Civil Service Police Unit in Grobogan Regency concerning business regulation under the Regional Regulation of Grobogan Regency on Public Order, the following are examples of activities undertaken by the authorities to maintain business order:

1) Regulation of the Morning Market on Jalan Banyuono I, Purwodadi

The traditional market, known as Pasar Fajar, is characterized by vendors placing their goods on the side of the road along Jalan Banyuono I. It operates only from 4:00 AM to 9:00 AM. The market's strategic location in the center of Purwodadi makes it a focal point for trade in Grobogan Regency. A recurring issue faced by the Civil Service Police Unit at Pasar Fajar is that vendors often encroach upon the roadway with their goods, requiring officers during routine patrols to remind them to tidy up their merchandise. Additionally, officers frequently encounter vendors who improperly dispose of their waste and occasionally find vendors selling beyond the government-mandated time of 9:00 AM. Vendors often cite forgetfulness or incomplete sales as reasons for their extended hours, and they report that customers frequently leave unsold items scattered along the roadway. Regarding waste disposal, vendors acknowledge their forgetfulness in cleaning up leftover products, even though cleaning staff from the Environmental Agency collect waste daily. Officers remind vendors to await the waste collection truck or to gather their waste in one location with other vendors. However, most Pasar Fajar vendors comply with the Civil Service Police Unit, resulting in few disputes between vendors and officers.

2) Regulation of Mobile Phone Salespersons along Jalan Raden Suprpto, Purwodadi

The Civil Service Police Unit also regulates mobile phone stores along Jalan Raden Suprpto due to frequent marketing activities where store staff distribute brochures to pedestrians and road users, posing a risk to both staff and passersby. Officers address this issue by issuing verbal warnings to store owners to seek alternative marketing methods that do not obstruct road users. If violations persist during

routine patrols, officers issue written warnings to the store owners and record the incidents in a violation register to maintain oversight of the store's activities under the Civil Service Police Unit.

3) Relocation of Street Vendors to Culinary Centers

The culinary centers are located at three sites: Jalan Banyuono, Jalan Brigjen Katamso, and the City Park area on Jalan Dokter Soetomo. These centers were established to enhance public order, as street vendors previously operated in restricted areas and on sidewalks, disrupting pedestrian traffic. Although local government had tolerated this situation due to a lack of space for relocation, the initiative began on December 13, 2019. Many vendors report that the relocation has been beneficial, allowing them to avoid the hassle of setting up and dismantling stalls on sidewalks. Since the relocation, their sales have become more organized and clean, which has also alleviated the workload for the Civil Service Police Unit.

3. The Role of the Civil Service Police Unit in Upholding Environmental Order in Grobogan Regency

The scope of the environment in Indonesia encompasses all spaces and locations within the territorial units of the country, thus the government plays a role as the controller of environmental management activities (Herlina, 2015). According to Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management, the environment refers to a unit of space that includes all objects, forces, circumstances, and living creatures, including humans and their behavior, which influence the natural world, the continuity of life, and the well-being of humans and other living beings (Syapriillah, 2018). In a narrower context, the environment as defined in the Regional Regulation of Grobogan Regency No. 15 of 2014 on Public Order specifically refers to residential and habitat environments.

Articles 13 (1) and (2) of the Regional Regulation stipulate that every individual has the right to enjoy a comfortable environment and that the local government has the authority to regulate environmental order in fulfilling these rights. According to Article 13 (3), the environment encompasses residential and habitat settings. Articles 14, 15, and 16 of the same regulation impose binding provisions, including:

- a. Every individual and/or entity is prohibited from disposing of substances that emit odors in public places that may disturb nearby residents;
- b. Every individual and/or entity is prohibited from engaging in activities that generate noise that may disturb nearby residents;
- c. Every individual and/or entity is prohibited from neglecting parcels, plots, or yards that they own or control;
- d. Every individual and/or entity is prohibited from defacing, writing on, or affixing advertisements to walls, fences, trees, or utility poles in residential areas;
- e. Every visitor staying for more than 24 hours is required to report to the local neighborhood association chair
- f. Every owner or manager of a boarding house is required to report resident data to the village head or local government through the neighborhood association chair;
- g. In the event of changes in resident data, the owner or manager of the boarding house is obliged to report these changes.

To promote orderly habitation, every owner must comply with the provisions outlined in Article 17 of the Regional Regulation, which mandates:

- Planting shade trees, ornamental plants, medicinal herbs, and productive plants in yards and garden areas;
- Constructing rainwater absorption wells for every building, whether existing or to be built, according to the available land area and applicable technical regulations;
- Providing waste bins within the yard;
- Maintaining sidewalks, drainage, road shoulders, or berms around buildings;
- Caring for grass, trees, and other plants within the yard and surrounding the building.

In relation to the duties of the Civil Service Police Unit as the organizer of public order and peace, as well as the protection of citizens in accordance with Article 5 of Government Regulation No. 16 of 2018 on Civil Service Police Units, it is required that the Civil Service Police engage directly with the community. The correlation between environmental order and prevalent issues in Grobogan Regency can be summarized as follows:

- 1) Activities that generate noise, such as those from rice milling machines and vehicle repair workshops located amidst residential areas, are deemed disruptive and are a primary concern;
- 2) Vandalism against public facilities, such as park benches, walls in narrow alleys, and printed advertisements affixed to utility poles in residential neighborhoods, including the unauthorized posting of advertisements on trees, walls, and fences;
- 3) The community's lack of discipline regarding proper waste disposal in public areas like traditional markets, city parks, and terminals.

In addressing common environmental issues, which differ slightly from business regulations due to time constraints and the extensive area of Grobogan Regency, the Civil Service Police Unit has implemented the following efforts:

- a) **Community Complaint Services**, The Civil Service Police Unit has implemented a community complaint service accessible via hotline call 112 or by submitting a complaint letter, with a copy sent to the Head of the Civil Service Police Unit of Grobogan Regency. This service allows residents to voice complaints regarding activities that disturb their living environment.
- b) **Environmental Patrols**, Field patrols are conducted after officers receive reports from the public. The role of the Civil Service Police Unit during these patrols is to provide warnings by visiting locations where activities are perceived to cause disturbances in the surrounding community. These warnings are communicated verbally, and officers are required to check the completeness of business permits or any other activities that may cause noise. In such cases, they must issue a disturbance permit, commonly referred to as "hinderordonnantie." This verbal warning serves as the first reminder for violators. Additionally, patrols provide an opportunity for officers to socialize regulations related to public order and other relevant environmental regulations.
- c) **Non-Judicial Repressive Actions**, The regional head's decision to enforce non-judicial repressive actions applies to individuals and legal entities that neglect their environmental responsibilities. If such negligence obstructs public order and is not permitted by the regional head's decision or local regulations, a directive may be issued. Should negligence in managing the environment be

identified, the Civil Service Police Unit will require the offender to create a statement or commitment letter regarding environmental management. This means the violator is under probation or direct supervision by the Civil Service Police Unit to ensure compliance and prevent future violations.

To illustrate the implementation of the duties and functions of the Civil Service Police Unit of Grobogan Regency, an example of their activities in promoting environmental order is the regulation of advertisements that violate installation regulations on Raden Suprpto Street and Jendral Sudirman Street in Purwodadi. Advertisements that disrupt residents' comfort are subject to enforcement by the Civil Service Police Unit. This action aims to enhance residents' comfort in their daily activities. Several factors contribute to the regulation of advertisements, including frequent disturbances to residents' comfort, lack of permits, expired permits, and illegal advertisements placed on electricity poles near residential areas, which are unsightly and often lead to complaints from the public.

4. Challenges Faced by the Civil Service Police Unit in Enforcing Business Order and Environmental Regulations in Grobogan Regency and Strategies for Overcoming Them

a. Procedures

The Civil Service Police Unit faces challenges in implementing business order and environmental regulations due to procedural steps that extend the timeframe for enforcement actions, requiring additional time, especially when it involves obtaining letters from agencies through the secretariat responsible for coordinating materials and administrative tasks.

b. Tensions During Enforcement Operations

This has been recognized as a work-related risk faced by Civil Service Police Unit officers. Tensions most frequently arise when officers attempt to relocate street vendors operating in prohibited areas, such as sidewalks, which impede traffic and pedestrian movement. Typically, these tensions manifest as verbal disputes, but they rarely escalate into physical confrontations. Vendors often believe they are not violating any regulations and may insist on maintaining their sales until a mutually beneficial solution is proposed. Conflicts between officers and street vendors are the most common challenges encountered during enforcement efforts.

c. Low Public Awareness of Regional Regulations

Despite various control measures implemented by the Civil Service Police Unit of Grobogan Regency, violations of order in business and environmental sectors continue to occur. For instance, the presence of illegal parking attendants not affiliated with the Grobogan Regency Transportation Agency and street vendors distributing brochures on public roads poses a danger to themselves and motorists, stemming from a lack of public awareness regarding policy comprehension. Even though officers have issued warnings as a humanitarian effort, similar violations have been repeatedly observed.

• Strategies for Addressing Challenge

Efforts include providing socialization and guidance to business operators and community members who have failed to maintain order in residential areas. The local government, through the Civil Service Police Unit and with assistance from village and sub-district officials, has sought to socialize local regulations by inviting business operators, particularly street vendors, store owners, and residents engaged in activities that may disrupt neighborhood tranquility. All street vendors in red and yellow zones, store owners employing staff, and residents who have previously violated regulations receive guidance on environmental management and local regulations pertaining to public order. Another

approach involves conducting internal evaluations to improve member performance. This activity is typically led by the Head of the Civil Service Police Unit, who discusses areas for improvement in community engagement and seeks solutions for previous challenges encountered during enforcement operations. This activity is considered effective.

Conclusion

In implementing the functions of business order and environmental regulation as stipulated in Grobogan Regency Regional Regulation No. 15 of 2014 concerning Public Order, it can be concluded that the Civil Service Police Unit of Grobogan Regency engages in preventive measures by socializing regulations related to public order and business activities, as well as environmental management. Non-judicial repressive actions include routine patrols to monitor business activities in red, green, and yellow zones and to supervise residents' living environments, with patrols aimed at preventing violations of public order. Additionally, the Civil Service Police Unit has established a complaint service for the community, allowing residents to report violations, which officers will promptly address by visiting the specified locations.

The challenges faced by the Civil Service Police Unit of Grobogan Regency in managing public order in the business and environmental sectors include low public awareness and insufficient public discipline in complying with regional regulations, necessitating repeated reminders through routine patrols. Another challenge lies in procedural requirements, as officers often need a task letter as a prerequisite for conducting field activities. The creation of this task letter requires clearance from the secretariat and must be signed by the Head of the Civil Service Police Unit. Furthermore, if socialization activities require the presence of other agencies, challenges frequently arise for officers when operational activities, such as relocations or verbal warnings, lead to tensions between the community and the officers. The Head of the Civil Service Police Unit of Grobogan Regency regularly conducts evaluations to reflect on areas needing improvement in enforcing public order.

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