



## The role of the civil service police unit in controlling street vendors (PKL) in stabat square, Langkat regency

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### Abstract

Traders often violate regulations by occupying public spaces around the square to sell, causing the Satpol PP to not be completely successful in controlling them. This research uses data collection methods through interviews, observation, and documentation, with descriptive qualitative data analysis. The research results show that the role of Satpol PP in controlling street vendors at Pancur Batu Market can be seen from the aspects of norms, organization, and social structure of the community. The role in norms and roles in the organization is not yet optimal, while the role in the social structure of society is good. Obstacle factors involve a lack of public awareness, a lack of Satpol PP personnel, a lack of facilities and infrastructure, and a lack of community participation in supervision. Recommendations include increasing outreach to the community, adding Satpol PP personnel, and increasing the budget for Satpol PP so that they can purchase and maintain more complete infrastructure to support enforcement tasks.

**Keywords:** Role, civil service police unit, orderliness, street vendors

### Introduction

Street vendors (PKL) on the side of the road or sidewalk play a significant role in the informal sector of the economy. Although considered a potential source of problems related to traffic and urban planning, street vendors can also be interpreted as an opportunity to overcome high levels of unemployment. The main advantage of PKL is its easy accessibility for anyone who wants to start a business without formal education requirements or large capital. This allows individuals with limited skills and expertise to remain involved in economic activities. Although many street vendors operate impromptu or move from place to place, some choose to set up semi-permanent business premises on the sidewalks, showing the drive to build more stable businesses <sup>[1, 2]</sup>.

Even though street vendors contribute to alleviating unemployment, the government needs to ensure that their presence does not disrupt public order and mobility. The increase in the number of street vendors around public facilities which are frequently visited by the public shows the potential for economic growth in the informal sector. Therefore, there needs to be a balanced approach to supporting the sustainability of street vendors' businesses, involving wise regulations and support to help them build more established businesses without sacrificing public convenience <sup>[3]</sup>.

The actions of street vendors certainly cause other problems for the government and the general public because they disrupt public order. The presence of street vendors on the side of the road or in public facilities that are frequently visited by the public often causes problems for both the local government and road users or public facility users. Not a few users of public facilities feel disturbed by the large number of street vendors. Public order is being disrupted due to the increasing expansion of the places used by street vendors to sell their wares <sup>[4]</sup>.

The existence of street vendors (PKL) hurts public order by involving several problematic aspects. Unaesthetic and poorly organized trade media creates a chaotic and dirty impression of the environment. Expansion of trading locations by some street vendors can disrupt the general public, resulting in changes to the previously regular spatial layout. The use of pedestrians, sidewalks, and parks as trading places by street vendors can confiscate pedestrian rights, while the use of road shoulders can disrupt the smooth running of public transportation <sup>[5]</sup>. The uncontrolled existence of street vendors can shift the function of public space, reducing the quality of its use for the public interest. Finally, an irregular density of street vendors can create pressure and crowding in pedestrian areas, creating undesirable crowding situations. Taken together, all of these aspects contribute to the disruption of public order as a result of uncontrolled street vendor activities <sup>[6, 7]</sup>.

Seeing the many negative impacts of street vendors which disrupt public order, the government has taken the form of controlling street vendors using various approaches. The approach taken can be persuasive but can also be repressive. A persuasive approach is to build dialogue with traders so that their activities do not cause problems or disruption by maintaining public order in trading. Meanwhile, the repressive approach is a coercive effort through direct control to force traders to always pay attention to disturbances in order from their trading activities to the local environment. But nowadays violence is no longer used <sup>[8]</sup>. Public order is one of the important things to ensure that people can carry out their activities smoothly. Without public order or if public order is disrupted by the behavior of a small portion of the community, then community activities in using public facilities will also be disrupted. The importance of public order must especially be paid attention to in public places, such as public facilities, sports fields or places for people to relax, roadsides, markets, and so on because generally, people use these places for their

daily activities. Therefore, public order in these places needs to be considered intensively so that community activities can run smoothly <sup>[9, 10]</sup>.

Stabat District is Capital of Langkat Regency, North Sumatra Province. Stabat is the largest sub-district city with the most dense population in Langkat Regency. A famous tourist destination in Stabat is Stabat City Square. Stabat Square is famous for its monument-shaped monument with the statue of Garuda Pancasila called the T. Amir Hamzah National Hero Monument, which is made of marble, located right in the middle of Stabat City, namely in front of the Langkat Regent's Office <sup>[11]</sup>.

Langkat Regency has potential and is a strategic area suitable for plantations and trade with an area of 6,272 km<sup>2</sup>, consisting of 23 sub-districts and 277 sub-districts/villages. With the majority of the population making a living as traders and farmers. Due to several conditions that occur due to the lack of employment opportunities in the formal sectors, many people switch to the informal sector, but in situations like this, many problems are found in the informal sector, so it is necessary to carry out development developments in both the formal and informal sectors.

The population of Stabat District is 87,527 people, consisting of 43,320 men and 44,207 women. Street vendors as one of the economic actors in the informal sector must pay attention to and be managed by the government. Street vendors are people with relatively little capital who try to produce and sell goods (services) to meet the needs of certain groups in society. This business is carried out in places that are considered strategic in an informal environment. According to data obtained from the Langkat Regency DISPERINDAG in 2022, there were a total of 2677 market traders and 965 street vendors, while specifically in Stabat District the number of market traders was 431 and 141 street vendors.

The presence of street vendors often causes problems with the beauty of the square and also causes discomfort for the people who visit. Traders spread their wares beyond the permitted limits, disturbing many people, and people who are exercising feel disturbed. Buyers' vehicles also often narrow the space for movement in the square, thereby further narrowing the use of public space. Trampled grass also reduces the beauty of the square, so attention needs to be paid to controlling the traders.

Not quite The responsibility for maintaining public order is part of the duties of the Civil Service Police Unit, hereinafter abbreviated as Satpol PP. Satpol PP is given the responsibility to ensure that people can carry out their daily activities without any disturbance or obstacles. They secure and organize public places so that they can be used by the community for public purposes, and not used for personal interests, as is the case with street vendors who have used public places as private locations to sell <sup>[5, 7]</sup>.

The Civil Service Police Unit, which is usually called Satpol PP, is a regional apparatus that was formed and is responsible for answering directly to the regional head. The legal basis for Satpol PP is based on Article 5 PP no. 16 of 2018 concerning Civil Service Police Units, where it is stated that one of the main tasks is to carry out coordination and facilitation in work units, related agencies, and the community in the context of maintaining public order and public peace.

The Langkat Regency Satpol PP has also made efforts to organize traders who sell at the Stabat square. Satpol PP

routinely carries out patrols or enforcement around Stabat Square every afternoon to prevent traders from entering the square area, because traders' carts take up the jogging track and buyers' vehicles disturb the jogging track, as well as problems with rubbish and the lack of aesthetics in Stabat Square. However, seeing that traders often violate the provisions by using public space in the square as a place to sell, the Satpol PP has not completely succeeded in controlling the traders.

Previous research by Lidya Monalisa Francisca (2013) entitled "The role of Satpol PP in Carrying out interpersonal communication to control street vendors (a case study of street vendors in Jalan Gajah Mada, Samarinda City)" used qualitative methods with a focus on street vendors on Jalan Gajah Mada, Samarinda City. The main research problem is the evaluation of Satpol PP's interpersonal communication in controlling street vendors in the city. The results show that Satpol PP's interpersonal communication with street vendors is still less effective, with some street vendors complaining of rude attitudes in implementing enforcement. Comparison with the author's research shows similarities in the object of research (street vendors), but the emphasis in this research is more on the interpersonal communication aspect, while the author's research focuses more on the role of Satpol PP in controlling street vendors in Stabat City through persuasive, preventive, relocation and repressive approaches <sup>[12]</sup>.

Aldi Juliant Loebaloe's research (2014) regarding the role of the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) in controlling street vendors in Denpasar City in 2014 found that the performance of Satpol PP was not optimal. Factors that cause this include a lack of human resources, facilities, and infrastructure. The quality of service from the Civil Servant Police is also hampered because the majority of personnel only have a secondary school education, and the facilities and infrastructure are inadequate. The responsiveness of the city police is also limited because they have not been able to meet the needs of traders, such as procuring land for sale. Apart from that, the implementation of sanctions and punishments is not yet by local government regulations in Denpasar City, so the responsibility of the Civil Police is not optimal <sup>[13]</sup>.

Rukmana's research (2019) regarding the role of the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) in controlling street vendors (PKL) in Semarang City shows that the Semarang City Satpol PP faces several problems in maintaining order, especially related to PKL. Semarang City, the capital of Central Java Province, has become a destination for changes in the community's economy, with some becoming street vendors. With the increase in the number of street vendors, the responsibilities of Satpol PP are getting heavier. This research aims to evaluate the role of Semarang City Satpol PP in controlling street vendors, with a focus on efforts to enforce order, cleanliness, and beauty of the city based on Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2000 concerning Regulation and Development of Street Vendors <sup>[14]</sup>. The results of Alimansyah's (2014) research entitled The Role of Civil Service Units (Satpol-PP) in Controlling Street Vendors (PKL) at Panorama Market, Bengkulu City, found that the Role of Civil Service Police Units in controlling Street Vendors at Panorama Market, Bengkulu City is already underway. well, but there are still many shortcomings such as a lack of support from the government

both in terms of infrastructure for street vendors and financial support for Satpol PP which is not optimal <sup>[15]</sup>.

A role is a series of regular behaviors, which arise because of a certain position, or because of the existence of an office that is easily recognized. To make it easier to control traders in Stabat Square, Langkat Regency, the role of the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) is very important, where in carrying out their duties the Civil Service Police Unit has functions, authority, and obligations. It is hoped that the good role of Satpol PP can organize and develop traders in Stabat Square, Langkat Regency as well.

### Research Methods

This research uses a descriptive method with qualitative analysis techniques because the problem is not yet clear. This qualitative research process involves efforts such as asking questions and collecting specific data from participants, analyzing data <sup>[16]</sup>. Another reason this research uses a descriptive method is that it wants to analyze in depth the role of the Civil Service Police Unit in Controlling the Langkat Regency Stabat Square (Study of the Langkat Regency Civil Service Police Unit). As well as to analyze the factors that hinder the role of the Langkat Regency Civil Service Police Unit in controlling Langkat Regency Stabat Square. The location of this research will be carried out in Stabat City, Langkat Regency. Meanwhile, the focus of the research is the Langkat Regency Satpol PP Office. The address is Jl. Kartini, Kwala Bingai, District. Stabat, Langkat Regency, North Sumatra, 20811.

Qualitative research subjects are the parties who are the targets of the research or sources who can provide information on the research to be carried out. In qualitative research, the only subjects who are used as research subjects as sources of information are subjects who can provide information <sup>[17]</sup>. The data sources (research subjects) chosen were people who were directly involved in the implementation. In this research, the research subjects were: Key informants, namely DPS as Head of Langkat Regency Satpol PP. The main informants, namely SP as Head of the Development, Supervision, and Counseling Section of Satpol PP Langkat Regency and NL, as Head of Trantib, Stabat District, Langkat Regency, and additional informants, SY as a Community Figure in Stabat District, Langkat Regency, and RS, YP and AS as Street Vendors at Stabat Square, Langkat Regency.

In determining the sample, one or two samples were first selected, but because these two samples did not feel complete with the data provided, the researcher looked for other people who were deemed more knowledgeable and could complete the data provided by the two previous samples. And so on, so that the number of samples increases <sup>[18]</sup>.

To make it easier to conduct research, data collection techniques are needed which will be carried out at the data source. Data collection in research uses primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained from direct observations in the field by studying and observing the physical condition of the area and conducting interviews with various sources such as the head of Satpol PP, Head of Program Subdivision, Community Figures, and several vendors around Stabat Square.

Primary Data Collection can be obtained through several methods, namely as follows: Observation, namely the process of observing intensively the object to be studied.

This was done to obtain data regarding the role of the Civil Service Police Unit in Controlling the Langkat Regency Stabat Square (Study of the Langkat Regency Civil Service Police Unit) and in-depth interviews (depth interviews). In-depth interviews are a way of collecting data or information by directly meeting informants face-to-face to obtain complete and in-depth data. This interview was carried out intensively repeatedly. The tools for collecting data such as tape recorders, cellphones, photos, and data are included in the documentation; Documentation. Documentation studies in collecting research data are intended as a way of collecting data by studying and recording parts that are considered important and various official documents that are considered good and have an influence on the research location <sup>[19]</sup>.

Meanwhile secondary data namely a method of collecting data whose source is known and is related to the problem discussed in this research. Secondary data can be obtained from various literature, the internet, as well as from related official agencies such as Langkat Regency Satpol PP Office covered in the study area. Secondary Data Collection can be obtained by analyzing data and information to obtain identification in the study area and identify potential problems at the Langkat Regency Satpol PP Office. The data will be classified into each aspect and then analyzed. She continued, distinguishing between respondents (people who will be interviewed or additional keys) and key informants (people who the researcher wants to know or the main key). Because it is also called an intensive interview <sup>[20]</sup>. With this technique, it is hoped that informants will be more open and brave in providing answers and responding to questions asked by researchers. Another advantage is that researchers can personally ask questions directly and observe their responses in more detail.

The data obtained will then be presented sequential qualitative analysis is an analysis that cannot be measured in size or quantity and prioritizes the quality of the data used. This analysis is used to analyze data in non-numerical form or data that cannot be translated into numbers but interpreted in the form of statements. Meanwhile, the qualitative analysis method used in this activity is qualitative descriptive analysis, used to describe and provide a complete and detailed explanation and overview of the study area. For example, explain the demographic, social, and economic conditions that exist in Stabat City, Langkat Regency, so that you will get an overview, answers, and conclusions from the main issues raised.

Based on the statement above, data analysis in qualitative research before the researcher enters the field is done by conducting a preliminary study or pre-research to determine the focus of the problem. When research takes place in the field, data analysis is carried out interactively, namely during data collection. So this is in line with the Miles and Huberman model <sup>[18]</sup> states that data analysis in qualitative research is carried out while data collection is taking place, and after completing data collection within a certain period. At the time of the interview, the researcher had carried out an analysis of the interviewee's answers. If the answers interviewed after analysis feel unsatisfactory, the researcher will continue asking questions until a certain stage so that data is obtained that is considered credible. Qualitative descriptive research aims to explain phenomena as deeply as possible through data collection <sup>[20]</sup>. To make it easier to

analyze the data, the Milles and Huberman method is used Sugiyono, (2017).

Data collection is looking for the data needed to achieve research objectives. Data is material or information in the form of a collection of facts, numbers, letters, graphs, tables, symbols, objects, conditions, and situations. Data is the raw material for information to achieve research objectives. Research requires correct data obtained from the field that is appropriate to the research topic. Data collection is an activity to search for data in the field that researchers will use to answer research problems related to the Role of the Civil Service Police Unit in Controlling Street Vendors in Stabat Square, Langkat Regency.

The text discusses the selection process in qualitative research, emphasizing simplification and transformation of data. Researchers aim to achieve findings by reducing, categorizing, and organizing data. Qualitative research focuses on the unknown or unfamiliar aspects, guiding researchers to pay attention to such elements during data reduction. The methods used include interviews, observations, and documentation studies involving key informants. The presentation of data involves organizing complex information systematically, categorizing themes, and creating a basis for generalization. This process facilitates understanding and analysis of research results. Presenting data in tables or graphics aims to enhance comprehension and support decision-making. The text also highlights the importance of making temporary conclusions, verifying data for validity, and using data verification techniques to support research outcomes.

## Results and Discussion

### The Role of the Langkat Regency Civil Service Police Unit in Controlling Street Vendors (PKL) in Stabat Square, Langkat Regency

In this research, the discussion about the role of Satpol PP is based on the theory by <sup>[21]</sup>, which consists of roles in norms, roles in organizations and roles in the social structure of society. A further explanation regarding the role of the Langkat Regency Civil Service Police Unit in controlling street vendors (PKL) in Stabat Square, Langkat Regency can be explained as follows.

#### 1. The role of Satpol PP in norms

Norms are regulations which are instructions or guidelines for correct and appropriate behavior in carrying out one's role when doing work and interacting with other people. Roles include norms that are related to the position of a person or group (organization) in society. Role in this sense is a series of rules that guide a person in social life. Norms are regulations which are instructions or guidelines for correct and appropriate behavior in carrying out one's role when doing work and interacting with other people. Norms are basically established in order to change or limit or direct individual behavior to achieve common goals which are expected to be realized in the general community <sup>[21]</sup>.

Satpol PP as a regional government organization plays an important role in maintaining peace and public order in society, where this role is carried out guided by the norms regulated in applicable regulations. One of the regulations governing the role of Satpol PP is Government Regulation no. 16 of 2018 concerning the Civil Service Police Unit and Langkat Regency Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Public Order. Meanwhile,

other norms are organizational culture and community expectations for an orderly and comfortable environment.

#### a. Government Regulation no. 16 of 2018

PP No. 16 of 2018 regulates the main tasks of Satpol PP, where one of the tasks is to maintain peace and public order in the community, which applies to all regions in Indonesia. From interview data in the field, Satpol PP based on PP No. 16 of 2018 plays a role in maintaining or realizing public peace and order by carrying out various efforts which include coaching and monitoring community activities, and also carrying out early detection of possible potential disturbances to the community environment which could cause people to become uncomfortable in carrying out their daily activities. Satpol PP must also try to prevent the use of roadsides as places for selling activities by street vendors, because this constitutes a disturbance to the general public in carrying out their daily activities.

#### b. Langkat Regency Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2019

Langkat Regency Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Public Order is also the legal basis for carrying out the duties or role of Satpol PP in controlling street vendors. From research in the field, Langkat Regency Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2019 gives clear authority to Satpol PP to act against all disturbances to public peace and order by controlling street vendors who use sidewalks or roadsides as places to sell, bearing in mind that there are still many community members who do not heed the interests of other people, especially in the use of facilities. generally by street vendors.

#### c. Langkat Regency Satpol PP Organizational Culture

The Langkat Regency Satpol PP possesses organizational culture characterized by a shared understanding of the importance of disciplined and successful job execution. However, interviews revealed that this culture is not strongly binding in shaping members' behavior. While there is a culture of obedience to the organization and superiors, there's also a negative aspect—intense competition among employees, fostering unhealthy competition and prioritizing individual interests. Consequently, the organizational culture is considered weak, hindering its role in facilitating Satpol PP activities.

#### 2. The role of Satpol PP as an organization

According to Soekanto (2002) that role is also a concept regarding what an organization does in society. The Satpol PP in Langkat Regency plays a crucial role in maintaining order and ensuring compliance with the law in Stabat Square. The organization provides guidance, conducts patrols, and controls law violations, particularly those by street vendors. Their efforts include advising the public on adhering to regulations for using public facilities, promoting a clean environment, and discouraging commercial use of public spaces. Special counseling is provided to street vendors using the roadside for sales, urging them to dismantle their stalls. Regular patrols aim to detect and address law violations promptly, especially by street vendors, in markets, tax shops, and public facilities like the main square in Stabat. Satpol PP implements measures against street vendors who disregard their warnings, focusing on controlling activities that convert the roadside into sales spaces. The organization consistently monitors

and takes action against violations to maintain order in Stabat Square.

### **3. The role of Satpol PP in the social structure of society**

According to Soekanto (2002) that roles can also be said to be behavior that is important for the social structure of society. The role of Satpol PP in Stabat Square's social structure is evident in the creation of a clean, healthy, and organized environment. Efforts have been made to maintain cleanliness by taking action against those who dispose of rubbish improperly, resulting in a cleaner community environment. Satpol PP's manifestation of this role is seen in the rarity of roadside litter in Stabat Square and the consistent cleanliness of traditional markets after community use. The organization also ensures the proper use of sidewalks by clearing street vendors, preventing pedestrians from being forced onto roads intended for vehicles. This plays a crucial role in maintaining pedestrian safety. Additionally, Satpol PP contributes to the social structure by ensuring building order and preventing structures that violate regulations or disrupt public facilities. The organization promptly addresses non-permanent structures built by street vendors on sidewalks, ensuring the overall comfort and order of the community.

### **Obstacle Factors Faced by the Langkat Regency Civil Service Police Unit in Controlling Street Vendors (PKL) in Stabat Square, Langkat Regency**

The Langkat Regency Satpol PP has not been fully able to establish order in the Stabat Square, as can be seen from the frequent use of the roadside by street vendors, causing long traffic jams along the roads in the Stabat Square. This is due to several obstacle factors faced by Satpol PP, such as a lack of public awareness to comply with regulations, a lack of Satpol PP personnel and a lack of infrastructure.

#### **1. Lack of public awareness to comply with regulations**

There are still many people who do not understand the importance of complying with various regulations, especially those relating to the use of roadsides by street vendors, so they are less aware of always maintaining peace and public order by not using public facilities as a place to sell. The level of public awareness, especially street vendors, to maintain order by not using the roadside for personal activities is relatively low. For example, traders only obey when Satpol PP officers are on the spot, but after that, they again violate the rules and regulations by displaying their merchandise on the side of the road, thereby disrupting public space. Traders display their wares happily as if they were in their own home. The constraining factor is the lack of awareness among some people who violate the Order needs to be overcome by conducting outreach, especially to communities where violations of the Order often occur, and socialization is carried out intensively involving all parties. In this way, street vendors become more aware of complying with the prohibition against violating the use of roadsides as places to sell.

#### **2. Lack of Satpol PP personnel**

The smooth running of Satpol PP's duties certainly depends on the number of personnel who can be deployed to carry out their duties. But the problem that often arises is that the number of personnel is always disproportionate to the tasks that have to be done, so that a lot of work has to be postponed. With the number of Satpol PP members being

disproportionate to the amount of work, Satpol PP often neglects supervision of street vendor activities that violate regulations. Usually, supervision of roadside use by the trading community is only carried out when other tasks have been completed. Other, more important tasks usually become obstacles in carrying out patrols in the community environment. More Satpol PP members are needed so that patrol duties in enforcing regulations prohibiting selling on the roadside can actually be carried out well. The government needs to add more Satpol PP personnel so that the task of monitoring all areas can run well. With a sufficient number of personnel, it is possible for Satpol PP to carry out control at once throughout the Stabat area. It is appropriate that officers must be available at all times in sufficient numbers to be deployed to the field to carry out control.

#### **3. Lack of Facilities and Infrastructure**

Facilities and infrastructure are all facilities needed to carry out the work, both those used directly in the work and those which are supporting facilities for the implementation of the work. In handling order, the facilities and infrastructure needed are still very minimal, so it becomes an obstacle in the work. Infrastructure constraints need attention to ensure the smooth running of the task of controlling street vendors by the Satpol PP, because the infrastructure that can be used while on duty is very limited. Lack of infrastructure, especially when carrying out field tasks, namely an insufficient number of vehicles so that personnel mobility becomes less fast. Even though Satpol PP are officers who must respond quickly and be able to move quickly. The problem of lack of infrastructure can only be overcome by making additions, namely by carrying out procurement which requires relatively large funds. The government needs to increase the budget for Satpol PP so that it can purchase more complete infrastructure and carry out maintenance on existing infrastructure so that it remains in a ready-to-use condition for carrying out its duties.

#### **4. Lack of Community Participation in Supervision**

The Langkat Regency Satpol PP has limited capabilities in monitoring the entire area, including not being able to monitor all areas in the Stabat Square at all times. This lack of supervisory function should be overcome if the community actively participates in making reports to Satpol PP officers if they become aware of any order violations in their environment. The constraint factor is that the low level of community participation in monitoring their environment causes supervision of order violations by street vendors to become increasingly weak, even though Satpol PP officers cannot be in the community around the Stabat Square at all times to carry out supervision. The presence of community participation should make it easier for officers to know about any violations of order that occur by street vendors, so that they can immediately take action or control them.

The public needs to be more active in observing activities in their respective environments so that they can immediately identify any violations of order that occur. Members of the public who are aware of a violation of order and order should immediately make a report to Satpol PP, so that officers can take quick action. In this way, every movement of Satpol PP officers will become more effective and community members or street vendors will also be more careful about violating the order because they are aware that

their activities are also being monitored by other community members.

### Conclusion

The role of the Langkat Regency Satpol PP in controlling street vendors at Stabat Square can be seen from the role in norms, the role in organizations, and the role in the social structure of society. The role in norms is not yet optimal, one of the regulations that regulates the role of Satpol PP is Government No. 16 of 2018 concerning Civil Service Police Units and Langkat Regency Regional Regulation no. 8 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Public Order. Meanwhile, other norms are organizational culture and community expectations for an orderly and comfortable environment. The role in the organization is not yet optimal, Satpol PP as a government organization also plays an important role for the benefit of the community in Stabat Square, namely: providing guidance, patrolling and controlling violations of the law by community members. The role in the social structure of society is good, where Satpol PP in the social structure of society can be seen from several aspects, namely creating a healthy and clean environment from rubbish coming from traders, sidewalks can be used by pedestrians, and problematic buildings on the side of the road are not disturbing the general public, so that society becomes peaceful and orderly.

Factors that constrain the role of Satpol PP in maintaining peace and order are: Lack of awareness among some communities, especially street vendors, to comply with regulations where compliance only occurs when supervised. There is a lack of Satpol PP personnel so that supervision of the use of public facilities by street vendors is often hampered. Lack of facilities and infrastructure means less support in carrying out tasks, especially the task of controlling street vendors in the field. Lack of community participation in monitoring their environment so that they do not report order violations that occur.

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