

Legal Study on the Implementation of Regional Regulations on Public Order in Blitar City

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the implementation of Blitar City Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2017 concerning Public Order and Peace and the factors influencing its enforcement effectiveness. The study employed an empirical juridical method with a qualitative approach. Primary data were obtained through interviews with Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) officers, the public, and informal business actors, as well as through observation; secondary data were obtained from laws and regulations, government documents, and scientific literature. The results indicate that enforcement of the Regional Regulation has been carried out through patrols, warnings, enforcement, socialization, and guidance. However, violations continue to recur, particularly related to the use of public space by street vendors and illegal parking. The main obstacles include limited apparatus resources, inadequate supporting facilities, low understanding and awareness of the law, and conflicts between demands for order and the economic needs of informal business actors. Analysis using the theory of law enforcement effectiveness and legal system theory indicates that the most decisive issue lies in the interaction between the enforcement structure, regulatory substance, and the legal culture of the community. These findings are also relevant to the regulatory evaluation process in Blitar City that continues with the drafting of a new Regional Regulation. The study recommends strengthening outreach and the capacity of Public Order Agency (Satpol PP), providing alternative business and parking locations, cross-regional coordination, and consistent, proportional, and participatory enforcement.

Keywords: *Public Order, Regional Regulations, Satpol PP, Legal Compliance, Blitar City*

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INTRODUCTION

Public order and security are part of regional government affairs that are directly related to the quality of life of the community. Public order is not simply understood as a state of undisturbed existence, but also as a condition where the use of public space, economic activity, mobility, and social interaction occur within the limits determined by law. In the context of regional autonomy, regional governments require regulatory instruments capable of linking the interests of government administration with the needs of the community. Blitar City Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2017 concerning Public Order and Security was established within this framework and establishes the Public Order

Police (Satpol PP) as a regional apparatus that assists the regional head in maintaining public order and security, and protecting the community.

Normatively, Blitar City Regulation No. 1 of 2017 defines public order and tranquility as a dynamic state that allows the government and the community to conduct activities in a peaceful, orderly, and orderly manner. The regulation also regulates various objects related to public spaces, roads, parking, parks, business activities, and the presence of street vendors. Thus, the problem of implementing the regulation is not only related to regulatory measures, but also to how the local government manages public spaces and provides conditions that enable the community to comply with the rules.

Within the national framework, the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) was established to enforce Regional Regulations (Perda) and Regional Head Regulations (Perda), maintain public order and security, and protect the community. Government Regulation (PP) No. 16 of 2018 serves as the institutional foundation for Satpol PP, while Minister of Home Affairs Regulation (Permendagri) No. 16 of 2023 provides standard operating procedures and a code of ethics for carrying out its duties. This framework demonstrates that enforcement of Regional Regulations must be carried out through clear authority, measurable procedures, and professional officer behavior.

Implementation issues arise when relatively clear norms confront complex social conditions. Violations of public order can recur despite patrols and enforcement efforts. Research on street vendor management in other regions indicates that consistent enforcement, resource availability, and budget are critical factors in the successful implementation of regional regulations (Saputro et al., 2023). Research on the performance of the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) in Magelang City also shows that street vendor management requires an assessment of effectiveness, efficiency, accountability, and institutional responsibility (Destiningsih & Lestari, 2020). Meanwhile, research on the authority of the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) in Surabaya City found that public awareness and the quality of human resources are obstacles to the implementation of regional regulation enforcement authority (Al Qindi & Astuti, 2024).

The state of the art demonstrates that research on the enforcement of public order regulations generally prioritizes the performance of the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP), resources, and public compliance. This article takes a more specific stance by linking empirical findings in Blitar City with the development of local regulations. The study's uniqueness lies in analyzing the gap between the existence and implementation of regulations, particularly regarding repeated violations, limited facilities, and the conflict between the economic needs of informal business actors and the interests of public order. This study also considers the legal evaluation process of Blitar City Regulation Number 1 of 2017, published by the Blitar City Journal of Public Order (JDIH) in 2024, and the drafting of a replacement regulation in 2025.

Theoretically, this study utilizes Soekanto's (2019) perspective on the effectiveness of law enforcement, which positions legal factors, law enforcement, facilities, society, and culture as mutually influencing factors. Friedman and Hayden's (2026) legal system perspective is used to examine the relationship between legal structure, substance, and

culture. These two perspectives are combined to explain why enforcement actions can be active, but compliance has not been consistently established.

Based on this background, the research problem is how the implementation of Blitar City Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2017 concerning Public Order and Peace and what factors influence the effectiveness of its enforcement. The research objective is to analyze the implementation practices of the Regional Regulation, assess the supporting and inhibiting factors, and formulate a direction for strengthening law enforcement that is more consistent, proportional, and responsive to the socio-economic conditions of the community.

METHOD

This research is an empirical juridical legal study with a qualitative approach. Empirical juridical research is used because the object of study goes beyond the written provisions of regional regulations, but rather focuses on how these norms operate in practice. A qualitative approach was chosen to understand the experiences, perceptions, compliance patterns, and enforcement obstacles that arise in interactions between government officials, the public, and informal business actors.

The research location is the Blitar City area, with a focus on the city center, market areas, public facilities, and locations subject to patrols or enforcement. This focus was chosen because the research manuscript identified issues related to sidewalk use by street vendors, illegal parking, and violations of public order. The research informants came from elements of the Blitar City Public Order Agency (Satpol PP), the community, and informal business actors. Informants were selected purposively based on their knowledge and experience with the implementation of the Regional Regulation.

Primary data were obtained through in-depth interviews and field observations. The interviews were conducted in a semi-structured manner to explore the implementation of patrols and enforcement, warning and guidance patterns, public understanding of the Regional Regulation, reasons for repeated violations, and resource and facility constraints. Secondary data were obtained from Blitar City Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2017, laws and regulations related to the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) and local government, legal evaluation documents of the Blitar City Government, and relevant scientific articles.

Data analysis was conducted qualitatively through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Field data were grouped based on the themes of implementation, community compliance, officer performance, infrastructure, socio-economic conditions, and legal culture. Furthermore, empirical findings were analyzed using the perspective of law enforcement effectiveness and the legal system. To ensure the accuracy of the analysis, field findings were not used to generalize the entire community of Blitar City, but rather were understood as an empirical description of implementation patterns at the locations and informants that were the focus of the research.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

RESEARCH RESULT

Implementation of Regional Regulations and Enforcement Patterns in the Field

Blitar City Regulation No. 1 of 2017 has become the basis for implementing public order activities by the local government. In practice, the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) conducts patrols, issues warnings, enforces order, and provides guidance and outreach. Research findings indicate that these activities are primarily directed at locations deemed prone to violations, such as market areas, the city center, and public facilities.

Interview results in the research manuscript indicate that patrols are conducted routinely. One Satpol PP informant stated, "We patrol almost every day, especially in market areas and the city center. If there are violations, such as street vendors on the sidewalk, we usually immediately issue a warning." This statement indicates both preventative and corrective action. However, another informant stated that after the enforcement operation was carried out, some vendors returned to their original locations. This pattern demonstrates a gap between the success of the operation at a given time and the continued compliance after the operation is completed.

Normatively, this pattern needs to be interpreted within the context of the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP), which extends beyond repression. Government Regulation No. 16 of 2018 and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 16 of 2023 place the enforcement of regional regulations within the framework of maintaining public order and security, with operational procedures and a code of ethics. Therefore, enforcement effectiveness should not be measured solely by the number of operations or enforcement efforts, but rather by its ability to produce lasting behavioral change.

The findings from Blitar City are similar to those of Saputro et al. (2023), who found that the implementation of street vendor regulation regulations was influenced by consistent enforcement and limited resources. However, this study demonstrates that the problem in Blitar City is not solely due to the capacity of the authorities. Repeated violations are also related to unresolved economic needs and the need for business space, which encourages residents to return to locations considered strategic.

Community Compliance and Legal Culture

Research findings indicate that some members of the public are aware of the Regional Regulation, but their understanding of its contents and limitations is still limited. Information about the regulations is more often obtained through warnings or enforcement actions rather than through systematic outreach. One community informant stated, "I know there are regulations, but I don't know the details. I usually only find out after enforcement actions." Another informant stated that when the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) is present, the community tends to behave in an orderly manner, but after supervision is reduced, some behaviors return to their previous behavior.

This phenomenon indicates that compliance remains situational. Compliance that arises solely due to the presence of authorities indicates that norms have not yet fully become internal behavioral guidelines. From Soekanto's perspective (2019), this situation

is related to societal factors and legal culture. From a legal system perspective, the structure of the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) is in place and the substance of regional regulations exists, but the legal culture does not fully support regulatory objectives.

This finding is important because law enforcement that relies too heavily on field operations can create a cycle of enforcement: violations occur, officers enforce the law, the public temporarily complies, and then violations recur. This cycle suggests that the primary problem is not simply a lack of action by officers, but rather the lack of a sustainable compliance mechanism. Research on the authority of the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) in Surabaya also indicates that public awareness and the quality of resources are significant inhibiting factors in the implementation of this authority (Al Qindi & Astuti, 2024).

Therefore, outreach efforts need to be directed not only at notifying the prohibition, but also at explaining the legal and social reasons behind the prohibition, permitted locations, procedures for using public spaces, and the consequences of violations. Public participation needs to be positioned as part of the compliance-building process, not simply as an object of enforcement.

Satpol PP Performance: Between Firmness and a Humanistic Approach

In this study, the Blitar City Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) is described as having carried out patrols, outreach, warnings, and enforcement. However, limited personnel and facilities mean that continuous monitoring cannot be carried out across all areas. One informant stated, "Our personnel are limited, so not all areas can be continuously monitored." These limitations have implications for strategic choices: officers focus their monitoring on areas deemed vulnerable and take action based on priorities.

Research also shows a tendency to use a persuasive approach. Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) informants stated that officers typically provide advance warnings to prevent conflict. This approach aligns with the principles of proportionality and professionalism in the exercise of government authority. Humanistic enforcement does not mean eliminating firmness, but rather ensuring that officers' actions have a legal basis, clear objectives, proper procedures, and consideration of the circumstances of those being disciplined.

This finding aligns with research by Destiningsih and Lestari (2020), which assessed the performance of the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) not only in terms of enforcement actions, but also in terms of effectiveness, efficiency, accountability, and responsibility. Therefore, improving the performance of the Blitar City Satpol PP should be directed at more substantive indicators, such as reducing repeat violations, consistent follow-up, quality of outreach, coordination across regional agencies, and compliance with standard operating procedures (SOPs).

At the same time, the legal limits of officers' actions must be maintained. Research by Ario et al. (2026) emphasized the importance of the principles of legality, proportionality, fair procedures, and accountability in the actions of the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP). This perspective is relevant for Blitar City, ensuring that enforcement of order does not stop at the goal of order but also maintains the legitimacy of government actions in the eyes of the public.

Factors Inhibiting the Implementation of Regional Regulations

Table 1. Factors Influencing the Effectiveness of Implementation of Blitar City Regional Regulations

Factor	Empirical Findings	Implications for Effectiveness
Legal substance	Regional regulations are the basis for regulation, but the dynamics of community needs and regulatory developments make updates necessary.	Clarity of norms needs to be followed by harmonization and policy updates.
Law enforcer	Patrols and enforcement are underway, but the number of personnel and coordination are still limited.	Supervision is uneven and follow-up is not always sustainable.
Sarana-prasarana	Limited PKL relocation locations and parking spaces are triggers for violations.	Regulation without alternative facilities tends to result in repeated violations.
Public	Some people understand the prohibition but still violate it for economic reasons or practical needs.	Compliance is situational and has not yet become a legal custom.
Legal culture	Compliance increases when there is supervision and decreases when supervision is reduced.	Internalization of norms is not yet strong so that the effectiveness of the law is not sustainable.

Legal substance factors indicate that Regional Regulation 1/2017 remains the basis for implementation, but regulatory reforms have emerged. The Blitar City Legal Analysis and Evaluation Report for Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2017 was published in 2024. Furthermore, in 2025, a Regional Regulation Drafting Team on Public Order, Public Order, and Community Protection was formed, and the draft document stated that Regional Regulation 1/2017 was no longer considered to be in line with developments in legislation and community needs. This development is important because it shows that implementation issues stem not only from community behavior but also from the need for local governments to adjust regulations.

Law enforcement factors relate to the Public Order Agency's (Satpol PP) ability to translate norms into consistent action. Limited personnel make continuous supervision impossible. Therefore, a strategy based on mapping vulnerable points, scheduling patrols, documenting violations, and following up can be more effective than sporadic operations. Home Affairs Ministerial Regulation No. 16 of 2023 provides a standard operating procedure (SOP) framework that can serve as a basis for assessing and improving this process.

Infrastructure and facilities are clearly visible in the issues of street vendors and parking. If alternative business spaces are unavailable or not strategically located, prohibitions on selling in certain locations directly impact the need to generate income. Similarly, limited parking space can encourage motorists to seek easily accessible parking

spaces, even those not designated for their intended purpose. In such circumstances, enforcement alone does not address the root of the problem.

Societal factors and legal culture were the most dominant factors in the research findings. Street vendors (PKL) reported that they were aware of the prohibition but continued to sell at the location because other locations were uncrowded. This statement suggests that violations do not always stem from a rejection of the law but can be a response to the structure of economic opportunities. Therefore, an approach that only increases sanctions risks shifting the location of violations without addressing the underlying causes.

Conflict between Public Order and Economic Needs

Economic conflicts of interest were a key finding in the study. One street vendor informant stated, "We know we're not allowed to sell here, but if we move elsewhere, there won't be any customers. So we're forced to stay here." Another informant stated that the location provided by the government is not strategically located. From a legal perspective, this statement does not eliminate the obligation to comply with the Regional Regulation, but rather demonstrates that policy design influences the likelihood of compliance.

This is where a law enforcement approach needs to be distinguished from a purely regulatory approach. Regulatory action focuses on stopping violations, while effective law enforcement also requires conditions that enable compliance with norms. Research by Saputro et al. (2023) shows that street vendor regulation is influenced by consistency and resources. The findings from Blitar City expand on this issue by highlighting the importance of alternative locations and economic considerations as part of regulatory policies.

A solution-oriented approach can be implemented through business location planning, scheduling the use of specific spaces, regulating operating hours, providing parking facilities, and coordinating between Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) officers and regional agencies responsible for trade, transportation, and spatial planning. This model allows the government to shift its focus from "policing violators" to "creating conditions that enable an orderly society."

Conceptually, this approach also strengthens legal legitimacy. The public is more receptive to enforcement when rules are clearly understood, consistently applied, and accompanied by rational reasons and alternatives. Therefore, consistency is not synonymous with rigidity; consistency means that every action has a justifiable basis, procedures, and standards.

Relevance of Regulatory Evaluation and Direction of Regional Regulation Reform

The empirical findings of this research are becoming increasingly relevant as Blitar City has entered the process of regulatory evaluation and renewal. The Blitar City Legal Analysis and Evaluation Report (JDIH) recorded the Legal Analysis and Evaluation Report of Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2017 in 2024. In 2025, the Blitar City Government also formed a team to draft a new Regional Regulation on Public Order, Security, and Community Protection. The draft document stated that Regional Regulation 1/2017 was deemed no

longer in line with the dynamics of legislation and community needs. Therefore, the results of this study can be placed as empirical input for the regulatory renewal process.

Regulatory updates should not simply add prohibitions or increase sanctions. New regulations should clarify the division of authority between regional agencies, enforcement procedures, protection of the rights of affected communities, mechanisms for outreach, street vendor management, provision of public facilities, and mechanisms for public participation. Law Number 13 of 2022 also reinforces the concept of meaningful public participation in the development of laws and regulations. This principle is crucial for ensuring public order regulations gain social legitimacy from the initial stage of their development.

Based on this, the regional regulation reform should integrate three dimensions. First, the legal dimension: every prohibition and enforcement action must have a clear basis and limits of authority. Second, the institutional dimension: the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) and related regional agencies must have operational coordination procedures. Third, the social dimension: the community and informal business groups need to be involved so that regulations are not viewed merely as instruments of restriction, but as agreements on public space governance.

Strategy to Strengthen Enforcement Effectiveness

- a. Strengthening location-based and target-group-based outreach. Outreach needs to be conducted repeatedly at points prone to violations, using easy-to-understand language and providing information about permitted locations and mechanisms.
- b. Enforcement is based on SOPs and documentation. Every warning, guidance, and disciplinary action must be systematically recorded so the government can identify repeat violations and determine proportionate follow-up action.
- c. Coordination across regional agencies. Issues related to street vendors, parking, public spaces, and cleanliness cannot be resolved by the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) alone. Managing business locations and parking requires support from regional agencies within their respective jurisdictions.
- d. Providing realistic alternatives. Street vendor relocation and parking arrangements must consider consumer access, safety, cost, and economic feasibility. Non-functional alternatives are likely to be disregarded.
- e. Strengthening community participation. Communication forums in vulnerable areas can be used to agree on space use patterns, report violations, and evaluate the impact of enforcement.
- f. Evaluate success indicators. Enforcement success should be measured by a reduction in repeat violations, increased voluntary compliance, the quality of officer service, and reduced social conflict, not just the number of enforcement operations.

If this strategy is implemented in an integrated manner, the implementation of regional regulations can shift from a reactive approach to preventative and collaborative governance. This aligns with the need to build a legal culture that does not rely on the

presence of officers but rather grows from understanding, adequate facilities, procedural certainty, and public trust in the government.

DISCUSSION

Implementation of Blitar City Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2017 in Public Order Enforcement

The findings indicate that the implementation of Blitar City Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2017 concerning Public Order and Tranquility has been carried out through various forms of law enforcement activities by the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP), including routine patrols, warnings, enforcement operations, socialization, and community guidance. These activities are primarily directed at areas with a high potential for violations, such as markets, city centers, sidewalks, and public facilities. This finding demonstrates that, institutionally, the local government has attempted to translate the provisions of the Regional Regulation into concrete actions in the field.

Nevertheless, the implementation of the Regional Regulation has not yet fully resulted in sustainable compliance. The study found repeated violations, particularly involving the use of public spaces by street vendors (PKL) and the use of locations that are not designated for parking. This condition indicates a gap between enforcement activities and the achievement of permanent public order. In other words, law enforcement actions have been implemented, but their impact on sustainable changes in community behavior remains limited.

This condition can be understood through Soekanto's (2019) perspective on law enforcement effectiveness, which explains that the success of law enforcement is influenced by legal substance, law enforcement officers, facilities and infrastructure, society, and legal culture. Therefore, the existence of a Regional Regulation alone is insufficient to guarantee public order. Legal norms must be supported by adequate law enforcement personnel, appropriate facilities, public understanding, and a legal culture that encourages compliance.

This finding is consistent with Saputro et al. (2023), who found that the implementation of regulations concerning street-vendor management is influenced by enforcement consistency and resource availability. However, the situation in Blitar City demonstrates a more complex problem because violations are not solely related to the capacity of the Satpol PP but are also associated with the economic needs of the community. Street vendors tend to return to prohibited locations because these locations are considered more strategic and have greater potential to attract consumers. Therefore, enforcement without addressing the underlying causes of violations tends to create a recurring cycle of violations.

Community Compliance and Legal Culture in the Implementation of the Regional Regulation

The findings indicate that some members of the community are aware of the existence of Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2017, but their understanding of the

substance of the regulation and the boundaries of prohibited behavior remains relatively limited. Information about the regulation is more frequently obtained when warnings or enforcement operations take place rather than through systematic socialization. This condition indicates that public legal knowledge has not yet fully developed into legal awareness.

Community compliance also tends to be situational. People tend to comply with the rules when there is direct supervision by the Satpol PP, but some return to previous behavior when the intensity of supervision decreases. This phenomenon demonstrates that compliance has not yet fully emerged from the community's internal awareness of the importance of public order.

When examined using Soekanto's (2019) law enforcement effectiveness theory, this condition is closely related to societal and cultural factors. Law will be more effective when people not only know the existence of regulations but also understand their objectives, benefits, and consequences. Meanwhile, from the perspective of the legal system, the existing legal structure and legal substance are insufficient when they are not supported by a legal culture that promotes compliance.

This finding is consistent with Al Qindi and Astuti (2024), who found that community awareness and the quality of human resources are among the obstacles to the implementation of Satpol PP authority. Therefore, improving the effectiveness of the Regional Regulation cannot be achieved solely by increasing the frequency of enforcement operations but must also be accompanied by efforts to develop a stronger legal culture within the community.

Socialization of the Regional Regulation should therefore be conducted systematically, continuously, and according to the characteristics of the target groups. For street vendors, for example, socialization should not merely communicate the prohibition against selling on sidewalks or public facilities but should also provide information about permitted locations, procedures for using public spaces, the reasons behind restrictions on public-space use, and the consequences of violations. In this way, the community can understand that public order is not merely a government interest but a shared interest.

Performance of the Satpol PP in Enforcing the Regional Regulation

The Satpol PP plays an important role in the implementation of Regional Regulations because it is one of the main local-government institutions responsible for maintaining public order and tranquility. Based on the findings, the Blitar City Satpol PP has conducted patrols, issued warnings, carried out enforcement operations, and provided guidance to the community. This pattern of enforcement indicates that the Satpol PP does not rely solely on a repressive approach but also employs preventive and persuasive approaches.

A persuasive approach is important because violations of public-order regulations often involve people whose activities are connected to their economic interests. Warnings and guidance provide community members with an opportunity to understand their violations and adjust their behavior without immediately being subjected to more

repressive measures. Such an approach can also reduce the potential for conflict between law enforcement officers and the community.

Nevertheless, the effectiveness of Satpol PP performance continues to face limitations in human resources and supporting facilities. The limited number of personnel makes it impossible to conduct continuous supervision throughout all areas of Blitar City. Consequently, supervision tends to focus on areas considered vulnerable to violations.

This condition is consistent with the study by Destiningsih and Lestari (2020), which found that Satpol PP performance in dealing with street vendors should not be assessed solely based on enforcement actions but also through effectiveness, efficiency, accountability, and institutional responsibility. Therefore, the success of Satpol PP should not be measured only by the number of enforcement operations conducted but also by its ability to reduce repeated violations and increase community compliance.

Accordingly, Satpol PP performance indicators should be directed toward more substantive outcomes, including reductions in repeated violations, increased public compliance, consistency in follow-up actions, quality of socialization, and effectiveness of coordination with other local government agencies.

Limitations of Facilities and Infrastructure as Obstacles to Implementation

Facilities and infrastructure constitute important factors in the successful implementation of the Regional Regulation. The findings show that the limited availability of alternative locations for street vendors and inadequate parking areas contribute to the persistence of violations. This condition demonstrates that public-order problems cannot be resolved solely through law enforcement measures.

In the context of street vendors, prohibiting sales on sidewalks or public spaces can be difficult to implement when economically viable alternative locations are unavailable. Alternative locations that are too far from centers of community activity or have low consumer traffic may encourage vendors to return to their previous locations. Therefore, the provision of relocation sites must consider accessibility, safety, costs, and economic potential.

The same applies to parking problems. When community parking needs are not balanced by adequate parking facilities, people tend to use spaces that are not designated for parking. Consequently, parking enforcement should be accompanied by the provision of adequate alternative parking facilities.

These findings demonstrate that the effectiveness of law is strongly influenced by the actual conditions faced by the community. Law enforcement that focuses solely on prohibition without providing alternative solutions may result in the relocation of violations rather than addressing their root causes.

Conflict between Public Order and the Economic Needs of the Community

One of the important findings of this study is the conflict between public-order interests and the economic needs of informal business actors. Some street vendors understand that the locations where they operate are prohibited, but they continue to use

them because the locations are considered strategic and have a larger number of potential consumers. This indicates that legal violations are not always caused by disregard for regulations but may also be influenced by social and economic conditions.

From a legal perspective, economic circumstances do not eliminate the obligation of community members to comply with the Regional Regulation. However, these circumstances are important for the government to consider when designing law enforcement policies. Effective enforcement should create conditions that enable people to comply with regulations without disproportionately losing their livelihoods.

Therefore, local governments need to integrate public-order policies with community economic empowerment policies. Street-vendor management can be implemented through the provision of alternative business locations, operating-hour arrangements, trading zones, or scheduled use of certain public spaces. Such approaches may provide more sustainable solutions than repeated enforcement operations.

This finding extends the findings of Saputro et al. (2023), who emphasized the importance of enforcement consistency and resources in street-vendor management. In Blitar City, economic factors and the availability of business locations are also important aspects determining the likelihood of community compliance with the Regional Regulation.

Implementation of the Regional Regulation from the Perspective of Legal System Theory

When analyzed using legal system theory, the implementation of Blitar City Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2017 can be examined through three main components: legal structure, legal substance, and legal culture.

In terms of legal structure, the existence of the Satpol PP as an institution responsible for enforcing Regional Regulations indicates that the local government has established the necessary institutional structure. However, limitations in personnel, facilities, and coordination have prevented the institution from performing its functions optimally.

In terms of legal substance, Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2017 provides a legal basis for regulating public order and tranquility. Nevertheless, changes in social conditions and developments in legislation have created a need to evaluate and update the regulation. This is supported by the evaluation of the Regional Regulation in 2024 and the preparation of a new draft Regional Regulation in 2025.

Meanwhile, legal culture represents one of the most prominent challenges. Some community members still perceive compliance as something associated with the presence of law enforcement officers. When supervision decreases, violations tend to recur. This condition indicates that legal norms have not yet been fully internalized as part of community behavior.

Thus, the three components of the legal system are interrelated. A strong legal structure will not produce effective enforcement if the legal substance is not responsive to social developments and the legal culture does not support compliance. Conversely, well-designed regulations will also be ineffective without capable law enforcement officers and a community with sufficient legal awareness.

Strengthening the Implementation of the Blitar City Regional Regulation

Based on the overall findings, strengthening the implementation of the Blitar City Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2017 requires a more preventive, participatory, and collaborative approach. The local government needs to shift from a reactive enforcement orientation toward public-order management that is capable of preventing violations.

First, socialization of the Regional Regulation should be conducted continuously and based on specific locations. Second, patrols, warnings, guidance, and enforcement operations should be conducted based on standard operating procedures and supported by systematic documentation so that repeated violations can be identified and monitored. Third, coordination between the Satpol PP and agencies responsible for trade, transportation, spatial planning, and public facilities needs to be strengthened.

Fourth, the provision of alternative locations for street vendors and adequate parking facilities should become an integral part of public-order enforcement policies. The alternatives provided must be realistic and consider the economic needs of the community. Fifth, community members should be involved in the management of public spaces through communication forums and participatory mechanisms.

Through these strategies, the effectiveness of the Regional Regulation should no longer be assessed merely by the number of enforcement operations conducted but by changes in community behavior. More relevant indicators of success include a reduction in repeated violations, increased voluntary compliance, improved quality of public services, and reduced conflict between the government and the community.

Ultimately, the implementation of Blitar City Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2017 demonstrates that public order is a multidimensional issue. Effective law enforcement requires an integrated relationship between clear regulations, professional law enforcement officers, adequate facilities, legally aware communities, and policies that take social and economic conditions into account. Through such an approach, public order can be established not merely through the presence of law enforcement officers but through the development of sustainable community awareness and compliance.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of Blitar City Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2017 concerning Public Order and Peace has been carried out through patrols, warnings, enforcement, outreach, and guidance, primarily by the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP). However, its effectiveness has not been optimal due to repeated violations in public spaces, particularly the use of certain locations by street vendors and inappropriate parking.

Factors influencing effectiveness include legal substance, law enforcement capacity, infrastructure, community conditions, and legal culture. The most prominent finding concerns the interaction between limited facilities, economic needs, and low internalization of norms. Therefore, the problem cannot be resolved simply by increasing the frequency of enforcement.

The development of Blitar City regulations indicates an evaluation of Regional Regulation 1/2017 in 2024 and the process of drafting a new Regional Regulation in 2025.

This situation reinforces the need to use implementation experience as input for regulatory reform. The new Regional Regulation needs to balance legal certainty, limits on official authority, public space planning, protection of community interests, and public participation.

Strengthening enforcement effectiveness needs to be directed at ongoing outreach, consistent implementation of standard operating procedures (SOPs), strengthening personnel and facilities, coordination across regional agencies, providing alternative business and parking locations, and a proportional and participatory enforcement approach. With this approach, public order can be built as a result of sustained compliance, not solely the result of enforcement operations.

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