



Strategy of the Police Civil Servant Unit (Satpol PP) of Polewali Mandar Regency in Regulating Street Vendors (Case Study of Street Vendors in Wonomulyo District)

Yudi Muhamad¹, Eri Bonggasau¹, Andi Akhmad¹

¹Department Of Public Administration, College Of Social And Political Sciences
Developing The Generation Of Polewali Mandar

*Corresponding Author: Yudi Muhamad

Article Info

Article History:

Received: 17 November

2026

Revised: 14 January
2026

Accepted: 23 January
2026

Keywords:

Regulation Strategy
Civil Service Police Unit
Street Vendors

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the strategies of the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) and the obstacles encountered in controlling street vendors in Polewali Mandar Regency, Wonomulyo District. The research method used was qualitative, providing an overview using objective data obtained from the field. Data collection techniques included observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of this study are where the Civil Service Police Unit's strategy in controlling street vendors in Polewali Mandar, Wonomulyo District, runs smoothly where some street vendors have been relocated to Wonomulyo Central Market. The control strategy is carried out in two ways, namely the control strategy and the socialization strategy, the control strategy is carried out by means of preventive action, repressive action, and action after the street vendors are relocated, and the socialization strategy is still lacking by the Satpol PP due to the lack of coordination between the Satpol PP and the DPP of Polewali Mandar Regency. The obstacles experienced by the Satpol PP in controlling street vendors from an internal perspective are the lack of Satpol PP personnel and inventory, from an external perspective, namely the lack of broad understanding of Wonomulyo District PKLs which makes it difficult for the Satpol PP to provide explanations regarding the applicable Regional Regulations.

INTRODUCTION

Rapid population growth and accelerating urbanization have become defining characteristics of socio-economic transformation in many developing countries, including Indonesia. While urban areas are often perceived as centers of economic opportunity, industrial growth, and social mobility, they simultaneously generate structural challenges related to employment absorption, spatial management, and public order. The expansion of urban populations has not been matched proportionally by the availability of formal-sector employment, particularly for low-skilled and semi-skilled workers. Consequently, a significant portion of the urban population turns to informal economic activities as a means of livelihood and survival (Shaw, 2021; Gu et al., 2021). This phenomenon has intensified in recent decades due to modernization processes that increasingly substitute human labor with

technology, thereby further limiting access to stable employment opportunities (Sadik-Zada, 2021; Di Pietro, 2002; Alojaiman, 2023; Bhat et al., 2022).

Among the most visible forms of informal economic activity in urban settings is street vending. Street vendors play a crucial role in providing affordable goods and services while contributing to local economic circulation (Anwar, 2024; Gandotra, 2023; Omowole et al., 2024). However, their operations often take place in public spaces not designated for commercial activities, such as sidewalks, road shoulders, and areas surrounding markets and commercial centers. The unregulated use of these spaces can generate multiple urban management problems, including traffic congestion, obstruction of pedestrian mobility, degradation of environmental hygiene, and declining aesthetic quality of cities. Empirical studies have shown that informal trading activities are frequently associated with inadequate waste management practices and indiscriminate dumping, which further exacerbate environmental and public health concerns (Niyobuhungiro & Schenck, 2021; Mugambe et al., 2022; Grangxabe et al., 2023; Zean et al., 2023). These conditions highlight the need for effective governance mechanisms to manage informal economic activities while preserving public order and urban sustainability.

In response to the growing complexity of urban informal economies, governments are required to design regulatory frameworks that balance economic inclusivity with spatial order and social stability (Orkpeh & Adedire, 2024; Kajiita & Kang'ethe, 2024). In Indonesia, local governments are endowed with regulatory authority through regional regulations that govern public order, environmental management, and the utilization of public spaces. The enforcement of these regulations is largely entrusted to the Civil Service Police Unit (Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja or Satpol PP), which functions as an operational arm of regional governments responsible for maintaining public order, enforcing local regulations, and protecting community interests. Despite this institutional mandate, the regulation of street vendors remains a persistent challenge, as enforcement actions often encounter resistance, social conflict, and limited long-term effectiveness (Bandauko & Arku, 2025; Pulliat et al., 2024; Adisa et al., 2023; Sharma, 2025; Subedi et al., 2025).

One of the central problems in regulating street vendors lies in the recurring nature of violations. In many urban areas, enforcement operations succeed only temporarily, as street vendors frequently return to prohibited locations shortly after control measures are implemented (Pulliat et al., 2024; Addi et al., 2024; Daka, 2022; Adaku et al., 2024). This pattern suggests that enforcement-oriented approaches alone may be insufficient to address the structural and socio-economic drivers of informal street vending. Scholars have emphasized that excessive reliance on repressive actions may exacerbate tensions between authorities and informal workers, undermine trust in public institutions, and ultimately fail to achieve sustainable urban order (Shaw, 2021; Fattah & Walters, 2023). Therefore, contemporary urban governance increasingly calls for regulatory strategies that integrate enforcement with preventive measures, stakeholder engagement, and socialization of regulations.

According to the available literature, achievement of effective control of street vendors requires integration of regulatory clarity, inter-institutional co-ordination, and adaptive governance frameworks. Instead of perceiving street vendors as an embodiment of chaos, many scholars insist on models that recognize the economic benefits of street vendors, as well as ensuring that, in tandem, counteract the negative externalities by means of spatial planning, relocation programs, and engagement (Mugambe et al., 2022; Sebunya and Gichuki, 2024; Martins et al., 2026). In this context, the functions of the local enforcement agencies are further expanded beyond coercive control to include the functions of negotiation, mediation, and constant control. However, the effectiveness of such strategies implementation depends on the institutional capability, the availability of resources, and cooperation

among relevant governmental institutions (Gooding et al., 2022; Sager and Gofen, 2022; Gasco-Hernandez et al., 2022).

The existing literature has proposed various measures to solve the regulatory issues that are linked to street vending. One of the outstanding tactics is the offer of specified trading areas, such as formal markets and relocation areas, which would lead to integrating street traders into the urban economy without affecting the societal order. There is some empirical evidence that relocation programs tend to be successful with sufficient infrastructure, accessibility to consumers, and effective communication between the authorities and the vendors (Niyobuhungiro & Schenck, 2021). Along with that, prevention strategies, including early intervention, counseling, and distribution of regulatory information have also proven effective in reducing resistance and improving compliance among street vendors (Grangxabe et al., 2023).

Another body of literature also emphasizes the significance of post-relocation follow-up and continuous follow-up to protect the sustainability of regulatory outcomes (Abid et al., 2023). Without the systematic control, vendors who have been relocated will gradually be attempting to resume zones that are not allowed due to economic factors or simply by the impression that the control is not consistent. Urban governance studies show that regular patrols combined with the appropriate level of sanctions and active communication can strengthen the compliance with regulation and reduce the intensity of social conflict (Zean et al., 2023). Furthermore, collaboration between agencies of enforcement, market-management and local administrative agencies are found to be a decisive factor of policy consistency and performance effectiveness.

In spite of these contributions, the lack of literature available reveals some weaknesses in the literature that requires additional research. A majority of the research focuses on normative prescription of policy or macro level analyses of informal economies as such providing limited focus to operational level strategies implemented by local enforcers. In particular, one can speak of the lack of empirical studies that evaluate the operationalisation of regulatory strategies in specific local environments, the manoeuvring of regulators within the institutional framework, and the response of street vendors to various control and socialisation modalities. Also, the effectiveness of combined strategies, i.e., preventive efforts, repressive interventions, and post-relocation surveillance, has not been thoroughly studied in smaller urban districts and regencies.

The current study attempts to fill these gaps by questioning the approaches taken by the Civil service police unit of Polewali Mandar regency when controlling street vendors in Wonomulyo District. It attempts to examine how control and socialisation strategies are implemented, to outline internal and external obstacles that faces the enforcement agency, and to assess the extent to which the strategies can bring sustainable public order. Through its focus on a localised case study, the study provides empirical information on how street-vendors are regulated, as well as adding to the broader discussion of urban governance and informal-governance of the informal-economy. The novelty of this research is the integrative evaluation of enforcement strategies that combine regulatory control, preventive engagement and post-relocation supervision within a unified institutional structure in providing a subtle understanding of policy implementation in local level.

METHODS

Research Design

This study employed a qualitative research approach with a descriptive design. The qualitative descriptive approach was selected to obtain an in-depth and contextual

understanding of the strategies implemented by the Public Order Agency officers in controlling street vendors. This design allows the researcher to capture social realities, institutional practices, and interactions between officers and street vendors as they naturally occur, without manipulating variables. Through this approach, the research seeks to explain systematically and accurately the patterns, processes, and considerations underlying street vendor control strategies in the study area.

Research Location and Duration

The research was conducted over a period of approximately two months, from July to September. The study was located in Wonomulyo District, Polewali Mandar Regency, which was deliberately chosen due to the intensity of street vendor activities and the active role of the Public Order Agency in managing public order in the area. The primary research sites included the Office of the Polewali Mandar Regency Public Order Agency and Wonomulyo Central Market, which served as the central locus of interactions between officers and street vendors. These locations provided direct access to policy implementation processes as well as the lived experiences of the affected vendors.

Research Informants

Research informants were selected purposively based on their relevance, authority, and direct involvement in street vendor control activities. Key informants consisted of the Head of the Public Order Agency, the Head of the Operations and Control Section, the Commander of the Street Vendor Control Squad, and several Satpol PP officers of Polewali Mandar Regency. These informants were chosen because of their strategic roles in policy formulation, coordination, and field implementation. Secondary informants were drawn from street vendors operating in Wonomulyo District. Their inclusion was essential to capture perspectives from the regulated group and to understand how control strategies were perceived and experienced at the ground level.

Data Collection Techniques

Data collection was carried out through a combination of library research and field research. Library research involved reviewing books, scientific journals, laws, regulations, and previous studies relevant to public order management and street vendor control. Field research was conducted through direct observation of control activities at Wonomulyo Central Market, allowing the researcher to document interactions, procedures, and situational dynamics in real time. In-depth interviews were conducted with both officers and street vendors using semi-structured guidelines to ensure consistency while allowing flexibility for exploration of emerging issues. Documentation was also utilized, including official reports, internal records, photographs, and other relevant documents that supported and enriched the empirical findings.

Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis was conducted continuously throughout the research process following qualitative analysis procedures. The first stage involved data reduction, which included selecting, focusing, and simplifying data obtained from observations, interviews, and documents. This process aimed to identify relevant themes related to control strategies, implementation challenges, and stakeholder responses. The reduced data were then presented in the form of coherent narrative descriptions to facilitate systematic interpretation. The final stage involved drawing conclusions and verifying findings by re-examining patterns and relationships within the data to ensure analytical consistency and logical coherence.

Data Validity and Reliability

To ensure the validity and credibility of the research findings, source triangulation was applied as the primary validation technique. This involved comparing information obtained from different informants, including officials at various hierarchical levels and street vendors, to assess consistency and accuracy. Triangulation was also conducted by cross-checking interview data with observational findings and documented records. This approach aligns with qualitative validity principles as recommended by Moleong (2013) and strengthens the trustworthiness of the findings by ensuring that the conclusions reflect the actual conditions and practices in the field.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Strategy of the Polewali Mandar Regency Civil Service Police Unit Against Street Vendors in Wonomulyo District

The enforcement carried out by the Civil Service Police Unit against street vendors in Wonomulyo District is in accordance with Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2016 concerning the management of street vendors, Article 15, namely: 1) Provisions for supervision and enforcement; 2) Supervision of the implementation of Regional Regulations is carried out by the Regent; 3) In carrying out enforcement of Regional Regulations, the Civil Service Police Unit coordinates with civil servant investigators. 3) Enforcement of the implementation of Regional Regulations is carried out by the Civil Service Police Unit as a regional regulation apparatus. Based on the Regional Regulation above, the Civil Service Police Unit

Praja Has an obligation in terms of regulating street vendors (PKL) in Wonomulyo District, where many PKL in Wonomulyo District are still found selling or opening businesses on the roadsides or sidewalks so that in regulating, organizing, and resolving this problem the role of the Civil Service Police Unit is very much needed, then the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) in terms of carrying out its obligations as a regional apparatus in terms of regulating PKL who violate the rules of Regional Regulations, a good strategy is needed to solve the problems that exist in Polewali Mandar Regency, Wonomulyo District. The strategy owned by Satpol PP based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers is as follows:

Order

One of the measures taken by the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) to address street vendors in Wonomulyo District, who are still found selling on sidewalks, resulting in unorganized areas and disrupting local community activities, necessitates enforcement. Based on an interview conducted by researchers with the Head of the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) in Polewali Mandar Regency on September 20, 2021, the following findings are as follows:

"We, as the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) in Polewali Mandar Regency, carry out enforcement activities not only involving the Satpol PP but the DPP (Market Management Agency) also helps in regulating street vendors."

The interview results above reveal that street vendor control in Wonomulyo District involves not only the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) but also the Regional Executive Board (DPP). These findings are supported by an interview with the Secretary of the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP on September 20, 2021:

"Activities to regulate street vendors not only involve the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) but also involve the DPP, SKPD (Regional Work Unit), sub-districts, district heads, etc."

Based on the results of interviews that have been conducted, the enforcement activities not only involve Satpol PP but also involve DPP, SKPD, Kelurahan, Camat, etc. The involvement of DPP is very useful in regulating street vendors in Wonomulyo District because DPP can offer land for street vendors to carry out their business activities, likewise with SKPD is very influential in regulating street vendors in Wonomulyo District because when SKPD has empty land it can be used as relocation land for street vendors.

One of the strategies of the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) in terms of enforcement activities is to organize street vendors in Wonomulyo District. This was obtained from the results of an interview conducted with the Head of the Unit on September 20, 2021, who stated:

"Our strategy in regulating street vendors in Wonomulyo District is to organize them, not evict them. By organizing street vendors, public order will be created and our relationship with street vendors will continue to run well. For example, when regulating street vendors on the roadside, we do not evict their wares, but organize them by proposing that they move to the Wonomulyo central market."

Based on the results of the interview above, the disciplinary activities carried out by the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP against street vendors in Wonomulyo District were carried out by organizing street vendors, not evicting street vendors in Wonomulyo District, as with the disciplinary actions carried out on the roadside to street vendors there, the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP did not evict them but arranged them by proposing to move to the Wonomulyo central market. This arrangement of street vendors was carried out with the aim of creating public order, public comfort, establishing good relations between street vendors and Satpol PP, and for the good of street vendors in Wonomulyo District itself.

The Polewali Mandar Regency Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) did not carry out evictions to avoid physical contact or disputes between street vendors and the Satpol PP. The Satpol PP's approach to managing street vendors in Wonomulyo District is through dialogue. This was revealed in an interview with the Satpol PP Secretary on September 20, 2021, who stated:

"We as the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) are carrying out the arrangement by holding a dialogue with street vendors in Wonomulyo District because by holding a dialogue we will achieve mutually agreed results."

The arrangement activities carried out by the Satpol PP by conducting dialogue with the PKLs in Wonomulyo District to create a mutual agreement, this is done to avoid rejection from PKLs which results in clashes between PKLs and Satpol PP, if this happens it will result in losses for both parties where the Regional Government can shut down the PKL business which results in a decrease in local revenue and also cannot solve the problem in regulating PKLs.

The enforcement activities carried out by the Polewali Mandar Regency Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) are carried out very carefully so that the street vendor enforcement in Wonomulyo District can proceed according to plan. For this reason, the strategy created by the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP includes taking preventive measures, enforcement, repressive measures, and post-relocation measures. The strategies for each action taken are as follows:

Preventive Measures

The Polewali Mandar Regency Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) is taking preventive measures to prevent clashes between street vendors and Satpol PP officers during ongoing enforcement operations or during relocations. Preventive measures are also useful for fostering mutual understanding.

The Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) enthusiastically accepted the request from street vendors in Wonomulyo District for space at Wonomulyo Central Market. This statement aligns with the results of an interview conducted by the Head of the Satpol PP on September 20, 2021, as follows:

"Yes, we have received a request from street vendors in Wonomulyo District regarding a place at Wonomulyo Central Market so that street vendors can sell there, because the street vendors have previously submitted this request to the DPP but it was rejected, so we are considering it. If the request for placement does not disturb public order, we will submit it to the Regent."

Based on the results of interviews conducted with the Head of the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP), there was a request from street vendors to provide a sales location for them at the Wonomulyo Central Market. The Satpol PP was very enthusiastic about receiving their application, because previously the street vendors had submitted a request to the DPP but it was rejected because the Old Market had been closed and moved to the Wonomulyo Central Market. Hearing the request from the street vendors, the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP discussed this with the DPP, but the request was still rejected by the DPP so that the Satpol PP had the initiative to expand the Wonomulyo Central Market location so that street vendors who were still selling on the roadside could be relocated to the Wonomulyo Central Market. The results of the interview with the Head of the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP on September 20, 2021 are as follows:

"Yes, we had a long discussion with the DPP and we proposed expanding the Wonomulyo Central Market location, so that it was approved and submitted to the Regent, and the Regent also approved it."

Based on the interview results above, the Polewali Mandar Regency Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) took the initiative to expand the Wonomulyo Central Market location so that street vendors on the roadside have a location to sell, and this has been approved by the DPP and the Regent. With the approval from the DPP and the Regent regarding the expansion of the Wonomulyo Central Market location, the following task will be carried out by the Satpol PP in accordance with Regional Regulation No. 19 of 2009 concerning the Management of Street Vendors in the Arrangement of Street Vendors. The results of an interview conducted with the Secretary of the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP on September 20, 2021, stated the following:

"Regarding the expansion of the Wonomulyo Central Market location which has been approved by the DPP and the Regent, we as Satpol PP will then take further action regarding providing drawings, shapes, and dimensions for building the relocation of street vendors, the location given to street vendors, each street vendor gets a location measuring 3x3 M2."

Based on the interviews conducted, the expansion of Wonomulyo Central Market was approved as a relocation site for street vendors. The Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) provided a drawing of the relocation plan for the street vendors, with each vendor receiving a 3x3 square meter space. This will allow the street vendors to sell at Wonomulyo Central Market.

Repressive Actions

Repressive action is a measure taken in the event of a violation and imposes sanctions. This is in accordance with Regional Regulation No. 18 of 2019 concerning Street Vendors, which includes administrative and criminal provisions. Based on an interview with the Head of the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) on September 20, 2021:

"Regarding repressive measures, we also have our own methods for issuing warnings to street vendors. Our first method is to issue warnings to street vendors who frequently violate regulations. As Public Order Agency (Satpol PP), we consistently issue warnings to street vendors who violate the regulations established by the regional government."

Based on the results of the interviews that have been conducted, the main repressive action carried out by the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) is to issue warnings to street vendors who continue to violate Regional Regulations established by the Polewali Mandar Regency Government. To impose sanctions on street vendors, the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP takes action to secure goods from street vendors who violate the rules. The results of the interview conducted by the researcher with the Secretary of the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP on September 20, 2021:

"Regarding the actions of the Polewali Mandar Regency Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) against street vendors in Wonomulyo District, when they have been given warning letters several times but the street vendors still violate the law, we will take action to provide guidance and secure their goods."

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with the Secretary of the Polewali Mandar Regency Public Order Agency (Satpol PP), the actions taken by the Satpol PP when violations are still found to have been committed by Wonomulyo District PKLs who have been given warning letters several times by the Polewali Mandar Regency Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) will provide guidance and security measures for goods. This is done so that Wonomulyo District PKLs who still violate the rules feel a deterrent effect for the violations they have committed and also Wonomulyo District PKLs can understand Regional Regulations after being given guidance measures by the Polewali Mandar Regency Public Order Agency (Satpol PP).

Actions After Street Vendors Are Relocated

Following the relocation of street vendors, the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP (Public Order Agency) will conduct routine patrols to ensure orderly operation of the relocated street vendors. The following is an interview with Andi Iskandar, Head of Satpol PP, on September 20, 2021:

"After the Satpol PP relocated the street vendors in Wonomulyo District, specifically at the Central Market, we continue to monitor them by means of routine patrols. We usually patrol from 9 am to 12 pm and this is done every week. We do this so that the relocated street vendors can remain orderly and organized."

The next strategy of the Satpol PP after relocating street vendors in Wonomulyo District, the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP conducts routine patrols of street vendors in Polewali Mandar District every week for 3 hours, in order to monitor the relocated street vendors to ensure they remain orderly and peaceful.

However, it's possible that even after the relocation, street vendors may still be found who haven't moved to the designated relocation sites. The following is an interview with the Head of the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) of Polewali Mandar Regency on September 20, 2021:

"Yes, it's true that there are still street vendors who refuse to move to the relocation sites that have been provided. Our way of dealing with this is by having a dialogue with the street vendors who don't want to move and finding out the reasons so that we can find a way to regulate the street vendors in Wonomulyo District."

From the results of the interview above, it was still found that street vendors were violating by not moving to the relocation site that had been provided, but the strategy

carried out by Satpol PP was to hold a dialogue with the street vendors regarding the reasons why they did not move so that Satpol PP could find a way out for the street vendors so that they could be disciplined without any element of violence.

Socialization

Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) in Polewali Mandar Regency urgently needs outreach activities to help street vendors understand the contents of the Regional Regulations established by the Regional Government. Street vendors' understanding of these Regional Regulations significantly assists the Satpol PP in implementing regulations if the Regional Government issues policies regarding street vendors.

Based on the results of an interview conducted by the Head of the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) of Polewali Mandar Regency on September 20, 2021:

"The outreach efforts conducted by the Polewali Mandar Regency Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) for street vendors in Wonomulyo District were never specifically implemented because outreach to street vendors is actually the responsibility of the DPP for street vendors. As Satpol PP, we only enforced street vendors in Wonomulyo District and explained the prohibition of street vendors in the Regional Regulation during patrols."

The results of the interview above explain that Satpol PP in its socialization activities did not carry out any specific socialization activities because Satpol PP assumed that socialization was the task of the DPP, Satpol PP only carried out socialization activities during patrol activities and only explained the prohibition of the PKL Regional Regulation.

What factors influence the Satpol PP strategy in controlling street vendors in Wonomulyo District

The activity of controlling the violations that occur in Wonomulyo District, especially the street vendors in Wonomulyo District, in the process of its activities is not easy, of course, it encounters obstacles from several factors, namely internal factors and external factors.

Internal Factors

There are many internal obstacles in the process of enforcement activities based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with the Head of the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) of Polewali Mandar Regency on September 20, 2021, as follows.

"The internal obstacle experienced by the Polewali Mandar Regency Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) is the lack of human resources from the Satpol PP, so that when there is an activity such as demolition of street vendors, suddenly there is another task such as an important guest who needs an escort, so that this hinders us in carrying it out."

From the results of the interview above, one of the obstacles or constraints felt by the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP from an internal perspective is the lack of human resources or personnel so that when carrying out activities but suddenly there are other activities that must be done, then other activities will be canceled or hampered so that in order to overcome this, the personnel owned by the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP must be increased.

Another internal obstacle felt by the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP is the lack of assets owned by the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP, such as fleets. This was explained from the results of an interview conducted with the Secretary of the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP on September 20, 2021.

"We also lack a fleet, the number of fleets owned by the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP is 7 units, but sometimes in the process of regulation we lack a fleet which makes the process of regulation activities take quite a long time, so that other activities that have been planned will be hampered and sometimes even canceled."

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with the Secretary of the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP, the lack of fleet owned by the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP means that the process of enforcement activities carried out by Satpol PP personnel takes quite a long time so that other activities that must be carried out on that day will also be hampered or even canceled so that this will make the work carried out by the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP not optimal.

External Factors

The lack of understanding of street vendors in Wonomulyo District regarding the applicable regional regulations has led the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) to regularly educate them during patrols. However, the problem is that street vendors sometimes resist when given an explanation of the regulations. This is the result of an interview with the Secretary of the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP on September 20, 2021.

"The character of street vendors in Wonomulyo District is rather tough and also very unfamiliar with the understanding of the applicable Regional Regulation, so that when we socialized some of the street vendors it was very difficult to provide an understanding, and also actually the main task in the socialization is the DPP, but the DPP here is not very active."

Based on the interview results above, the obstacles experienced by the Polewali Mandar Regency Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) in the disciplinary process are the lack of understanding of street vendors in Wonomulyo District regarding the applicable Regional Regulation, making it difficult for the Satpol PP to provide understanding to street vendors in Wonomulyo District regarding the applicable Regional Regulation. The lack of socialization and the less active role of the DPP make street vendors in Wonomulyo District unaware of the applicable Regional Regulation.

The strategy of the Polewali Mandar Regency Civil Service Police Unit towards street vendors in Wonomulyo District

In the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 16 of 2018 concerning the Civil Service Police Unit, Article 1 states that "the Civil Service Police hereinafter referred to as Satpol PP are members of Satpol PP as a special unit of the regional government assigned by civil servants and given duties, responsibilities, and authorities in accordance with statutory regulations in enforcing regional regulations and regional head regulations, organizing public order and security and protecting the community. Regional Regulation No. 14 of 2008 concerning the management of street vendors Article 7 Enforcement of the Implementation of Regional Regulations is carried out by the Civil Service Police Unit as the Enforcer of Regional Regulations. As an enforcer of Regional Regulations, the role of Satpol PP is very much needed in accordance with the contents of Regional Regulation No. 14. Based on the results of research conducted by researchers, Satpol PP's strategy in regulating street vendors in Wonomulyo District is by carrying out enforcement and socialization actions.

The implementation of the arrangement and control is carried out by the Regency Satpol PP and also assisted by the DPP and SKPD. The strategy of the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP in control activities is to use the arrangement method so as to find solutions without killing the PKL business so that regional income continues to increase. The Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP always seeks mutual agreement with the PKL so that PKL in Wonomulyo District does not reject any

solution provided by the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP and also avoids clashes from PKL in Wonomulyo District because they do not agree with the solution provided by the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP. The control strategy carried out by the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP uses several methods, namely preventive measures, repressive measures, actions, actions after PKL is relocated.

Preventive measures are useful to prevent clashes that occur between street vendors and Satpol PP. Based on the results found by researchers there is a request from street vendors in Wonomulyo District who are still selling at the Old Market to be moved to Wonomulyo Central Market so that they also get a location to sell, the Satpol PP of Polewali Mandar Regency received the proposal from street vendors in Wonomulyo District with great enthusiasm because previously street vendors in Wonomulyo District had submitted it to the DPP but were rejected so that Satpol PP felt that the proposal from street vendors did not disturb the order of the Regency then Satpol PP, Satpol PP of Polewali Mandar Regency had the initiative to expand the location of the Central Market and submitted it to the Regent and discussed it with SKPD and also DPP so that the proposal from street vendors in Wonomulyo District was accepted by the Regent, SKPD and also DPP.

After discussing with the DPP and also SKPD and submitting it to the Regent, this has been approved so that the Satpol PP of Polewali Mandar Regency provides an overview, shape and size of the location given to each PKL with an area of 3x3 M2. Preventive measures taken by the Satpol PP of Polewali Mandar Regency to avoid clashes between PKL in Wonomulyo District and the Satpol PP of Wonomulyo Regency are by accepting proposals from the PKL because they are not considered to be able to damage and not disturb public order. The strategy of the Satpol PP of Polewali Mandar Regency is very effective because PKL who usually sell on the side of the road can be regulated in a good way without any acts of violence between PKL in Wonomulyo District and the Satpol PP of Polewali Mandar Regency.

Based on Regional Regulation No. 18 of 2019 concerning Street Vendors, there are administrative and criminal provisions. In accordance with this regulation, the Polewali Mandar Regency Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) implements repressive measures when imposing sanctions. Repressive measures are actions taken when violations occur and impose sanctions for those violations.

In accordance with the results obtained by researchers, repressive actions carried out by the Polewali Mandar Regency Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) if street vendors are found to violate the applicable Regional Regulations, the Polewali Mandar Regency Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) will give a warning to the street vendors. If the street vendors have been warned several times, the Satpol PP will secure the goods sold by street vendors who still violate and provide direct guidance at the Polewali Mandar Regency Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) office.

The repressive actions carried out by the Satpol PP of Polewali Mandar Regency have been effective because by giving warnings to street vendors in Wonomulyo District and securing goods when the street vendors have been warned several times while providing direct guidance, the street vendors can feel the deterrent effect of the violations committed and can also understand the applicable Regional Regulations because they have been given direct guidance, besides that, acts of violence can also be avoided because the Satpol PP of Polewali Mandar Regency only secures the goods sold from street vendors who violate rather than confiscating them, thus the strategy of the Satpol PP of Polewali Mandar Regency in Preventive action can be said to be effective.

The next strategy taken by the Polewali Mandar Regency Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) is to take action after the street vendors are relocated. The Satpol PP will monitor

the relocated street vendors by patrolling every Sunday from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. to ensure orderly and orderly operation of the street vendors in Wonomulyo District.

The strategy carried out by the Satpol PP towards the PKL in Wonomulyo District who have been relocated is good, because the PKL who have been relocated receive special attention so as to prevent further violations committed by PKL in Wonomulyo District, so from this it can be said that the strategy of the Satpol PP of Polewali Mandar Regency in terms of actions after the PKL are relocated has been effective.

The next strategy carried out by the Satpol PP of Polewali Mandar Regency is socialization activities, but socialization activities have never been carried out specifically because socialization of street vendors is the main task of the DPP. Socialization activities are only carried out by Satpol PP during patrol activities by explaining the prohibitions according to applicable regulations and explaining in detail the contents of the regulations that apply to street vendors in Wonomulyo District. The strategy of the Satpol PP of Polewali Mandar Regency in terms of socialization is not very enthusiastic because this is evidenced by the fact that street vendors in Wonomulyo District are still found who do not understand the prohibitions in accordance with applicable regulations. So the Satpol PP strategy in socialization activities is not yet effective enough.

Factors influence the Satpol PP strategy in controlling street vendors in Wonomulyo District

The obstacles experienced by the Satpol PP of Polewali Mandar Regency are influenced by two things, namely internal factors and external factors where the obstacles felt by the Satpol PP of Polewali Mandar Regency in terms of internal is the lack of personnel from the Satpol PP of Polewali Mandar Regency so that if in an activity that has been planned or is being carried out by the Satpol PP of Polewali Mandar Regency at the same time suddenly an urgent activity that must be done immediately will hinder the activities that have been planned by the Satpol PP of Polewali Mandar Regency and even canceled due to the lack of personnel owned by the Satpol PP of Polewali Mandar Regency. The second obstacle in terms of internal is the lack of fleet cars owned by the Satpol PP of Polewali Mandar Regency which only number 7 so that in the work of regulation carried out by the Satpol PP of Polewali Mandar Regency takes a lot of time, such as in activities to help street vendors demolish by moving their selling locations will be hampered due to the lack of fleet units owned by the Satpol PP of Polewali Mandar Regency. To overcome internal obstacles, namely by submitting to the Regent for additional personnel from the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP and additional fleet units so that the implementation of activities from the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP can be carried out optimally.

The next obstacle felt by the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP is from the external aspect, namely the lack of understanding of the PKL regarding the applicable Regional Regulation which makes it so that during the socialization, PKL in Wonomulyo District sometimes give resistance to the Satpol PP because they think that the Satpol PP activities will kill the PKL's business in Wonomulyo District. To overcome this, active and cooperative efforts are needed between the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP and the DPP in conducting periodic socialization activities so that PKL who previously did not know the contents of the applicable Regional Regulation can understand and not have wrong opinions regarding the policies of the applicable Regional Regulation.

Based on the results obtained by researchers regarding the strategy of the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP in regulating street vendors in Wonomulyo District, consisting of control and socialization strategies, the Satpol PP strategy in control measures has been effective, but the Satpol PP strategy in socialization activities has

not been effective enough due to the lack of cooperation between the Polewali Mandar Regency Satpol PP and the DPP in socializing the applicable Regional Regulations to street vendors in Wonomulyo District so that street vendors in Wonomulyo District do not yet fully understand the applicable regional regulations.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) strategy in regulating street vendors in Wonomulyo District is considered effective. This strategy includes preventive measures, repressive measures, and steps after the street vendors are relocated. In addition, a strategy in the form of socialization is also implemented, but still encounters obstacles in the form of a lack of cooperation between the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) of Polewali Mandar Regency and the DPP, resulting in a low understanding of street vendors regarding the applicable Regional Regulation. Obstacles in regulation and socialization also arise from internal factors, namely the lack of personnel and limited inventory of the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) of Polewali Mandar Regency, as well as external factors in the form of low understanding of street vendors regarding the applicable regulations.

Based on these conclusions, it is recommended that the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) strengthen its collaboration with the Executive Board (DPP) to strengthen the effectiveness of outreach programs so that street vendors in Wonomulyo District can better understand the Regional Regulation. The Polewali Mandar Regency Government, particularly the Regent, is expected to increase personnel and support facilities to maximize the performance of the Satpol PP. Future researchers are also advised to add research variables related to the Satpol PP's strategies in controlling street vendors to achieve more comprehensive and effective results.

REFERENCES

Abid, S., Shi, G., Hussain, A., & Rauf, A. (2023). Fostering well-being in resettled communities: Cultivating cultural resilience and sustainable development in resettlement caused by Ghazi Barotha Hydropower Project, Pakistan. *Water*, 15(22), 3973. <https://doi.org/10.3390/w15223973>

Adaku, A. A., Egyir, I. S., Gadegbeku, C., Kunadu, A. P. H., Amanor-Boadu, V., & Laar, A. (2024). Barriers to ensuring and sustaining street food safety in a developing economy. *Helijon*, 10(11). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.helijon.2024.e32190>

Addi, B., Amoako, C., Takyi, S. A., Azunre, G. A., & Amponsah, O. (2024). Exploring the street economy in African cities: A review of practices, regulatory policies, and challenges of urban governance in Ghana. *Journal of Urban Affairs*, 1-20. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07352166.2024.2410279>

Adisa, W. B., Ayobade, A., & Shittu, A. (2023). Street traders and the law: a test of vendors' encounters with bribery and extortion of task force officials in Lagos State, Nigeria. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 58(7), 1237-1261. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00219096221081764>

Alojaiman, B. (2023). Technological modernizations in the industry 5.0 era: A descriptive analysis and future research directions. *Processes*, 11(5), 1318. <https://doi.org/10.3390/pr11051318>

Anwar, F. Y. (2024). The Role of Street Vendors in Local Economic Development: Exploring Their Contribution to Regional Economy. *Journal of Social Research*, 4(1), 16-22. <https://doi.org/10.55324/josr.v4i1.2328>

Bandauko, E., & Arku, G. (2025). Navigating political opportunity structures: Street traders' associations and collective action in politically volatile urban environments. *Political Geography*, 118, 103292. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.polgeo.2025.103292>

Bhat, J., Sundar, D., & Jayaram, Y. (2022). Modernizing Legacy ERP Systems with AI and Machine Learning in the Public Sector. *International Journal of Emerging Research in Engineering and Technology*, 3(4), 104-114. <https://doi.org/10.63282/3050-922X.IJERET-V3I4P112>

Daka, G. (2022). *An investigation into the causes and effects of conflicts among street vendors and the local authority within the trading areas along freedom way and the peripheral of Soweto market of Lusaka city in Zambia* (Doctoral dissertation, The University of Zambia).

Di Pietro, G. (2002). Technological change, labor markets, and 'low-skill, low-technology traps'. *Technological forecasting and social change*, 69(9), 885-895. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0040-1625\(01\)00182-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0040-1625(01)00182-2)

Fattah, K. N., & Walters, P. (2023). Locating agency at the urban grassroots: Resistance and reworking in the everyday politics of informal settlements. *Geoforum*, 141, 103703. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2023.103703>

Gandotra, A. (2023). Street Vending: A Successive Sector of Urban Informal Economy. *Issue 1 Indian JL & Legal Rsch.*, 5, 1.

Gasco-Hernandez, M., Nasi, G., Cucciniello, M., & Hiedemann, A. M. (2022). The role of organizational capacity to foster digital transformation in local governments: The case of three European smart cities. *Urban Governance*, 2(2), 236-246. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ugj.2022.09.005>

Gooding, K., Bertone, M. P., Loffreda, G., & Witter, S. (2022). How can we strengthen partnership and coordination for health system emergency preparedness and response? Findings from a synthesis of experience across countries facing shocks. *BMC health services research*, 22(1), 1441. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-022-08859-6>

Grangxabe, X. S., Maphanga, T., Madonsela, B. S., Gqomfa, B., Phungela, T. T., Malakane, K. C., Angwenyi, D., & Others. (2023). The escalation of informal settlements and high levels of illegal dumping post-apartheid: A systematic review. *Challenges*, 14(3), 38. <https://doi.org/10.3390/challenges14030038>

Gu, D., Andreev, K., & Dupre, M. E. (2021). Major trends in population growth around the world. *China CDC Weekly*, 3(28), 604-613. <https://doi.org/10.46234/ccdw2021.160>

Kajiita, R. M., & Kang'ethe, S. M. (2024). Socio-economic dynamics inhibiting inclusive urban economic development: implications for sustainable urban development in South African cities. *Sustainability*, 16(7), 2803. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su16072803>

Martins, J. P., Costa, Á., & Cruz, C. O. (2026). Spatial planning and airport regions: a critical review of governance, territorial tensions and development pressures. *European Planning Studies*, 1-17. https://doi.org/10.1080/09654313.2025.2611416?urlappend=%3Futm_source%3Dresearchgate.net%26utm_medium%3Darticle

Mugambe, R. K., Nuwematsiko, R., Ssekamatte, T., Nkurunziza, A. G., Wagaba, B., Isunju, J. B., & Buregyeya, E. (2022). Drivers of solid waste segregation and recycling in Kampala slums, Uganda: A qualitative exploration using the

behavior-centered design model. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 19(17), 10947. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph191710947>

Niyobuhungiro, R. V., & Schenck, C. J. (2021). The dynamics of indiscriminate and illegal dumping of waste in Fisantekraal, Cape Town, South Africa. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 293, 112954. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2021.112954>

Omowole, B. M., Olufemi-Phillips, A. Q., Ofodile, O. C., Eyo-Udo, N. L., & Ewim, S. E. (2024). The role of SMEs in promoting urban economic development: A review of emerging economy strategies. *Journal Name Unspecified*.

Orkpeh, A. K., & Adedire, F. M. (2024). African urban peripheries and informal development: A review of challenges and sustainable approaches to inclusive cities. *Norsk Geografisk Tidsskrift-Norwegian Journal of Geography*, 78(1), 40-53. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00291951.2024.2325446>

Pulliat, G., Block, D., Bruckert, M., Nussbaum-Barberena, L., Dreysse, C., Dupé, P., & Perrin, C. (2024). Governing the nurturing city: the uneven enforcement of street food vending regulations. *Urban Geography*, 45(7), 1148-1172. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02723638.2023.2279872>

Sadik-Zada, E. R. (2021). Natural resources, technological progress, and economic modernization. *Review of Development Economics*, 25(1), 381-404. <https://doi.org/10.1111/rode.12716>

Sager, F., & Gofen, A. (2022). The polity of implementation: Organizational and institutional arrangements in policy implementation. *Governance*, 35(2), 347-364. <https://doi.org/10.1111/gove.12677>

Sebunya, J., & Gichuki, A. (2024). The impact of participatory planning on sustainable development: a literature review. *Journal of Strategic Management*, 4(4), 1-9. <https://doi.org/10.70619/vol4iss4pp1-9>

Sharma, R. (2025). Unveiling the effects of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) on company sustainability reporting practices: a case of German companies. *Sustainability Accounting, Management and Policy Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/SAMPJ-01-2025-0091>

Shaw, R. (2021). The impact of population growth on the environment: The debate heats up. *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*, 88, 106534. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eiar.2021.106534>

Subedi, D., Paudel, M., Poudel, S., & Koirala, N. (2025). Food safety in developing countries: common foodborne and waterborne illnesses, regulations, organizational structure, and challenges of food safety in the context of Nepal. *Food Frontiers*, 6(1), 86-123. <https://doi.org/10.1002/fft2.517>

Zean, G., Muhammad, F., & Warsito, B. (2023). Improper solid waste management at the Duala Market, Monrovia, Liberia. *Journal of Bioresources and Environmental Sciences*, 2(3), 134–139. <https://doi.org/10.14710/jbes.2023.19751>