



The Role of the Pamong Praja Police Unit in Enforcing Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Peace, Public Order, and Community Protection

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia, as the world's largest archipelagic country, possesses an extensive coastline of 99,093 kilometers, making it rich in marine biodiversity and fisheries potential. Coastal areas provide significant economic benefits, serving as both a livelihood source for local communities and a major attraction for marine tourism. However, these regions are increasingly threatened by environmental degradation due to rapid population growth, illegal settlements, excessive resource exploitation, and poor waste management. These issues necessitate strong regulatory frameworks to ensure sustainable coastal management. This study examines the enforcement of Buton Regency Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2020 concerning Orderly Coastal Areas, with a focus on the role of Satpol PP (Civil Service Police Unit) in maintaining public order and environmental conservation in Kambula-Bulana Village. Utilizing an empirical legal research approach, data was collected through field observations and interviews with key stakeholders. Findings indicate that regulatory enforcement remains suboptimal due to inadequate funding, low public awareness, and weak cross-sector coordination. Illegal construction and improper waste disposal persist as major challenges, emphasizing the need for stronger law enforcement, community engagement, and integrated policy implementation to achieve sustainable coastal governance.

Keywords: Pamong Praja Police Unit, Regional Regulation, Implementation of Peace, Community Protection

1. Introduction

Indonesia is an archipelago with the longest coastline in the world, reaching 99,093 kilometers. Areas with vast waters and long coastlines tend to have high marine biodiversity. (Badan Riset dan Sumber Daya Manusia Kelautan dan Perikanan (BRSDMKP), 2024) This large fisheries potential can be a source of income and livelihood for coastal communities. In addition, long coastal areas often offer alluring natural beauty for tourists. This opens up opportunities to develop various types of marine tourism. The coastal area is a valuable asset for the region and the community that needs to be preserved and utilized wisely to support the regional economy and improve the welfare of the community. (Satjipto, Rahardjo, 2000)

However, along with population growth and the development of economic activities, coastal areas often experience various problems. (Soedarto, 1986) Coastal areas are ecosystems that are vulnerable to damage caused by human activities. (Sunarno, S., 2012) Rapid population growth in coastal areas is often followed by the emergence of illegal or illegal settlements in coastal areas. (Huda, Ni'matul, 2014) This can threaten environmental sustainability, disrupt economic activities, and trigger land use conflicts. (Ngurah, Ida B 2015) In addition, over-exploitation of coastal and marine resources, such as destructive fishing, illegal mining, and development of coastal areas, is a major cause of human activity. (Torang, Syamsir, 2014)

The existence of these problems requires regulations that regulate the implementation of order, security, and sustainability of coastal areas. Coastal area regulations can protect the coastal environment from pollution, damage, and excessive exploitation. With regulations, activities that can damage the coastal environment can be controlled and minimized. (Dahuri, Rokhmin, et al., 2001) Coastal area regulations are needed to regulate various activities in coastal areas, such as prohibitions on littering, erecting illegal buildings, and maintaining the naturalness and beauty of the beach. Coastal area regulations are also needed to regulate the use of coastal areas fairly and prevent conflicts of interest between parties.. (Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan Republik Indonesia, 2024) Without clear regulations, overlapping land and resource utilization can occur and potentially lead to conflict. (Fauzi, Akhmad, 2005)

One of the regions in Indonesia that has a long coastal area is Buton Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province. (Wahyono, S., 2020) To maintain order, security and sustainability of the coastal area in the region, the Buton Regency Government has issued Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Peace, Public Order and Community Protection. This regulation aims to create a safe, orderly and comfortable environment for all citizens, including in the utilization and management of coastal areas. This regulation is expected to become a legal basis in realizing an orderly, safe, and comfortable beach area for the community and tourists. (Tiar, K., 2022)

However, in reality, the implementation of this regulation in Kambula-Bulana Village, Buton Regency, still faces challenges. (Syuaib, M. R., 2020) Many people have built permanent structures on the beach, such as houses, stalls or other buildings. This can disrupt the beauty and sustainability of the beach environment, and potentially cause social and environmental problems in the future. Therefore, this has been prohibited in article 13 of Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2020 concerning the Orderly Coastal Area which reads "every person is prohibited from building permanent and/or semi-permanent buildings in the semi-permanent coastal zone, except buildings that are intended, among others, to support coast guard activities, and early warning systems". This shows that the implementation of the regional regulation has not run optimally. This problem is thought to be caused by various factors, such as the lack of socialization and law enforcement, low public awareness, and economic factors that encourage people to build buildings on the beach.

This problem is thought to be caused by various factors, such as lack of socialization, low public awareness, weak law enforcement, and lack of coordination between related institutions. (Bahar, Wahyuni, 2004) One of the local government apparatus in charge of enforcing Regional Regulations (Perda) and organizing public order and tranquility is Satpol PP or Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja. Satpol PP is part of the Regional Government, both at the Provincial and Regency/City levels. Satpol PP is in charge of enforcing Regional Regulations, organizing public order and community peace. (Djidar, H., 2024) One of the main tasks of Satpol PP is to enforce Regional Regulations relating to public order and public tranquility. (Siswanto, 2022) Satpol PP plays a role in overseeing the implementation of local government policies contained in local regulations. The Pamong Praja Police apparatus is the front line in ensuring the certainty of the implementation of regional regulations and efforts to enforce them in the midst of society, as well as assisting in taking action against all forms of fraud and law enforcement. The focus of this research is the Beach Area in Kambula-Bulana Village, Buton Regency. (Junaedi, G. S. 2022)

2. Methods

Types of research This is study legal empirical . Research legal empirical is a type study law that combines aspect juridical (law) with aspect empirical (field). Object study study legal empirical is behavior law society . In terms of This to study role Satpol PP in to uphold regulation areas in the field , especially related order area beach . Research Legal Empirical to study aspect living law in society , namely implementation regulation area by Satpol PP in arrange order area beach . In addition , research This using primary data from field as primary data , such as observation , interview with Satpol PP and the community local . (Bambang, 2021)

The approach used in study This is approach qualitative . Research This nature descriptive and exploratory , where aiming For describe , understand , and explore in a way deep about role Satpol PP in enforcement regulation area in the region beach Kambula-Bulana . Approach qualitatively very appropriate For research that is of a nature descriptive and exploratory . In addition , the research This collect primary data from primary data sources , namely through interview with Satpol PP, field observations , and interviews with public local . Approach qualitative allow researcher For dig information in a way deep through interaction direct with subject research . Approach This allow researcher For explore corner view and experience direct from various party related , such as Satpol PP, stakeholders interests and society local.(Sunggono, Bambang, 2011)

3. Findings and Discussions

3.1 Inhibiting Factors for Satpol PP in Enforcement Buton Regency Regulation No. 2 of 2020 Concerning Orderly Coastal Areas in Kambula-Bulana Village, Pasarwajo District.

Problem the amount development along beach , damage ecosystem coast , and concerns fisherman less traditional lucky everyone need responded to with serious and immediate . There must be area Coast For stop damage more continue on the coast . Coastal areas need set as area conservation . Presidential Decree No. 32 of 1990 regulates preservation environment Coast until distance of 100 meters. Both at the federal and area , applicable regulations moment This must obeyed , enforced and completed with regulation new .

In Kambula-Bulana Village, Pasarwajo District, Buton Regency, from the author's observations, there were many permanent and semi-permanent buildings built in the coastal border area and a lot of garbage scattered in the coastal area. In fact, the Buton Regency Government has issued Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2020 concerning Orderly Coastal Areas in Article 13 which reads "*everyone is prohibited make building permanent and/ or semi- permanent in the border zone beach , except building intended for use among others as Supporter activity guard beaches , and systems warning early* " . and in Article 14 paragraph (1) which states "*everyone is obliged to maintain cleanliness in coastal tourism areas*". This study discusses the role of Satpol PP in enforcing Buton Regency Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2020 concerning orderly coastal areas in Kambula-Bulana Village, Pasarwajo District, Buton Regency

Government Regulation Number 16 of 2018 concerning the Civil Service Police Unit regulates the duties, functions and authorities of the Civil Service Police Unit. The Civil Service Police Unit has the following duties:

1. Enforcing Regional Regulations and Regional Head Regulations
2. Maintaining public order and security
3. Organizing community protection.

Meanwhile, the functions of Satpol PP are:

1. Preparation of enforcement programs Regional Regulations and Regional Head Regulations , implementation order general and security as well as organization protection public ;
2. Implementation of the policy of enforcing Regional Regulations and Regional Head Regulations.
3. Implementation coordination enforcement Regulation and security as well as organization protection public with agency related ;
4. Supervision to community , apparatus , or legal entity on implementation Regional Regulations and Regional Head Regulations ; and
5. Implementation other functions based on tasks assigned by the head area in accordance with provision regulation legislation .

This Government Regulation also states that the authority of Satpol PP is:

1. Taking non-judicial disciplinary action against members of the public, apparatus, or legal entities who violate Regional Regulations and/or Regional Head Regulations; What is meant by "non-judicial disciplinary action" is an action taken by Satpol PP in order to maintain and/or restore public order and public tranquility against violations of Regional Regulations and/or Regional Head Regulations in a manner in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and without going to court. Letter d, what is meant by "administrative action" is an action in the form of providing a notification letter, a warning letter/warning letter against violations of Regional Regulations and/or Regional Head Regulations.
2. Taking action against citizens, officials, or legal entities that disturb public order and public tranquility; Letter b What is meant by "taking action" is taking legal action against violations of Regional Regulations to be processed through the courts in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
3. Conducting investigations into alleged violations of regional regulations and/or regional head regulations committed by the community, apparatus, or legal entities;
4. Conducting administrative investigations into alleged violations of regional regulations and/or regional head regulations committed by the community, apparatus, or legal entities. According to letter c, what is meant by "investigative actions" are actions carried out by Satpol PP that do not use coercive methods in order to obtain information about alleged violations of regional regulations or regional head regulations. This includes documenting incidents and circumstances, recording data, and requesting information.

Based on the standard operating procedures (SOP) of the Civil Service Police Unit, these include:

1. Scope
 - a. Provide direction to the community and legal entities that violate regional regulations.
 - b. Conducting coaching and/or outreach to the community and legal entities.
 - c. Non-judicial preventive
 - d. Judicial action
2. General provisions
 - a. Have a legal basis
 - b. Does not violate human rights
 - c. Implemented according to procedure
 - d. Does not cause any casualties/losses to any party.

3. Direction for the community and legal entities to obey and comply with local regulation.
4. Coaching and/or socialization. In order to follow up on communities and legal entities that violate regional regulations, the following actions are taken: Individual coaching, namely visiting communities and legal entities that violate regional regulations to provide counseling, coaching, and training on the importance of understanding and obeying regional regulations and decisions of the regional head. Group coaching, namely regarding the importance of knowledge and compliance with regional regulations and decisions of the regional head by inviting/gathering communities and legal entities that violate regional regulations.
5. non-judicial preventive measures. Actions taken by the Satua Polisi Pamong Praja include:
 - a. Before taking action against individuals who violate local norms, they must first sign a statement stating their willingness and capacity to follow the regulations and enforce them within 15 days.
 - b. If they fail to implement or defy the terms of their statement, they will receive:
 1. First warning letter, with a time limit of seven days
 2. Second warning letter with a time limit of three days
 3. Third warning letter, with a time limit of three days
 - c. A warning letter is sent to the Civil Servant Investigator and followed up in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations if the recipient of the warning letter does not follow up or does not pay attention.

Based on the results of the normative research, the author conducted a study on the enforcement of Buton Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2020 concerning Coastal Area Order by Satpol PP. The author presents data obtained in the field using data collection techniques that have been discussed in the previous chapter. The research began by formulating the problem to be studied, then the author conducted an interview with one of the research informants, namely the Head of the Satpol PP Enforcement Division to obtain the data needed to answer the research questions in detail. The interview was conducted at the Buton Regency Satpol PP Office on July 17, 2024. The purpose of the interview was to obtain information as supporting data for this research and to find solutions to the problem formulation that the researcher had identified. The information provided by the informant was in the form of statements about the thesis problem, which was then used as research analysis data in this chapter, so that it could answer all the questions asked by the researcher.

Based on the results of the interview with Mr. La Madi as Head of the Satpol PP Regional Regulation Division, he said that he had not taken any action against people who built houses in the coastal area, either verbally or in writing, or by giving legal sanctions in accordance with the regulations. The following is an excerpt from the interview. "It is true that there are still some residents in Kambula-Bulana Village who are building in the coastal area. For that, to be honest, we have not focused on the order in the coastal area so that no action has been taken by us including the houses in the coastal area, but we will definitely follow up on this problem in accordance with the authority of Satpol PP".

From these data, the author assesses that there is a lack of seriousness on the part of Satpol PP in enforcing Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2020 concerning orderly coastal areas in Kambula-Bulana Village, even though according to the author, the coastal area ... is a very vulnerable area to change, good change consequence act man and also change nature. The presence of buildings in the coastal border area causing the coastal area which should be become a buffer zone mainland become No can maintain its function so that damage environment the coast also occurred.

From the author's observations in the field, there is a lot of garbage scattered in the coastal area in Kambula-Bulana Village. Regarding the prohibition of littering in coastal areas, it is regulated in Article 14 paragraph (1) of the Buton Regency Regional Regulation which states "everyone is obliged to maintain cleanliness in coastal tourism areas". This condition is certainly caused by residents who live in coastal areas who litter around the beach. From the results of an interview on July 17, 2024 with Mr. La Madi as Head of the Satpol PP Regional Regulation Division, he said that there had been no action in the form of a warning to residents who littered around the beach in Kambula-Bulana Village. The following is an excerpt from the interview. *"Including actions against residents who litter around the beach in Kambula-Bulana Village, we have not taken action."*

From the results of the interview, the author assessed that Satpol PP should take action against residents who litter around the beach in accordance with Article 14 paragraph (4) of Buton Regency Regulation No. 2 of 2020, Satpol PP can provide written warning sanctions accompanied by orders to clean the beach tourism area. However, in reality, Satpol PP has not taken any action. If this condition continues and does not receive serious attention from the Buton Regency Government in this case Satpol PP as the enforcer of the Regulation, it will have an impact on much more severe damage to the beach.

Based on the data obtained, the author assesses that the role of Satpol PP in enforcing Article 13 and Article 14 paragraph (1) of Buton Regency Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2020 concerning orderly coastal areas in Kambula-Bulana Village, Pasarwajo District, Buton Regency is not running optimally, no action has been taken by Satpol PP so that until now permanent or semi-permanent buildings and scattered garbage are still found in the coastal border area.

3.2 Inhibiting Factors for Satpol PP in Enforcement Buton Regency Regulation No. 2 of 2020 Concerning Orderly Coastal Areas in Kambula-Bulana Village, Pasarwajo District.

The condition of the coastal area in Kambula-Bulana Village, Pasarwajo District is very concerning with the presence of several permanent and semi-permanent buildings in the coastal border area and also a lot of garbage scattered around the beach which can damage the coastal environment. From the data obtained from the Satpol PP of Buton Regency, the factors inhibiting the implementation of Article 13 and Article 14 paragraph (1) of Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2020 concerning orderly coastal areas in Kambula-Bulana Village, include:

1. Lack of operational budget for Satpol PP.

Based on the results of the interview on July 17, 2024 with Mr. La Madi as Head of the Satpol PP Regional Regulation Division, he said that the lack of Satpol PP operational budget was the main factor in the suboptimal enforcement of the Regional Regulation regarding orderly coastal areas in Buton Regency. The following is an excerpt from the interview. *"To enforce the Regional Regulation, of course, it requires an*

operational budget, such as conducting socialization activities to the community about the prohibition on building houses in coastal areas, especially at the stage of enforcement in the field, of course, it requires a large budget because we will invite related agencies such as the relevant Agency, the Police, the Prosecutor's Office, and the Court ."

From the results of the interview, the author assessed that the Buton Regency Government must allocate operational funds to the Satpol PP to regulate the coastal area in Kambula-Bulana Village considering the very high risk if serious damage occurs to the coastal environment.

2. Lack of public awareness.

From the author's observations in the field, the second factor that hinders the enforcement of the Regional Regulation is the lack of public awareness to jointly protect the coastal area from activities that can damage the coastal environment. Such as littering around the coastal area. The large amount of garbage scattered around the coastal area in Kambula-Bulana sub-district has worsened the condition of the coastal area at that location.

3. Ineffective cross-sector coordination

Based on the results of the interview on July 17, 2024 with Mr. La Madi as Head of Satpol PP, he said that to realize an orderly coastal area, coordination is needed between related institutions such as the Environmental Service. The Regional Government through the Environmental Service should also play a role in regulating the coastal area, but in reality there has been no coordination between Satpol PP and the Environmental Service to handle this problem.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion, it can be concluded that the role of Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) in enforcement Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2020 Concerning Implementation Peace , Public Order , and Community Protection related to orderly area p coast, namely article 13 which prohibits the construction of permanent or semi-permanent buildings around the coastal border area and article 14 paragraph (1) which requires everyone to maintain cleanliness around the coastal tourist area. d i Ward Kambula-Bulana Buton Regency is not running optimally. There has been no action taken by Satpol PP against residents in Kambula-Bulana Village who built permanent and semi-permanent buildings in the coastal border area and residents who dumped garbage around the beach. Until now, there are still several permanent and semi-permanent buildings in the coastal border area and a lot of garbage scattered around the beach area in Kambula-Bulana Village, Pasarwajo District, Buton Regency.

Factors that hinder the enforcement of Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2020 concerning orderly coastal areas by Satpol PP in Kambula-Bulana Village, namely the lack of operational funds for Satpol PP to take action against residents who violate the Regional Regulation, the lack of public awareness to jointly maintain cleanliness in coastal areas, and cross-sector coordination between related institutions that is not carried out by either Satpol PP or the Buton Regency Environmental Service.

In Kambula-Bulana Village, the waste problem is getting worse due to minimal waste management and lack of supervision from related parties. Garbage piled up on the beach not only causes an unpleasant odor, but also reduces the attraction for tourists who visit. In addition, plastic waste carried by waves to the

sea can pollute the waters and threaten the lives of marine biota. Efforts to handle this problem require real action, such as educating the public, implementing sanctions for violators, and providing adequate cleaning facilities along the coastal area. Without concrete steps, pollution beach will keep going on and impactful bad for environment as well as economy local .

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