



## The Role of the Sleman Regency Civil Police Unit (SATPOLPP) in Law Enforcement of Violations of Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2019 (Study on the Night Entertainment Tourism Business)

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### Abstract:

**Background.** The problem formulation in this study is how to enforce the law against violations of nightlife regulations in Sleman, the DIY district.

**Aims.** To find out what the inhibiting factors are in law enforcement efforts for the violation of the implementation of nightlife in the Sleman district, and what efforts are made by the Sleman district government to overcome these inhibiting factors.

**Method.** This is empirical juridical research that uses primary and secondary data sources. Data were collected through literature reviews, interviews, and observations. Meanwhile, the data analysis method uses qualitative descriptive analysis.

**Results.** Efforts to enforce the law on violations of the implementation of nightlife in the district of Sleman DIY, coordinate with relevant agencies in conducting guidance and supervision of the implementation of the nightlife business, and enforce nightlife activities that violate the local regulations. An inhibiting factor in law enforcement efforts for nightlife violations in the Sleman district. Internal Obstacles: The duties and functions of PPNS have not been operating optimally; PPNS, as an investigator, has not been equipped with supporting facilities such as a dedicated PPNS workspace/secretariat, and there are no instruments to support PPNS welfare. The ratio of Linmas members is not ideal. External obstacles: The construction of nightlife premises violates spatial planning regulations. The construction of nightlife venues is illegal without permits. The district government is unable or slow to respond to residents' complaints; weak in supervision and enforcement; and has a social impact on the younger generation.

**Conclusion.** Efforts made by the Sleman Regency government in overcoming inhibiting factors. The Sleman Regency Government needs to improve social programs that aim to foster the younger generation; Enforcement of rules related to drug abuse and immoral behavior in nightlife venues must be improved with cooperation between the police and related agencies; protection of local culture; the expansion of sustainable economic development; a more inclusive approach, where citizens are involved in every decision-making process, will help create fairer and more sustainable solutions for all parties; The issuance of risk-based permits in accordance with the provisions of tourism business standards to minimize friction that occurs between nightlife venue entrepreneurs and the community

**Keywords:** Role, SATPOLPP, Nightlife, Violations



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## INTRODUCTION

Tourism is an activity supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, entrepreneurs, the government, and local governments. Tourism is the activity of a person or group visiting a place/area for recreation, where social interaction between tourists and local residents can lead to problems or conflicts. Therefore, to avoid problems arising between tourists and local residents, regulatory instruments are needed to maintain order and security.

Licensing is one of the instruments that must be fulfilled when someone starts a business. Bureaucracy in fast, efficient licensing management also increases business activity in the tourism sector. Thus, the Regional Government needs to regulate, control, and supervise business activities in the tourism sector, one of which can be carried out through licensing legislation. Licensing is a form of regulatory implementation and is a control owned by the Government over activities carried out by the community, in certain cases. Permits are a means to prevent environmental harm and protect certain objects. The Regional Government constantly strives to improve the quality of licensing services, including business licensing services in the tourism sector, towards excellence, in an effort to create a conducive business climate and enhance community welfare.

Sleman Regency DIY is rich in tourist attractions, including very interesting natural, cultural, and artificial attractions, as well as historical relics. The Sleman Regency area has many tourist attractions that are increasingly attracting domestic and foreign tourists.

One of the entertainment venues people like is nightlife. Nightlife venues are among the night tourism businesses, a lifestyle that is starting to flourish in big cities, one of which is Sleman Regency. The followers of today's nightlife lifestyle have also widened, initially consisting only of adults with high mobility, but now many are teenagers and even minors who are adults. Regulations for special business entities in the nightlife sector in Sleman Regency have not been issued as a special regulation. Meanwhile, the Regional Regulation governing the operation of nightlife in Sleman Regency is Sleman Regency Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2019 concerning the Control and Supervision of Alcoholic Beverages and the Prohibition of Oplosan Drinks. Currently, there are 77 tourism businesses in Sleman Regency that sell alcoholic beverages and organize nightlife, including 25 hotels, 15 karaoke places, and 37 cafés/bars & restaurants.

The strict enforcement of local laws by the government is expected to significantly enhance the benefits of organizing an activity. Law enforcement here includes supervision and

sanctions for those in charge of tourist attractions, especially nightlife venues that do not comply with the Regional Regulations (Perda). Although the local government of Sleman Regency has carried out its law enforcement functions, namely supervision and sanctions, violations of business licenses, especially in the tourism sector, including nightlife venues, are still found in many places in Sleman Regency.

Based on the description in this background, the researcher is interested in conducting a research entitled: The Role of the Pamomg Praja Police Unit (Satpolpp) of Sleman Regency in Law Enforcement of Violations of Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2019 (Study of the Night Entertainment Tourism Business) Based on the description in the background of the problem above, the following problems can be formulated:

1. How are the law enforcement efforts to prevent violations of the implementation of nightlife in Sleman, DIY district?
2. What are the inhibiting factors in law enforcement efforts for the violation of the implementation of nightlife in the Sleman district?
3. What efforts have been made by the Sleman district government in overcoming these inhibiting factors?

The objectives of this study are:

1. To describe law enforcement efforts for violations of the implementation of nightlife in Sleman, DIY district.
2. To find out the inhibiting factors in law enforcement efforts for violations of the implementation of nightlife in the Sleman district.
3. To describe the efforts made by the Sleman district government in overcoming these inhibiting factors.

Then the expected benefits of this study are:

1. For the community. Provide the public with information on the mechanisms for supervising and controlling nightlife venues, if there are any in the neighborhood where they live.
2. For nightlife venue entrepreneurs. To determine the rights and obligations of Nightlife Venue entrepreneurs that must be fulfilled in accordance with the Regional Regulation of Sleman Regency.
3. For local governments. Provide information when making decisions about granting permits or rejecting applications to establish nightlife venues in their area.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The form of community rejection of nightlife activities in Sleman district that violated the new permit was recently carried out by residents of Karangmloko hamlet, Sariharjo Ngaglik Village, Sleman. On Monday, September 9, 2024, several residents visited the Sleman Regency DPRD office to meet with the people's representatives. During the meeting, residents complained about the rejection of the operation of Angels Wing Jogja (AW Live Home), which is in the middle of their settlement. The reason is that the entertainment business is seen as making noise and selling liquor, which is feared to harm the younger generation. The licensing of the location that currently houses AW Live Home Jogja was initially intended only for a restaurant. The change from a restaurant business to a nightlife venue, which is open until the early hours of the morning, is considered to disturb the comfort and order of the environment. Based on the Regional Regulation of Sleman Regency Number 8 of 2019 concerning the Control and Supervision of Alcoholic Beverages and the Prohibition of Oplosan Drinks, it is stated in Article 12 that the circulation of alcoholic beverages is prohibited in residential areas, minimarkets, places adjacent to places of worship, educational institutions, and health facilities, including stations, terminals, and so on. The arrival of the residents at the council building was received directly by the Interim Chairman, DPRD Sleman Y Gustan Ganda, accompanied by Untung Basuki Rahmat from PPP, Surana from NasDem, and the Golkar Faction represented by Banudoyo Maggolo. Ganda thanked the residents for their concern for the environment. According to Ganda, the problems voiced by residents are a record of the council to organize Sleman Regency so that residents who live, study, and invest in Sembada land feel comfortable. (<https://jogja.tribunnews.com/2024/09/09/tolak-operasional-hiburan-malam-di-tengah-pemukimanwarga-karangmloko-sleman-mengadu-ke-dewan>.)

Rejection of the construction of nightlife venues also occurred in Kronggahan Hamlet, Trihanggo, and Sleman. Dozens of banners with the words against the construction of nightclubs were spread in the area of Kronggahan Hamlet, Trihanggo, Gamping, and Sleman. Starting from the North Ringroad area of Kronggahan, Regency Road to village roads in Kronggahan I and Kronggahan II Hamlets. Various writings were displayed, including 'Kronggahan Rejects Night Entertainment Venues', 'Tentram Village Is Not Night Entertainment', 'Needku Sholawat Udu Maksiat', to mention the use of village treasury land. (<https://www.detik.com/jogja/bisnis/d-7520880/tempat-hiburan-malam-dibangun-di-kronggahan-sleman-warga-kompak-menolak>.)

The main criticism that can be directed at the Sleman district government is its passive, slow response to residents' demands. Community protests over the establishment of nightlife venues in Kronggahan and the rise of similar venues in other areas have sparked widespread unrest. The community is not only disturbed by the noise but also worried about the moral and social impact it causes, especially on young people. The government must be more active in addressing residents' aspirations and immediately take preventive measures before the problem gets worse. Local governments need to open more intensive dialogue with local communities, establish communication forums to hear complaints, and take firm action when violations of rules governing nightlife venues occur. Direct community involvement will help build trust between residents and the government. The problem of nightlife in Sleman is not only about noise and operating permits, but also about social and cultural changes that affect the entire community. The Sleman Regency Government needs to immediately respond to community complaints with concrete actions, both through strengthening regulations, increasing supervision, and protecting local cultural identity. A more inclusive approach, in which citizens are involved in every decision-making process, will help create fairer and more sustainable solutions for all parties (<https://www.kompasiana.com/januariansyaharfaizar5970/66f0f67834777c5dc948b802/menghadapi-maraknya-hiburan-malam-di-sleman-tantangan-sosial-budaya-dan-tanggung-jawab-pemerintah?> )

Studies on the enforcement of Regional Regulations (Perda) on nightlife businesses in Indonesia generally focus on three main research streams: Regulation and the Role of Local Government. A number of studies emphasize the role of local governments—including Satpol PP—in regulating and arranging nightlife venues as part of their public order functions. Research in Makassar City and the Malioboro area shows that law enforcement is often reactive, reliant on incidental raids, and lacks an ongoing surveillance system. Tourism and Nightlife Research. Other research examines nightlife as part of tourism attractions, focusing on tourist satisfaction, economic contributions, and sociocultural dynamics. However, this study tends to place regulations only as a normative background, without examining in depth the implementation of Regional Regulations by regional enforcement officials.

Administrative and Licensing Law Research. The study of administrative law primarily examines licensing systems, the authority of local governments, and spatial planning conflicts. These studies are generally normative-dogmatic; not much has been linked between risk-based licensing, community social conflicts, and the effectiveness of Satpol PP as the implementer of local regulations.

The position of this article is in the third slice of the current, with an emphasis on the empirical practice of law enforcement of Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2019 by the Satpol PP of Sleman Regency

## **METHODS**

This research is a descriptive study that uses data in the form of words and images. Descriptive research is research that is directed to describe symptoms, facts, or events in a special and accurate manner regarding the characteristics of certain populations and regions. The description of a research, which is a systematic description of a theory, is not only obtained from the opinions of experts or book authors, but can also be obtained from the results of research that are relevant to the variables being studied. Therefore, the more variables that are researched, the more theories that need to be put forward. (Sugiyono, 2016: 58)

The types and sources of data used in this study were obtained directly from the community (primary data) and data obtained from library materials (secondary data).

1. **Primary Data.** Primary data is empirical data obtained directly from the research objects of individuals, groups, and organizations. Primary data was obtained directly from the field, both in the form of observation results and in the form of interviews about the role of the Pamong Praja Police Unit (Satpol PP) in enforcing law violations of the Sleman Regency Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2019 concerning the Control and Supervision of Alcoholic Beverages and the Prohibition of Oplosan Drinks. The primary data in this study was obtained from individual or individual sources who were directly involved in the problem of scrutiny, namely employees at the Office of the Pamong Praja Police Unit, especially in the Enforcement Section of the Sleman Regency SatpolPP Office.
2. **Secondary Data.** Secondary data is data collected through books, brochures, and articles obtained from websites related to research. (Burhan Bungin, 2005:122)

In this study, secondary data is in the form of: Primary Legal Materials, namely binding legal materials in the form of laws and other related laws and regulations, namely:

1. the 1945 Constitution;

2. Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism;
3. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government;
4. Government Regulation Number 67 of 1996 concerning the Implementation of Tourism;
5. Government Regulation Number 5 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2021 Number 15) Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 66L7);
6. Presidential Regulation Number 63 of 2014 concerning Tourism Supervision and Control;
7. Regulation of the Minister of Tourism No. 18 of 2016 concerning Tourism Business Registration;
8. Regulation of the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy / Head of the Tourism and Creative Economy Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2021 concerning Business Activity Standards in the Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing in the Tourism Sector (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2021 Number 283);
9. Regulation of the Minister of Tourism No. 18 of 2016 concerning Tourism Business Registration;
10. Sleman Regency Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2019 concerning the Control and Supervision of Alcoholic Beverages and the Prohibition of Oplosan Beverages
11. Sleman Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2015 concerning the Regional Tourism Development Master Plan for 2015 – 2025.

Secondary legal materials are legal materials that provide explanations of primary legal materials, in the form of: literature books, research results, the internet and others.

Tertiary legal materials are legal materials that provide instructions or explanations of primary legal materials and secondary legal materials, such as: the Great Dictionary of Indonesian Language (KBBI), the English-Indonesian Dictionary.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **Efforts to Enforce the Law on the Violation of the Implementation of Nightlife in Sleman Regency, DIY.**

Article 36 of Sleman Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2015 concerning the Regional Tourism Development Master Plan (Ripparda) for 2015 - 2025

(1) The control of regional tourism development is carried out through the granting of permits in accordance with applicable regulations.

(2) The Regional Government evaluates the suitability of planning and implementation of the RIPK.

Article 37 of the Sleman Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2015 reads:

- (1). The Regional Government supervises and coaches the implementation of RIPK
- (2), Supervision and guidance of the implementation of RIPK as intended in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by:
  - a. cross-sector and cross-stakeholder coordination; and
  - b. Data collection and inventory of potentials and problems in the field of tourism which includes tourism destinations, tourism marketing, tourism industry, tourism institutions and human resources.

Furthermore, Article 38 of the Sleman Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2015 states

- (1) The implementation of supervision is carried out by regional apparatus organizations that have duties and responsibilities in the field of monitoring and supervision of development.
- (2) Regulatory enforcement is carried out by regional apparatus organizations that have duties and responsibilities in the field of law enforcement.

Based on the results of an interview with Mr. Bondan Yudho Baskoro as the Head of Enforcement at the Sleman Regency Satpolpp, information was obtained that: "Law enforcement of violations of the Regional Regulation on Tourism and the Regional Regulation on Entertainment and Recreation in Sleman Regency is carried out by Satpolpp, especially the Enforcement Division of Regional Laws and Regulations. " Enforcement of violations of the Regional Regulation is also carried out at the moment of the month of Ramadan Where the Sleman Regency government also issued a Regent Regulation regulating the implementation of entertainment businesses, restaurants, hotels, shopping centers during the month of Ramadan. This is evidenced by the news or press releases carried out by Satpolpp Sleman in several online mass media as follows:

Satpol PP Sleman raided a number of entertainment business places in Sleman that were still operating outside the provisions during the month of Ramadan. As a result, as many as 9 entertainment venues were given reprimands and coaching. The Head of the Sleman Satpol PP, Shavitri Nurmala Dewi, explained that this raid was held from Thursday (6/7/2023) night to Friday (7/4/2023) early in the morning, with the legal basis of the Sleman Regent Regulation No.12/2023 concerning the Implementation of Entertainment Businesses, Spas, Game Nets, Restaurants, Restaurants and Shopping Centers in the months of Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr by involving personnel from the Sleman Satpol PP, Sleman Police, The Tourism Office, the

Kesbangpol Agency, Kodim 0732 Sleman and Denpom IV Yogyakarta, raided a number of entertainment venues in Kapanewon Mlati and Depok. "There are complaints from the public regarding allegations that the operation exceeds the rules," he said when confirmed, Saturday (8/4/2023). Some of the businesses netted in this raid include Boshe VVIP Club, Liquid Bar And Kitchen, Sky 3 Bee Karaoke & Longe, Family Fun, Happy Puppy, NAV Karaoke, Hyperbox Family Karaoke & Cafe-Resto, Glow Karaoke and Terrace. The nine business places were operating during the raid. In addition to exceeding the specified operating hours during Ramadan, several business establishments were also found to still sell alcoholic beverages. "So we provide reprimands and guidance on the sale of alcoholic beverages and to comply with operational rules," he said. In addition to the nine business places, based on public complaints, Satpol PP Sleman also visited a number of other business places, such as Sepreken Kitchen & Bar, Outlet 23, Gold Dragon Jogja and Liquid Club. However, when visited, the three places of business were closed. Previously, the Head of the Development and Supervision Section of Satpol PP Sleman, Bondan Yudho Baskoro, said that in Perbup No.12/2023, one of the points is to regulate operational hours, such as discotheque and bar businesses that can still operate at 21.00-24.00 WIB. In addition, karaoke and spa businesses can also still operate with adjustments to operating hours. "For karaoke and spa businesses, namely from 09.00-17.00 WIB, then closed and can open again at 21.00-24.00 WIB. Operating hours are regulated according to the interests of worshippers during the month of Ramadan. <https://jogjapolitan.harianjogja.com/read/2023/04/08/512/1131588/tetap-buka-saat-ramadan-9-tempat-hiburan-di-sleman-ditertibkan>

The Sleman district government is certain to impose restrictions on nightlife venues during the month of Ramadan. One of the things that is emphasized is in terms of the enforcement of opening hours or business operations. Head of the Sleman Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol-PP) Shavitri Nurmala Dewi said that the rules related to the operational restrictions of entertainment venues still use the old regulations. Namely, Perbup Number 12 of 2023 concerning the implementation of entertainment businesses, spas, gamenets, restaurants, hotels, and shopping centers in the months of Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr. Evie, as she is familiarly called, explained that in the regulation, business owners are required to close their businesses for three days at the beginning of Ramadan and on Eid al-Fitr. Then it is also mandatory to comply with operational hours on the types of businesses that have been determined. "For the type of business of restaurants, hotels, and shopping centers, they are urged to package their business appearance with the nuances of the month of

Ramadan," said Evie when contacted, Monday (11/3). As for the types of nightclubs, discotheques, bars, and pubs are only allowed to operate from 21.00 to 24.00. Then for karaoke businesses outside nightclubs can only be opened from 09.00 to 17.00 for the day. Meanwhile, night operations are from 21.00 to 24.00. Then for karaoke businesses in nightclubs, they are only allowed to open at night from 21.00 to 24.00. Then for spa businesses, restrictions are also given. The spa inside the starred hotel operates as usual. However, if it is outside a star-rated hotel, it is limited to open from 09.00 -17.00 and 21.00 - 24.00. "Live music performances at outdoor business activities and gamenets are only held during the day starting at 09.00 to 17.00," added Evie. Furthermore, he stated, that there are also sanctions if the regulation is not heeded by business owners. Starting from a temporary closure for one week for one violation. As well as two weeks of closure if the violation is repeated. Evie also said that the community can participate in reporting business implementations that are not in accordance with regulations. In addition, later Satpol-PP Sleman officers will also conduct regular monitoring and supervision. "The public can report to the local government if they know of alleged violations of business activities in accordance with the provisions of this regulation," he said. Previously, security activities ahead of the month of Ramadan were also carried out at the Sleman Class IIB Prison. Head of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of Yogyakarta Agung Rektono Seto said that during the month of Ramadan, security in prisons should not be let off guard. The wardens must be on standby even though they are fasting. Agung said that one form of potential vulnerability during the month of Ramadan is the decrease in the vigilance of officers. Because, later the prison guards will have to wake up early to prepare suhoor and break the fast together for the inmates. "This is part of the early detection of disturbances in prisons, in the month of Ramadan we will also add personnel to be more confident in terms of security," he said. (drink)

<https://radarjogja.jawapos.com/sleman/654428416/tidak-ditutup-total-ini-aturan-operasional-tempat-hiburan-malam-di-sleman-selama-bulan-ramadhan?page=2>

The Sleman Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit (Satpol-PP) has observed the month of Ramadan 1446 Hijri in Bumi Sembada so far being conducive. Based on the monitoring results, the government apparatus enforcing this Regional Regulation has not found any entertainment venues that violate operational opening hours during the fasting month. "The average business actor has complied with the rules. So for monitoring, until now there have been no findings," said the Head of Satpol-PP Sleman Regency, Shavitri Nurmala Dewi, Saturday (8/3/2025). As is known, entertainment venues such as nightclubs, discotheques, bars, pubs, game nets and

spas in the Sleman Regency area are still allowed to open during the month of Ramadan 1446 H. However, the Sleman Regency Government has restrictions on operational hours regulated through Regent Regulation (Perbup) number 12 of 2023. Nightclubs, discos, bars and pubs are allowed to open from 21.00-24.00 WIB. For karaoke businesses outside nightclubs, the daytime opening hours start at 09.00 - 17.00 WIB. Meanwhile, the opening hours at night are from 21.00 - 24.00 WIB. These operating hours also apply to spa businesses located outside of star hotels. As for live music performances at outdoor businesses, they are only allowed to operate during the day, from 09.00 - 17.00 WIB. These operating hours also apply to net game businesses. Meanwhile, restaurants, hotels and shopping centers are expected to package their businesses with the nuances of the month of Ramadan. Although there have been no findings, Shavitri said his party will still conduct monitoring. "During this fasting month, we will monitor justice 4 times and one non-judicial coaching," he said. Deputy Regent of Sleman Danang Maharsa previously hoped that everyone could jointly maintain each other's security and order during the month of Ramadan. Business actors in Sleman Regency are expected to comply with the regulations stipulated in Regent Regulation number 12 of 2023. Satpol-PP officers will later conduct patrols because there are restrictions on operational opening hours. "This is in accordance with the regent's regulations to maintain security order in the month of Ramadan. The hope is that it will be conducive," said Danang. (Reef)

<https://jogja.tribunnews.com/2025/03/08/satpol-pp-sleman-belum-temukan-tempat-hiburan-langgar-jam-buka-di-bulan-ramadan> .

### **An inhibiting factor in law enforcement efforts for violations of the implementation of nightlife in Sleman Regency.**

#### **Internal Barriers**

The development of Sleman Regency is currently facing increasingly complex challenges. Satpol PP has a strategic role in answering strategic issues as contained in the Sleman Regency Medium-Term Development Plan 2021-2026 (RPJMD 2021-2026). Strategic issues related to Government Affairs under the supervision of Satpol PP are:

1. The fire extinguishing service area in each WMK (Fire Management Area) has not been fulfilled. Fire Incidents in the WMK Area, Response Time can still be fulfilled, but outside the WMK radius of 7.5 KM from the Main Post and Godean cannot be fulfilled, the response time is less than 15 minutes.
2. The duties and functions of PPNS have not been running optimally, PPNS as an investigator has not been equipped with supporting facilities such as a special PPNS

workspace/secretariat and there are no instruments that support the welfare of PPNS. The number of members of the Pamong Praja Police is not ideal, in accordance with the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 60 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for the Determination of the Number of Pamong Praja Police, ideally the number of Pamong Praja Police in Sleman Regency is 251 (two hundred and fifty-one) people, while the number of Pamong Praja Police that is now people consists of 35 (thirty-five) JFT people of the Pamong Praja Police, seven civil servants in the field of peace and order, and six civil servants in the field of law enforcement;

3. The ratio of the number of members of the Linmas is not ideal. In accordance with the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 62 of 2008, it is stated in the attachment that 1 RT= 1 Linmas, so that for Sleman Regency Linmas is needed as many as 7,414 (seven thousand four hundred and fourteen) personnel, while the current number is 7,117 (seven thousand one hundred and seventeen) people. The ratio of Linmas members per RT in 2023 is 0.98, which is the number of Linmas 7,117 (seven thousand one hundred and seventeen) divided by the number of RTs 7,414 (seven thousand four hundred and fourteen), which means that not every RT has Linmas members. In addition, the age of Linmas members is relatively large over 65 years old (not in accordance with Permendagri 26 of 2020, while they are still enthusiastic. Of the number of Linmas members, 7,117 (seven thousand one hundred and seventeen) personnel are 50 years old (55%), while 65 years old (23%).

The successful implementation of the Regency/City Local Government Affairs Support program, the Regency/City Public Order Improvement Program and the Fire Prevention, Control, Fire Rescue and Non-Fire Rescue program are supported by the activities carried out in the 2023 fiscal year, namely:

1. The Regency/City Local Government Affairs Support Program of the Pamong Praja Police Unit in 2023 has been successfully implemented. The success of this program has received support from the activities of Planning, Budgeting and Performance Evaluation of Regional Apparatus, Financial Administration activities of Regional Apparatus, Personnel Administration of Regional Apparatus, General Administration of Regional Apparatus, Provision of Services to Support Regional Government Affairs and Maintenance of Regional Property to support Regional government affairs which are carried out according to the set targets. However, there are obstacles/challenges in implementing the program.

These obstacles/challenges are the limited human resources (HR) owned by Satpol PP and the limitations of the Satpol PP Office Building which is no longer representative.

2. The Regency/City Public Order Improvement Program in 2023 has been successfully implemented. This success received support from the Handling of Peace and Public Order Disturbances in one Regency/City area, the Enforcement of Regency/City Regional Regulations and Regent/Mayor Regulations and the Civil Servant Investigator Development (PPNS) activities which were carried out according to the set targets. However, there are obstacles/challenges in implementing the program, namely the limited human resources (HR) owned by Satpol PP, limited facilities and infrastructure related to the control of violators, the inadequate number of PPNS to carry out the operation of the Regional Regulation enforcement Authority and the age of Linmas members over 65 years old.

### **External Barriers**

1. The construction of a nightlife business place violates spatial planning. The case that occurred recently is the plan for a nightlife venue located in Kronggahan Hamlet 1. The location is a community residential area close to the UGM Academic Hospital, Mosque and Elementary School. Kronggahan I Hamlet which is the location of the development and the residents of Kronggahan II Hamlet which are located in the north. Various banners were also seen in the location that was referred to as a potential nightlife venue. There are 5 RWs from Kronggahan II and 5 RWs also from Kronggahan I. All reject the construction of nightlife venues. The activity of making foundations began with the construction of a road on the west side of the land. This road is a form of CSR at the request of residents. in the form of road access that connects the North Ringroad with the village area. During the construction process, this road only involved heavy equipment. The goal is to dig up 8 meters deep soil. However, without his knowledge, the company also built a foundation in the village treasury land area. Not only public roads, residents also want a number of other assistance. Starting from the volleyball court, assistance in building multipurpose buildings to not evicting the group's home area. All of these requests, he continued, have been agreed upon by the company. Actually, there has been socialization related to land use, but for development there has been no socialization. This is what caused a wave of rejection from residents. The location is indeed a village treasury land. The warning letter also aims for the company's

management to first complete the permit. Especially to the DIY Dispartaru which is authorized in collecting data on village treasury land. His party also prohibits development activities, at least until the license for the use of TKD is issued. The location in question by residents was recorded as 2 hectares.

2. The establishment of a nightlife venue is illegal with a license. An example of a case that occurred was the establishment of the Angels Wing (AW) Live Home Jogja Nightlife Venue in Kemloko Hamlet, Sardonoharjo, Ngaglik Sleman. . The licensing of the location that currently stands AW Live Home Jogja was initially only intended as a restaurant or restaurant. The change from a restaurant business to a nightlife venue, which is open until the early hours of the morning, is considered to disturb the comfort and order of the environment. Based on the Regional Regulation of Sleman Regency Number 8 of 2019 concerning the Control and Supervision of Alcoholic Beverages and the Prohibition of Oplosan Drinks, it is stated in Article 12 that the circulation of alcoholic beverages is prohibited in residential areas, minimarkets, places adjacent to places of worship, educational institutions and health facilities, including stations, terminals and so on.
3. The Regency Government is unable or slow in responding to residents' complaints. The main criticism that can be directed at the Sleman government is the attitude that seems passive and slow in responding to the demands of the residents. Protests from the community regarding the establishment of nightlife venues in Kronggahan, and the rise of similar entertainment venues in other areas, have caused clear unrest. The community is not only disturbed by the noise, but also worried about the moral and social impact it causes, especially on young people. The government must be more active in absorbing the aspirations of residents and immediately take preventive measures before the problem gets bigger. Local governments need to open more intensive dialogue with local communities, establish communication forums to hear complaints, and take firm steps if there are violations of rules related to nightlife venues. Direct community involvement will help build trust between residents and the government.
4. Weak Supervision and Law Enforcement. The phenomenon of nightlife venues operating with "gray" licenses shows that government supervision of the nightlife business is still very weak. Many of these places not only violate the rules of operating hours, but also do not comply with the provisions regarding distance from settlements and educational facilities. This indecisiveness makes the situation even more

complicated and damages the image of the region as a center for education and cultural tourism. The Sleman government must strengthen supervision and law enforcement related to the operation of nightlife venues, especially those close to settlements and campuses. Permits should be rigorously evaluated and awarded to those who are strictly compliant with the regulations. The government can also consider restricting nightlife zones from being in areas close to public facilities and residences.

5. **Social Impact on the Younger Generation.** The biggest concern that arises from the community is the social impact faced by young people in Sleman. Nightlife venues are often associated with promiscuity, drug abuse, and behavior that does not conform to local norms. Local governments must realize that investment in nightlife is not only an economic problem, but also has implications for the younger generation who are the hope of the future.

### **Efforts made by the Sleman Regency Government in overcoming inhibiting factors**

The development direction that the Sleman Regency Government wants to achieve in the next five years is set out in the Sleman Regency Vision "The Realization of Sleman as a Shared Home that is Smart, Prosperous, Competitive, Respects Differences and Has a Spirit of Mutual Cooperation". Satpol PP as one of the regional apparatus of the Sleman Regency Government, has a strategic role in realizing the Vision and Mission of Sleman Regency.

Government affairs in the field of public order and public protection in the Sleman Regency Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) for 2021-2026 support Mission-4, which is to increase community resilience in the face of various threats and disasters. This affair is handled by the Pamong Praja Police Unit and the Regional Disaster Management Agency. Objectives and objectives are the stages of formulating strategic objectives that indicate the level of priority in the RPJMD. In the 2021-2026 Sleman Regency RPJMD document, government affairs in the field of public order and community protection support the goal of "realizing regional resilience" with the goal indicator "scope of controlling disturbances, order, enforcing local regulations, and increasing the capacity of community protection" and the goal of "realizing public peace and order" with the target performance indicator "scope of controlling disturbances of peace, order enforcement of local regulations, and increasing the capacity of community protection".

In order to realize and support the Sleman Regency Mission, the Sleman Regency Satpol PP implements programs to support local government affairs, public order and peace programs

and firefighting programs Social and political stability are prerequisites for the growth and development of investment, infrastructure, technology and labor. To increase anticipation of security stability threats, the Sleman Regency Government also coordinates with the State Intelligence Agency (BIN), the Military District Command (KODIM) intel, the prosecutor's office, and the Resort Police (Polres) intel through the Regional Intelligence Community (kominda) forum. The main challenge of social and political stability is to maintain Indonesia's diversity so that it remains a factor that inspires, enriches and strengthens Indonesia in achieving its development vision. This is because the people of Sleman are a multicultural society, especially with many universities located in the Sleman Regency area. Ethnic, religious, racial, and inter-group (SARA) conflicts, acts of terrorism and separatism have the potential to become political commodities, so early detection of potential vulnerabilities must be carried out. In order for the regional climate to be conducive, the Sleman Regency Government always conducts regional political development and guidance for Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Organizations (CSOs) and Community and Youth Organizations (OKP). In addition, the intelligence community and each individual community must build early detection, early prevention and rapid reporting. This will increase public confidence in the government's security guarantees.

To increase public/public trust in security guarantees by local governments, the Sleman Regency Government through the Pamong Praja Police Unit has carried out activities that are anticipation/prevention and enforcement of violations committed by the community against regional regulations or regional head regulations to ensure peace and order as well as community protection in Sleman Regency. Regarding street crimes, the Pamong Praja Police Unit has made effective regional patrols (public order and public order standby patrols) three times a day for twelve months or 1,095 (one thousand ninety-five) times, vandalism operations and vulnerability handling operations as well as joint patrols with the TNI/Polri, especially at certain times prone to street crime and in areas that are prone to frequent street crimes. In addition, Satpol PP also carries out new breakthroughs or innovations by carrying out activities *Satpol PP Goes To School* collaborating with BNNK, the Child Protection Commission, the P3AP2KB Office, the Education Office, the TNI and the National Police to anticipate student brawls and street crimes committed by students. Related to efforts to overcome obstacles in law enforcement violations of Sleman Regency Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2019 concerning the Control and Supervision of Alcoholic Beverages and the Prohibition of Oplosan Beverages, there are several things that are done, namely:

1. The Sleman Regency Government has increased social programs aimed at fostering the younger generation. Empowerment through positive activities, such as sports, arts, and religion- and cultural-based education, should be further encouraged;
2. Enforcement of rules related to drug abuse, alcoholic beverages and immoral behavior in nightlife venues is improved with cooperation between the police and related agencies.
3. Protection of Local Culture. Sleman is famous as an area rich in cultural and religious values. However, the uncontrolled construction of nightlife venues can tarnish that identity. If not handled wisely, this area can lose its attractiveness as an educational and cultural tourism destination, which has been one of Sleman's strengths. The government must be more proactive in protecting local cultural identity. The development of tourist areas must be in line with the preservation of culture and community values. The government formulates regulations that limit nightlife that are not in line with local norms and focuses on the development of family-friendly and educational tourist destinations.
4. Expansion of Sustainable Economic Development. One of the arguments that often arises is that nightlife creates jobs and contributes to the growth of the local economy. However, dependence on this sector has the potential to undermine social structures and override other forms of the economy that are more sustainable and ethical. Local governments continue to seek a balance between economic growth and social welfare. Sustainable development of culture and nature-based tourism, as well as the promotion of local MSMEs, can be a better alternative to encourage economic growth without sacrificing local values and community morals. The problem of nightlife in Sleman is not only a matter of noise and operating permits, but also of social and cultural changes that affect the entire community. The Sleman Regency Government will immediately respond to community complaints with concrete actions, both through strengthening regulations, increasing supervision, and protecting local cultural identity. To regulate the construction of Sleman nightlife venues, you can carry out a zoning system in accordance with the provisions in the Ripparda of Sleman Regency where the area of Magelang Street, Palagan Street and Seturan area is a recreational area. So that the construction of nightlife venues can be built in these 3 locations.
5. A more inclusive approach, where citizens are involved in every decision-making process, will help create a more equitable and sustainable solution for all parties.

6. The issuance of risk-based permits in accordance with the provisions of tourism business standards to minimize friction that occurs between nightlife venue entrepreneurs and the community.

Risk-based permits are the first door in the implementation of the nightlife venue business, so nightlife venue business actors are obliged to take care of and obtain permits in doing their business. The Sleman Regency Government as the licensing provider has of course prepared rules that regulate the implementation of nightlife venues, especially those related to the rules regarding risk-based permits in accordance with the provisions of the nightlife business standards. The issuance of permits is organized by the Agency that handles licensing, namely the One-Stop Investment and Integrated Services Office (DPMPTSP).

This study does not discuss nightlife in general, but specifically examines the enforcement of the Regional Regulation on the control and supervision of alcoholic beverages as the main legal instrument in regulating nightlife in Sleman.

1. An empirical juridical approach based on real cases. The novelty can be seen from the use of actual cases (Angels Wing Jogja, Kronggahan, Karangmloko) as empirical evidence of failures and challenges in law enforcement, not just a normative analysis of regulations.
2. Classification of Internal and External Obstacles of Satpol PP. This article clearly maps: Internal obstacles: limitations of PPNS, human resources, infrastructure, and the welfare of the apparatus. External barriers: spatial planning violations, abuse of permits, weak government response, and social impact on the younger generation.
3. This approach has rarely been found in previous studies that generally only highlighted external factors.
4. Integration of Law Enforcement with a Socio-Cultural Approach. This research offers the perspective that the enforcement of nightlife laws is not enough to be repressive, but must be accompanied by the protection of local culture, community participation, and sustainable economic development.

Based on the mapping of state of the art and novelty, there are several **research gaps** that have been successfully filled while opening up further research space:

#### **a. Theoretical Gap**

Previous research has not integrated much:

- law enforcement theory,
- risk-based licensing administration law,

- and local socio-cultural approaches in one integrated analytical framework. This article begins to fill these gaps, but it still opens up opportunities to strengthen the theoretical model.

### **b. Empirical Gap**

Most of the research on nightlife:

- focusing on big cities or national tourist areas,
- rarely researching districts with strong educational and cultural characteristics such as Sleman.

This article fills this gap, but it is still limited to one region, thus opening up opportunities for comparative studies between regions.

### **c. Public Policy Gap**

There have not been many studies that have examined the effectiveness of **risk-based business licenses** in preventing nightlife conflicts, evaluating the consistency between RIPPARDA, regional regulations, and field practices.

This article identifies these problems, but has not yet arrived at the formulation of a measurable ideal policy model.

### **d. Community Participation Gap**

Previous research has rarely made citizen participation an important variable in the enforcement of regional regulations. This article emphasizes the importance of an inclusive approach, but still opens up space for advanced research based on collaborative governance.

This research occupies an important position in the study of regional law enforcement by offering an empirical juridical analysis of the role of the Sleman Regency Satpol PP in enforcing Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2019 against the nightlife business. The novelty of the research lies in the mapping of internal and external barriers to law enforcement and the integration of legal, social, and cultural approaches. The research gaps that are still open include the development of risk-based local regulation enforcement policy models, community participation, and cross-regional comparative studies.

## **CONCLUSION**

Efforts to enforce the law on violations of the implementation of nightlife in Sleman Yogyakarta district by coordinating with relevant agencies in conducting guidance and supervision of the implementation of the nightlife business; Enforce nightlife activities that violate local regulations.

Inhibiting factors in law enforcement efforts for violations of the implementation of nightlife in Sleman district: Internal obstacles include the duties and functions of PPNS that have not run optimally, PPNS as investigators has not been equipped with supporting facilities such as a special PPNS workspace/secretariat and there are no instruments to support the welfare of PPNS, the ratio of the number of members of Linmas is not ideal. External obstacles include the construction of nightlife business places that violate spatial planning, the construction of nightlife venues that violate permits, the Regency Government is unable or slow to respond to residents' complaints, weak supervision and law enforcement, and social impacts on the younger generation.

Efforts made by the Sleman Regency government in overcoming inhibiting factors include the Sleman Regency Government striving to improve social programs aimed at fostering the younger generation, increasing the enforcement of rules related to drug abuse and immoral behavior in nightlife venues must be improved with cooperation between the police and related agencies, protection of local culture, expansion of sustainable economic development. e. A more inclusive approach, where citizens are involved in every decision-making process, will help create a fairer and more sustainable solution for all parties, the issuance of risk-based permits in accordance with the provisions of tourism business standards to minimize friction that occurs between nightlife operators and the community.

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