



IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL REGULATION ENFORCEMENT NUMBER 14 OF 2013 CONCERNING PUBLIC ORDER AND PUBLIC PEACE IN TABA PENANJUNG DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Public unrest in Taba Penanjung District is increasing due to various public order issues that have not been resolved optimally. Based on public complaints, there are several issues that are of primary concern. First, the rampant practice of dimly lit stalls that are suspected of being a covert place for prostitution activities. Second, indications of prostitution practices that are increasingly disturbing residents and are considered to damage the morals and image of the region. Third, the problem of scattered garbage, especially around the area of residents' gardens, which not only disrupts the aesthetics of the environment but also has the potential to pollute community agricultural land. These phenomena have caused deep unrest among the community and demand firmer action in enforcing Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2013. This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive analytical approach.

This study reveals the process of enforcing regional regulations in detail, structured, and systematically, so that it can identify the social realities that occur in Taba Penanjung District, Central Bengkulu Regency related to the implementation of these regional regulations.

INTRODUCTION

Public order and public peace are fundamental aspects of national and social life. Amidst rapid population growth, the challenges of maintaining public order are increasingly complex, especially in developing countries such as Indonesia. Rapid urban growth has created a variety of new problems, ranging from traffic jams, waste management,

to social conflicts, which require a more innovative and adaptive approach in the formulation and enforcement of public policies at the local level.

At the international level, efforts to maintain public order and public safety are also a focus of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 11 on inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human



settlements. However, its implementation at the local level still faces various challenges, especially in developing countries such as Indonesia (United Nations, 2022). The 2022 SDGs report shows that despite progress in some aspects of urban development, there are still significant gaps in terms of inclusiveness and sustainability in many cities in developing countries.

In the context of Indonesia, regional autonomy has given greater authority to local governments to regulate and manage their own government affairs, including in terms of public order and public safety. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government provides a legal basis for local governments to issue Regional Regulations (Peraturan Daerah) as an instrument in implementing regional autonomy.

In Bengkulu Tengah Regency, Bengkulu Province, efforts to maintain public order and public tranquility are realized through Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2013 concerning Public Order and Public Tranquility. This Regional Regulation aims to create an orderly, peaceful, comfortable, clean, and beautiful community life (Bengkulu Tengah Regency Government, 2013). However, its implementation in the field faces various challenges that need to be studied further.

Public unrest in Taba Penanjung District is increasing due to various public order issues that have not been optimally resolved. Based on public complaints, there are several issues that are of primary concern. First, the rampant practice of dimly lit stalls that are suspected of being a covert place for prostitution activities. Second, indications of prostitution practices that are increasingly disturbing residents and are considered to damage the morals and image of the region. Third, the problem of scattered garbage, especially around the area of residents' gardens, which not only disrupts the aesthetics of the environment but also has the potential to pollute community agricultural land. These phenomena have caused deep unrest among the community and demand firmer action in enforcing Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2013.

Based on the problems and phenomena that have been described above, it is clear that the enforcement of Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2013 concerning Public Order and Public Security in Taba Penanjung District, Central Bengkulu Regency, is a complex and multidimensional issue. This complexity covers various aspects, ranging from policy implementation, institutional capacity, community participation, to the socio-economic impacts of the enforcement of the Regional Regulation. Therefore, a comprehensive study



is needed to understand the dynamics of the enforcement of this Regional Regulation in more depth.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study uses a qualitative method with an analytical descriptive approach to explore and understand the meanings ascribed to social or humanitarian issues. The analytical descriptive approach was chosen because this study aims to provide a clear and detailed picture of the enforcement of Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2013 by the Regional Government in Taba Penanjung District.

In this study, the data collection techniques used include: Observation, Researchers conduct direct observation of the process of enforcing Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2013 by the Regional Government in Taba Penanjung District. In-depth interviews are conducted with key informants to obtain detailed information about the implementation of Regional Regulation enforcement. Documentation Researchers will collect and analyze relevant documents.

Table 3.1 Research Aspects

Research Focus	Research Aspects	Dimensions
Implementation of Enforcement of Regional Regulation Number 14 of	Right Policy	Regional Government Policy in establishing Regional

2013 concerning Public Order and Public Security in Taba Penanjung District		Regulation Number 14 of 2013 to support public order and public safety
	Exact Implementation	Covers the actors in implementing Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2013 and the division of tasks and authorities in implementing public order and public safety.
	Right on Target	Covers the targets of Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2013, especially the community in Taba Penanjung District, Central Bengkulu
	Right Environment	Covers interaction between local government (internal) together with Forkopimda (external) in implementing Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2013
	Right Process	Covering public understanding, public response in the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2013



RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

The Bengkulu Tengah Regency Government in the regulation of dimly lit stalls is only a form of counseling as an effort to provide awareness to the community to change mental attitudes so that there is obedience and compliance of the community to the provisions of laws and regulations. So that in the life of the community an orderly, cool, lively, safe, and tidy atmosphere is created.

The Bengkulu Tengah Regency Government through the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) can organize public order in organizing a safe and comfortable society. Various efforts have been made by the Bengkulu Tengah Satpol PP in implementing the authority of the Satpol PP as regulated in the Bengkulu Regency Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2013 concerning public order and tranquility in the Bengkulu Tengah Regency area.

The social problem of dimly lit stalls and prostitution is a social phenomenon whose existence cannot be avoided in the life of society. This is stated in Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2013 concerning Public Order and Public Peace in Article 21 paragraph (1) which states: "Everyone is prohibited from peddling love or behavior that is suspected of committing immoral acts by being on the street,

green belt, park, and other public places and places suspected of being used as a place to commit immoral acts."

Satpol PP was formed and given duties, responsibilities, and authorities in accordance with laws and regulations for the implementation of the enforcement of Regional Regulations and Regional Head Regulations to maintain public order, security and public order and to protect the community. The standard operating procedure (SOP) has indeed been clear and understood by each implementer of the policy of controlling violators of public order. The aspect of understanding the policy has also been carried out from the perspective of implementing officials. The implementing officials already know and understand well the contents of the Regional Regulation of Bengkulu Tengah Regency Number 14 of 2013 concerning Public Order and Public Order. In every policy implementation, a very important role is needed from various related elements. Communication between organizations must be well established if the implementation of the dimly lit stall policy by the Bengkulu Tengah Regency Civil Service Police Unit. In this case, Satpol PP is the main implementer of implementing the dimly lit stall policy.

However, the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2013 is quite difficult



to implement in the field, this inhibiting factor is due to both internal and external factors.

Internal factors include the lack of personnel from Satpol PP, the Health Service, the Social Service and the Sub-district in providing information about the dangers of this immoral practice and routine operations.

The external factors come from the immoral workers themselves, where the economic factors of the families of these immoral workers are low income, the desire to earn income quickly and easily, and easy access to carry out prostitution practices in Central Bengkulu Regency, especially in Taba Penanjung District.

CONCLUSION

For the Regional Government to continue to educate the public about the dangers of free sex and prostitution, and to strengthen the task force so that the problem of prostitution practices in Taba Penanjung District can be eradicated immediately to the roots. It is also hoped that additional personnel will be added to the operation to facilitate eradication. The Regional Government needs to establish a more specific Regional Regulation policy on this immoral practice and provide clear penalties and fines, including:

- a. Formulate policies to prevent immoral practices in regional development planning documents;
- b. Organizing communication, information and education about the negative impacts of immoral practices;
- c. Organizing the socialization of regional policies that regulate the eradication of immoral practices; and
- d. Facilitation and empowerment of the capacity of implementing the eradication of immoral practices.

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