



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)

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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; 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; 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

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

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 results of this paper indicate that the strategic framework used by the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) in policing street vendors in Wonomulyo District represents a hybrid form of governance that involves enforcement, prevention, and post-relocation surveillance. It is a multi-dimensional approach which emphasizes the complexity of dealing with informal economic activity in urban spaces where regulatory goals need to be balanced with socio-economic realities. In the framework of Urban Governance, the approach would be consistent with the realization that effective management of informal sectors cannot be based on coercive mechanisms alone, but should also include participatory, adaptive and contextualized approaches.

Among the main lessons that the present research has taught is the transition to a rather preventive and accommodative model as opposed to one that is focused on enforcement alone. The focus on relocation and bargaining with street sellers indicates an attempt to incorporate informal economic actors into formalized economies instead of shutting them out. This observation echoes earlier studies that propose that inclusive regulatory frameworks, especially those offering alternative livelihoods or trading zones are better in mitigating non-compliance and conflict (Niyobuhungiro & Schenck, 2021). The example of Wonomulyo District where structured trading spaces are being distributed within the central market can demonstrate that preventive measures could serve as a regulatory instrument as well as a socio-economic intervention.

Additionally, the dialogue and negotiating position of regulatory strategies implementation is a major shift of the conventional top-down governance methods. Satpol PP does not force street vendors with unilateral decisions, but rather facilitates communication processes with the aim of coming up with mutually agreed solutions. Such a strategy indicates the ideas of collaborative governance, in which stakeholders actively participate in the decision-making procedures. The governance theory further postulates that participatory engagement increases policy legitimacy and compliance, in that sense of ownership is fostered among the actors who have been affected (Muhdiarta, 2025). In this work, dialogue use, in addition to reducing resistance, leads to the sustainability of the policy outcomes through the development of trust in the relations between the enforcement agencies and the street vendors.

Simultaneously, the fact that repressive actions (warnings and temporarily securing goods) are still implemented proves that enforcement is an indispensable part of regulatory structures. What is especially interesting though, is the way in which these steps are put into practice. The results show that the Satpol PP is relatively calm and non-violent in their approach, which is based on deterrence, and not punishment. This goes hand in hand with the arguments within the regulatory governance literature that stress the significance of proportionality in enforcement (Brummer et al, 2022). Coercion in its excessive form may negatively affect the legitimacy of institutions and may result in opposition, but moderated enforcement measures can both strengthen compliance and social order.

The other significant aspect of the plan is the establishment of post-relocation monitoring systems. The research indicates that Satpol PP undertakes frequent patrols to see that reassigned street vendors comply with the set rules. This underscores the need to have continuity in implementing policy because it is not enough to make immediate interventions like relocation without a follow up. Follow-up activities and monitoring mechanisms to avert reverse policy are very critical in policy effectiveness in accordance with the implementation theory (Capano & Howlett, 2021). The fact that Wonomulyo District has regular monitoring implies that it is aware of the necessity of enforcing the same long-term as the initial acts of regulation.

Regardless of these advantages, the research also lists a number of critical limitations which inhibit the overall effectiveness of street vendor regulation. Socialization and communication is one of the most important challenges. The results show that there is minimal systematic socialization and the majority of information is spread informally in the course of patrols. This disorganized communication also leads to the low degree of awareness among street vendors about the relevant regulations. As pointed out in the literature about public administration, there is the need to implement policies effectively not only through enforcement but also through effective communication and comprehension among the target groups (Marie, 2025). Even the best policies could fail without proper socialization because of misinterpretation or ignorance.

Moreover, the research highlights the significance of institutional coordination in bringing about good governance results. Although Satpol PP cooperates with other agencies like the Market Management Agency (DPP) and other local government units, coordination processes seem to be inconsistent and not institutionalized enough. Lack of inter-agency collaboration can result in disjointed implementation, with responsibilities not well defined, and policy goals not well aligned. This conclusion is in line with the studies in Public Administration, which underlines that the quality of governance is strongly related to the level of co-ordination between institutions (Rufini et al., 2025). There is therefore a need to enhance coordination structures to have more coherent and integrated policy implementation.

In addition, the research determines internal and external limitations that influence the performance of Satpol PP. On the inside, the human resource and operational facilities pose limitations, which limit the ability of the institution to execute the strategies. The lack of staffing and logistics not only slows down enforcement efforts but also reduces the area of intervention. On the outside, socio-economic profile of street vendors (especially the reliance on informal trading as the means of livelihood) poses further difficulties to policy implementation. The causes of resistance among the street vendors are usually financial loss and survival in the economy, therefore necessitating policies sensitive to these facts.

These results support the position that institutional capacity is very important in terms of decentralization and the effectiveness of local governance. According to the current literature on governance, local governments need sufficient resources, qualified human resources and organizational support in order to execute the policies effectively (Saul et al., 2023). In the absence of these, even the best plans can not deliver the expected results. The constraints of Satpol PP as seen in the context of this study exemplify the ways in which capacity constraint may compromise the success of otherwise adaptive and innovative strategies.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the strategy implemented by the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) in regulating street vendors in Wonomulyo District reflects a combination of preventive, repressive, and post-relocation approaches that collectively aim to maintain public order while accommodating the socio-economic needs of street vendors. The findings indicate that control strategies emphasizing arrangement, dialogue, and relocation are relatively effective in minimizing conflict and ensuring compliance, particularly when supported by coordination with relevant institutions such as the Market Management Agency (DPP) and local government units. However, the effectiveness of these strategies is not uniform, as limitations in socialization efforts, institutional coordination, and resource capacity continue to hinder optimal implementation. Internal constraints, including limited personnel and operational facilities, as well as external challenges such as low levels of regulatory awareness among street vendors, further affect the sustainability of policy outcomes. Therefore, the study highlights the need for strengthening inter-agency coordination, improving communication and socialization strategies, and enhancing institutional capacity to ensure more effective, inclusive, and sustainable management of street vendors in local governance contexts.

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