



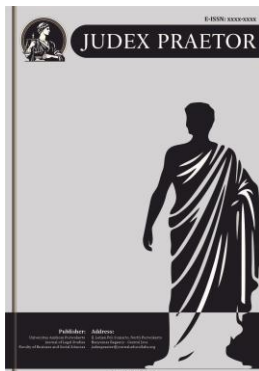
## The Role and Authority of The Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) in The Tourism Sector in Banyumas Regency

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### ABSTRACT

Banyumas Regency is one of the strategic areas in Central Java Province that has a diverse range of tourism potential. In 2024, there were 94 tourist attractions recorded, with a total of 1,127,432 visitors, contributing to local revenue and providing an economic impact. Along with the increasing number of tourists and the complexity of tourism management, the need for supervision, security, and order has become increasingly important. This places the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) as a central element in the enforcement of local regulations and the maintenance of public order in tourist destinations. Based on Law Number 23 of 2014 and Government Regulation Number 16 of 2018, Satpol PP has the authority in non-judicial regulation, investigation of regional regulation violations, administrative actions, and enforcement of public order. This study uses a normative juridical method with a legislative and conceptual approach to analyze the normative basis and the implementation of Satpol PP's authority in the management of tourism in Banyumas Regency. The study results indicate that the high number of tourist attractions and the increase in tourists create a need for special supervision by the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP). The limited number of personnel is a major obstacle to the optimal performance of Satpol PP's duties. Therefore, strengthening the role of Satpol PP, including the option of establishing a special unit for the tourism sector, becomes an important strategy to achieve safe, orderly, and sustainable tourism management in Banyumas Regency.

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## INTRODUCTION

As a country with abundant and diverse natural and cultural resources, Indonesia has enormous potential in the field of tourism.<sup>1</sup> This diversity attracts many domestic and foreign tourists to visit various regions in Indonesia.

Banyumas Regency is one of the regencies located in the western part of Central Java Province with an area of 132,758 hectares, comprising 27 subdistricts, 30 urban villages, and 301 villages. Based on its natural and geographical features, the Banyumas Regency can be divided into three categories of areas, namely the mountainous area in the north, the lowlands located between the slopes of Mount Slamet and the South Serayu Mountains, and the lowlands in the south of the South Serayu Mountains.

As one of the strategic areas in Central Java Province, Banyumas Regency has various potentials, including in the tourism sector. The diverse tourist attractions in Banyumas Regency range from natural, cultural, man-made, culinary, and even religious attractions that appeal to tourists. In 2024, there were 94 tourist attractions in Banyumas Regency, 12 of which were managed by the regency government. The number of visitors to tourist attractions in 2024 was 1,127,432.<sup>2</sup> The desire of tourists to visit tourist destinations is a psychological representation that drives a person to engage in tourism activities. Tourists' interest in visiting a tourist destination can be determined by many factors that measure the extent of their desire to learn and understand about a particular destination. The more attractive a tourist destination is, the greater the desire to travel.<sup>3</sup>

Tourism for regions is more than just offering natural beauty or cultural wealth, but can also be a source of Local Own-Source Revenue (PAD) through the management of tourism potential. Good tourism management means opening the way for revenue to flow into the regional coffers, which can ultimately be enjoyed by the local community through the development and improvement of public facilities. Through an innovative approach, the tourism sector can become a model industry that benefits local communities and their environment as a driver of regional economic growth. This

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<sup>1</sup> Aktieva Tri Tjitrawati, Rizky Amalia, and Fairuz Zahirah Zihni Hamdan, "Legalitas Perizinan Kawasan Wisata Sebagai Upaya Pengembangan Desa Wisata," *Media Iuris*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (2022), p. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Badan Pusat Statistik, "Banyumas Dalam Angka 2025", Banyumas, (2025), p. 284.

<sup>3</sup> Zenal Arifin, Adityo Nugroho, and Herdian Farisi, "Optimalisasi Branding Pariwisata Banyumas Melalui Strategi Media Sosial," *Jurnal Dinamika Sosial Dan Sains*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (2025), p. 535.



approach aims to spread the benefits of tourism more evenly across the region.<sup>4</sup>

The tourism sector contributes to local revenue through entrance fees to tourist attractions, hotel taxes, restaurant taxes, and entertainment taxes from various events. Every tourist visit and every transaction made can provide a direct economic boost to the region. This sustainable income allows local governments to reduce their dependence on transfer funds from the central government, because without clear economic development programs from local governments, it will be difficult to achieve economic progress. The successful implementation of local government programs, especially those carried out by local officials who have direct access to community economic activities, is relevant as an indicator of community economic growth.<sup>5</sup>

Not only for local governments, good tourism management can have a domino effect on the community. As the number of tourists increases, demand for various goods and services also surges. This increase will trigger the growth of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) that provide accommodation, culinary, souvenirs, and transportation, thereby creating new jobs and reducing unemployment, which in turn improves the welfare of the community around tourist destinations. This means that it is undeniable that rapid development in the tourism sector requires an effective strategic approach to increase the competitiveness and attractiveness of tourist destinations, ultimately attracting more tourist visits.<sup>6</sup>

Based on the provisions of Article 30 letter (e) of Law Number 10 of 2009 on Tourism, Article 12 paragraph (3) and Appendix letter (z) of Law Number 23 of 2014 on Regional Government, grant authority to the Regional Government to regulate and manage various government affairs, including the tourism sector, by creating policies that can support tourism growth in the region.

Local governments play a crucial role in the tourism sector to optimize the potential of their regions, through promotion, infrastructure improvement, and sustainable tourism policies. When a region successfully manages its tourism sector, tourism becomes more than just an industry; it

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<sup>4</sup> Nurul Cahya Arsita and Mirzam Arqy Ahmadi, "Pengembangan Sektor Pariwisata Sebagai Strategi Meningkatkan Pendapatan Asli Daerah Kota Surakarta," *Jurnal Bengawan Solo: Pusat Kajian Riset Dan Inovasi Daerah Kota Surakarta*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (2024), p. 107-108.

<sup>5</sup> Yundri, "Analisis Terkait Pelaksanaan Desentralisasi Dalam Otonomi Daerah Kota/Kabupaten," *Jurnal Indragiri Law Review*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (2024), p. 121.

<sup>6</sup> Milwan Hasibuan, "Pengaruh Daya Tarik Wisata, Promosi Digital Dan Fasilitas Terhadap Minat Berkunjung Wisatawan Di Objek Wisata Taman Kelapa Pandan Wangi Labuhanbatu," *Socius: Jurnal Penelitian Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial*, Vol. 2, No. 10 (2025), p. 377.



becomes an ecosystem that supports the economy, empowers communities, and promotes equitable prosperity.

Tourism regulations in Indonesia currently still refer to Law No. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism Law, which stipulates that Indonesian tourism must prioritize strategic and sustainable national development. This means that tourism must be profit-oriented while still preserving natural resources.<sup>7</sup> Article 14 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism states that tourism businesses that can be carried out throughout Indonesia include tourist attractions, tourist areas, tourist transportation services, travel services, food and beverage services, and accommodation provision, organizing entertainment and recreational activities, organizing meetings, intensive trips, conferences, exhibitions, tourism information services, tourism consulting services, tour guides, and water and spa tourism.

Tourism regulations in Banyumas Regency are primarily governed by Local Regulation No. 10 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Local Regulation No. 10 of 2018 concerning Tourism, Local Regulation No. 5 of 2018 concerning the Master Plan for Tourism Development in Banyumas Regency for 2018-2033, and Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2021 concerning the Empowerment of Tourism Villages.

These tourism regulations are inseparable from the enforcement of local regulations, which is carried out not only by regional agencies in charge of tourism, but also by regional agencies whose duties and functions include the enforcement of local regulations, namely the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) in Banyumas Regency. As a regional apparatus, the contribution of Satpol PP is essential to support the implementation of regional autonomy, particularly in relation to its duties in enforcing regional regulations and taking action against all forms of legal violations in the administration of regional government in order to promote good governance.<sup>8</sup>

Not only as a law enforcement unit, Satpol PP also has a role as a servant and partner of the community to create an orderly, safe, and comfortable environment. Satpol PP's authority generally has three main tasks regulated by law, namely the enforcement of Regional Regulations (Perda) and Regional Head Regulations (Perkada), the maintenance of public order and community peace, and community protection.

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<sup>7</sup> I Wayan Adrian Rainartha Nugraha, "Pengaturan Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Wisatawan Dan Pemberlakuan Sanksi Pidana Terhadap Perbuatan Melawan Hukum Menurut Undang-Undang Nomor 10 Tahun 2009 Tentang Kepariwisataaan," *Al Qalam: Jurnal Ilmiah Keagamaan Dan Kemasyarakatan*, Vol. 17, No. 2 (2023), p. 1233.

<sup>8</sup> M Ridwan Ainun Firdaus and Eva Eviany, "Strategi Penertiban Tempat Karaoke Di Kawasan Wisata Pantai Pungruk Kabupaten Jepara," *Jurnal Tatapamong*, Vol. 5, No. 2 (2023), p. 124.



In the tourism sector, Satpol PP has a role to play in enforcing regulations and helping to ensure that tourist destinations operate safely, comfortably, and orderly, thereby providing a positive experience for tourists and benefiting local governments. In Banyumas Regency, there have been several incidents at tourist sites, including in October 2023, when a glass bridge in Limpakuwus collapsed, killing one person and injuring several others. The most recent incident was the death of two tourists who drowned in the Curug Pinang Baturraden waterfall pool.

The importance of security measures in tourist attractions is a top priority, including licensing. Without permits that meet standards, the risk of accidents, legal violations, and environmental damage increases, which can reduce tourist interest and damage the reputation of tourist destinations. The purpose of this licensing process is to ensure that operators have met the safety and health standards required by law, such as having a monitoring system and being prepared to deal with emergency situations.

In the effort to maintain security and order in tourist attractions, the enforcement of local regulations and the maintenance of public peace and order by the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) are very important. The Satpol PP can take action in accordance with the stages outlined in its Standard Operating Procedures, both judicially and non-judicially. Based on the above description, the author is interested in examining the role and authority of the Satpol PP in the tourism sector in Banyumas Regency.

## METHOD

The approach used in this study is normative legal research. According to Johnny Ibrahim, normative legal research is a scientific research procedure to discover the truth based on legal scientific logic from a normative perspective.<sup>9</sup> In this paper, the types of approaches used are the statute approach and the conceptual approach to examine the legal rules that are the focus of the research.<sup>10</sup>

## RESULT & DISCUSSION

### A. Normative Basis for the Role and Authority of the Civil Service Police Unit

The Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) is an agency that plays an important role in the running of regional government. Satpol PP is a

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<sup>9</sup> Johnny Ibrahim, *Teori & Metode Penelitian Hukum Normatif*, Malang: Banyumedia, (2005), p. 47.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 302.





regional apparatus formed to enforce Regional Regulations and Regional Head Regulations, maintain public order and peace, and protect the community. Meanwhile, the Civil Service Police (Pol PP) are members of Satpol PP as local government officials who are civil servants and are given duties, responsibilities, and authorities in accordance with laws and regulations in enforcing Regional Regulations and Regional Head Regulations, maintaining public order and security, and protecting the community.<sup>11</sup>

Based on the provisions of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, Satpol PP is mandated to enforce local regulations and regional head regulations, maintain public order and peace, and provide protection for the community as stated in Article 255.<sup>12</sup>

Based on the Local Government Law, Satpol PP, in carrying out its three main duties, is given the authority as stipulated in the Local Government Law, namely:

1. to take non-judicial enforcement action against citizens, officials, or legal entities who violate local regulations and/or local government regulations;
2. taking action against citizens, officials, or legal entities who disturb public order and community peace;
3. investigating citizens, officials, or legal entities suspected of violating local regulations and/or local government regulations; and
4. taking administrative action against citizens, officials, or legal entities who violate local regulations and/or local government regulations.

Not only in the Local Government Law, but more specifically, provisions regarding Satpol PP are regulated in Government Regulation Number 16 of 2018 concerning the Civil Service Police Unit. In line with the Local Government Law, the Government Regulation states that the duties of Satpol PP are listed in Article 5. The authorities of Satpol PP as stipulated in Government Regulation No. 16 of 2018 concerning the Civil Service Police Unit are as follows:

1. taking non-judicial enforcement action against members of the community, officials, or legal entities who violate local regulations and/or local government regulations;

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<sup>11</sup> Dadang Supriyatna, "Sinergisitas Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja, Kepolisian Dan Pemerintah Daerah Dalam Menegakkan Keamanan Dan Ketertiban Masyarakat," *Jurnal Konstituen*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (2020), p. 41.

<sup>12</sup> Mulia Jaya et al., "Power and Authority Pasca Penggabungan Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja Dan Pemadam Kebakaran Kabupaten Bungo," *Jurnal Politik Dan Pemerintahan Daerah*, Vol. 5, No. 2 (2023), p. 82.



2. taking action against citizens, officials, or legal entities who disturb public order and community peace;
3. conducting investigations of citizens, officials, or legal entities suspected of violating local regulations and/or local government regulations; and
4. taking administrative action against citizens, officials, or legal entities who violate local regulations and/or local government regulations.

Based on the provisions of Article 11 of Government Regulation Number 16 of 2018 concerning the Civil Service Police Unit, in carrying out its duties and functions in maintaining public order and community peace, it includes activities such as early detection and prevention, guidance and counseling, patrols, security, escorts, enforcement, and handling of demonstrations and mass riots. Public order and peace are very important and also contribute to the smooth running of government, the implementation of development, and community development in a region, so that development goals for the welfare of the community can be achieved.<sup>13</sup>

In Banyumas Regency, the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) is positioned as a regional apparatus that administers government affairs in the areas of public peace and order, as well as community protection, sub-affairs of public peace and order, and sub-affairs of firefighting, based on the provisions of Article 2 of Banyumas Regency Regulation Number 8 of 2025 concerning the Third Amendment to Regency Regulation Number 16 of 2016 concerning the Formation and Structure of the Regional Government of Banyumas Regency. The legal basis for Satpol PP in Banyumas Regency is regulated in Regent Regulation Number 71 of 2020 concerning the Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions, and Work Procedures of the Banyumas Regency Civil Service Police Unit. The Satpol PP has the task of assisting the Regent in formulating policies, implementing, evaluating, and reporting on the implementation of government affairs in the areas of Community Peace and Public Order, Regional Law Enforcement, and Community Protection and Fire Disaster Management, which are under the authority of the region and the assistance tasks assigned to the Regency.

In the tourism sector, data on the enforcement of local regulations by Satpol PP up to October 2025 shows that enforcement has been carried out at 3 (three) culinary tourism business locations, 5 (five) lodging business locations, and 1 (one) tourist attraction location.

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<sup>13</sup> Fathia Yumna, "Peran Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja Dalam Menjaga Ketertiban Dan Ketentraman Serta Pelayanan Kepada Masyarakat," *Jurnal Multidisiplin Teknologi Dan Arsitektur*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (2023), p. 10.



Factors hindering the enforcement and implementation of local regulations by Satpol PP in Banyumas Regency include the limited number of Satpol PP personnel, resulting in suboptimal security and supervision in the tourism sector. The need for adequate personnel is crucial to maintaining order, providing a sense of security, and enforcing local regulations.

## **B. Tourism Management in Banyumas Regency**

Banyumas Regency is considered to have a strategic location because it is located on one of the transportation routes between West Java and Central Java. The geographical location of Banyumas Regency, which is situated between mountains, highlands, and river valleys, influences its natural wealth, climate, and landscape, which can be enjoyed by tourists, thus forming a variety of tourism potentials. The varied topography and slopes form a beautiful natural landscape with great potential for nature tourism, followed by urban areas that also have the potential for artificial tourism to provide recreational, educational, and entertainment experiences.

As part of development, the process of developing tourism in the Banyumas region must be carried out comprehensively and in an integrated manner.<sup>14</sup> Based on the provisions of Article 1 point 5 of Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism, Tourist Attractions are anything that has uniqueness, beauty, and value in the form of diversity of natural, cultural, and man-made resources that are the target or destination of tourist visits. As of 2024, Banyumas Regency has recorded 95 Tourist Attractions within its territory.

The number of tourist attractions currently managed by the government/state-owned enterprises, district governments, and village-owned enterprises. Based on data from the Banyumas District Central Statistics Agency, the number of tourist attractions managed by the district government increased from 9 attractions in 2020 to 12 tourist attractions in 2024. In addition to tourist attractions managed by the Banyumas District Government itself, the number of tourist attractions managed by BUMDes has also increased from 22 tourist attractions in 2020 to 43 tourist attractions in 2024.

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<sup>14</sup> Triana Ahdiati, "Kearifan Lokal Dan Pengembangan Identitas Untuk Promosi Wisata Budaya Di Kabupaten Banyumas," *Jurnal Pariwisata Terapan*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (2020), p. 27.





**Table 1 Number of Visitors to Tourist Attractions Managed by the Banyumas Regency Government from 2022 to 2024**

NO.	TOURIST ATTRACTIONS	2022	2023	2024
1	Taman Rekreasi Andhang Pangrenan - Purwokerto Selatan	56.607	77.374	<b>65.378</b>
2	Taman Hiburan dan Rekreasi (THR) Panglima Besar Soedirman - Karanglewas	77.716	99.018	<b>71.584</b>
3	Museum Wayang - Banyumas	15.167	16.536	<b>17.674</b>
4	Pemandian Tirta Husada Kalibacin - Rawalo	10.126	9.929	<b>7.757</b>
5	Gedung Kesenian Soetedja - Purwokerto Selatan	9.815	12.385	<b>14.485</b>
6	Lokawisata Baturraden	408.476	372.951	<b>289.478</b>
7	Taman Apung Maskemambang - Purwokerto Utara	274.427	439.746	<b>552.178</b>
8	Menara Teratai - Purwokerto Timur	165.110	160.619	<b>80.076</b>
9	Taman Botani - Baturraden	3.400	42.427	<b>16.893</b>
10	Bumi Perkemahan Kendalisada - Kalibagor	2.040	5.625	<b>1.560</b>
11	Curug Gemawang - Somagede	321	116	<b>0</b>
12	Kolam Renang Tirta Kembar - Purwokerto Utara	12.692	7.644	<b>10.369</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.035.897</b>	<b>1.244.370</b>	<b>1.127.432</b>

Source: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2025

In line with the Ministry of Tourism's five flagship programs for 2025, one of which is to improve the quality and quantity of tourism villages for economic growth and equitable development, Tourism Villages have been established. The development of tourism villages in Banyumas Regency is an important strategy in strengthening the regional tourism sector while supporting national policies that emphasize sustainable, inclusive, and community-based tourism.

The development of tourism villages cannot be separated from the process of understanding the characteristics of the local community, because it is the local community that is considered to have the best understanding of the various potentials in their area. Of course, direct participation from the community is an important resource, including in relation to cultural traditions that already exist and are embedded in every aspect of community life, which can be utilized as the main driver for the utilization and management of tourism villages.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Agung Kurniawan, Tyas Retno Wulan, and Muslihudin Muslihudin, "Pengembangan Potensi Desa Wisata Di Banyumas Menuju Pembangunan Perdesaan Berkelanjutan," *Jurnal Ilmiah Membangun Desa Dan Pertanian*, Vol. 8, No. 5 (2023), p. 171.



The Banyumas Regency Government continues to encourage the establishment of Tourism Villages managed by BUMDes to support the community's role in developing tourism in Banyumas Regency.

**Table 2 Number of Tourism Villages in Banyumas Regency in 2024**

NO.	NAME OF TOURIST VILLAGE	CLASSIFICATION	VERIFICATION STATUS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT
1.	Karangkemiri (Top 500 ADWI 2024)	Pilot project	Verified
2.	Adat Bonokeling	Pilot project	-
3.	Banjarpanepen	Pilot project	-
4.	Cikakak (Top 50 ADWI 2021)	Forward	Verified
5.	Curug Nangga	Pilot project	Verified
6.	Gula Kelapa	Pilot project	-
7.	Kalibagor	Pilot project	Verified
8.	Kalisalak	Pilot project	Verified
9.	Karanggintung	Pilot project	Verified
10.	Karangtengah	Pilot project	Verified
11.	Kejawar	Pilot project	Verified
12.	Kemutug Lor (Top 300 ADWI 2023)	Pilot project	Verified
13.	Melung (Top 300 ADWI 2024)	Pilot project	Verified
14.	Menari Tambaknegara	Pilot project	Verified
15.	Pekunden (Top 75 ADWI 2023)	Pilot project	Verified
16.	Petahunan	Pilot project	Verified
17.	Wahana Edukasi dan Outbond Candi	Pilot project	Verified
18.	Rampai Rempoah	Growing	Verified

*Source: jadesta.kemenparekras.go.id (2024)*

In line with its abundant tourism potential, tourist attraction visits in Banyumas Regency as well as visits to tourist attractions managed by the local government in Banyumas Regency from 2020 to 2024 have increased from 451,228 tourists in 2020 to 1,127,432 tourists in 2024. In addition to tourist attractions, based on data from the Banyumas Regency Youth, Sports, Culture, and Tourism Office, in 2024, the number of tourist attraction visits for events in Banyumas Regency will reach 862,101 tourists.

### C. Special supervision requirements for Satpol PP in the tourism sector

Tourism is a strategic sector with great potential to drive regional economic growth, cultural preservation, community empowerment, and environmental protection. This potential needs to be translated into



comprehensive, systematic regulations that are responsive to social, cultural, economic, and environmental dynamics in Banyumas Regency.

According to Spillane, tourism is an activity of traveling for the purpose of having fun, seeking satisfaction, searching for something, improving health, enjoying sports or rest, fulfilling duties, going on pilgrimages, and so on.<sup>16</sup>

Appendix to Regulation of the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy/Head of the Tourism and Creative Economy Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism Destinations states that currently in the tourism sector, the concept of sustainable tourism is an aspect that needs to be considered. Sustainable tourism is tourism that takes into account current and future economic, social, and environmental impacts, meets the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment, and the local community, and can be applied to all forms of tourism activities in all types of tourist destinations, including mass tourism and various other types of tourism activities. This means that current tourism development must take into account the economic, social, and environmental impacts of tourism activities, with the aim of preserving nature and culture for future generations. The narrative of sustainable tourism in the region will focus on local uniqueness, community involvement, and environmental protection.

In the implementation of tourism, the role and authority of the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) cannot be separated, as it is also at the forefront of shaping the image of a tourist destination in the eyes of tourists. Philipus M. Hadjon argues that authority is derived from three sources, namely attribution, delegation, and mandate. Attributive authority is typically outlined through the division of state power by the Constitution, while delegated and mandated authority are powers that originate from delegation.<sup>17</sup>

The authority of attribution means division, which means the granting of authority to another body that exercises that authority in its own name and according to its own judgment without being appointed to exercise that authority. Attribution of authority occurs when the delegation of power is based on the mandate of a constitution and is set

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<sup>16</sup> Irma Afia Salma and Indah Susilowati, "Analisis Permintaan Objek Wisata Alam Curug Sewu, Kabupaten Kendal Dengan Pendekatan Travel Cost," *Jurnal Dinamika Pembangunan (JDP)*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (2004), p. 155.

<sup>17</sup> Philipus M. Hadjon, *Pengantar Hukum Administrasi Indonesia*, Yogyakarta: UGM Press, (2008), p. 5.



forth in a regulation.<sup>18</sup> Based on regulations concerning government administration, attribution is defined as the granting of authority to government agencies and/or officials by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia or by law.

Delegation of authority means the transfer of authority from a higher-ranking official to a lower-ranking official. This transfer of authority cannot be carried out without the legal force of legislation. Delegation involves the transfer of authority from one government official to another official of lower rank, accompanied by the legal basis for the delegation.<sup>19</sup> Delegation based on the provisions of Article 1 point 23 of Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration is defined as the transfer of authority from a higher government agency and/or official to a lower government agency and/or official, with full responsibility and liability transferred to the recipient of the delegation.

Authority in the form of a mandate based on the provisions of legislation is defined as the delegation of authority from a higher government agency and/or official to a lower government agency and/or official, with the responsibility and liability remaining with the mandator as stipulated in the provisions of Article 1 point 24 of Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration.

This authority may take the form of an order to an organ to exercise its own competence or a legal action by the holder of an authority to grant full power to another subject to exercise the competence of the mandator, so that the mandatary acts on behalf of another person. The main characteristic of a mandate is a form of representation. The mandatary acts on behalf of the represented party, and the mandator retains the authority to handle the mandate himself if he so desires. The principal may also give the agent any instructions deemed necessary. The principal is fully responsible for decisions made based on the mandate, so that, in formal legal terms, the agent is essentially not a separate person from the principal.<sup>20</sup>

The Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) in Banyumas Regency is authorized to carry out governmental duties in the areas of public peace and order, as well as community protection. Given the high number of tourist visits and the abundance of tourist attractions in Banyumas Regency, the Satpol PP plays a significant role in monitoring and enforcing regional regulations in Banyumas Regency.

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<sup>18</sup> Tengku Erwinsyahbana, "Kewenangan Dan Tanggung Jawab Notaris Pengganti Setelah Pelaksanaan Tugas Dan Jabatan Berakhir," *Lentera Hukum*, Vol. 5, No. 2 (2018), p. 312.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 312-313.

<sup>20</sup> Sri Nur Hari Susanto, "Metode Perolehan Dan Batas-Batas Wewenang Pemerintahan," *Administrative Law and Governance Journal*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (2020), p. 436-437.



The number of tourist attractions and the increase in the number of tourists from year to year in Banyumas Regency, which is also driven by the concept of sustainable tourism, has created a need for a Public Order Agency (Satpol PP) that specifically carries out tasks in the tourism sector in order to realize safe and orderly tourism. This growth also requires more effective supervision and enforcement of regulations to avoid incidents that have occurred in the past, such as accidents at tourist sites or violations of regulations by business operators.

The complexity of Satpol PP's authority, especially when it comes to tourism management, is not limited to proactive supervision and guidance to prevent negligence on the part of both managers and tourists. Satpol PP also needs to be more intense in ensuring that every tourism business has complete permits and acts decisively in taking action against violations that could endanger visitors.

Several regions in Indonesia have demonstrated how the role of Satpol PP in the tourism sector can be effective:

1. The province of Bali, both in the city of Denpasar and in the regency of Badung, focuses on regulating vendors, supervising beach clubs, ensuring beach safety, and providing services to tourists.
2. The Special Region of Yogyakarta has a Tourism Supervision Team that focuses on crowd management, nature tourism safety, and vendor management.
3. The city of Bandung, West Java, has a special Satpol PP that implements patrol units in culinary, heritage, and shopping center areas, as well as supervising tourism events and festivals.
4. The city of Batu, East Java, implements Tourism Patrols in family tourist areas such as Jatim Park, Alun-Alun Batu, and Selecta to ensure the comfort of tourists.
5. Belitung Regency, Bangka Belitung, which has a Tourism Order Enforcement Unit, particularly in the Tanjung Tinggi, Tanjung Kelayang, and beach destination areas. This unit is not only involved in managing beach tourism and providing tourism awareness education to tourists but also to local communities.

The establishment of a special Satpol PP for the tourism sector is not only about law enforcement; its presence supports the improvement of the destination's image, strengthens cross-sector coordination, and accelerates the response to potential social conflicts, visitor safety, and the management of street vendors in tourist areas. Proactive and integrated measures that can be taken by Satpol PP in accordance with its authority as mandated by law enable local governments to provide optimal protection for tourists while supporting sustainable local economic growth.





## CONCLUTIONS

Currently in Banyumas Regency, the role of Satpol PP is still regulated in general terms, focusing on enforcing regional regulations, maintaining public order, and providing supervision and security. There are no specific provisions mandating the role and authority of Satpol PP specifically in the tourism sector. Considering the cases that have occurred in Banyumas Regency, the importance of a special tourism Satpol PP makes Satpol PP an integral part of the tourism ecosystem. By collaborating with local government agencies responsible for tourism affairs, business operators, and community participation, the Special Tourism Satpol PP can ensure that the development of the tourism sector proceeds in harmony with the maintenance of order and comfort for all parties. Therefore, investment in capacity building and a humanistic approach for the Special Tourism Satpol PP is a valuable investment for the advancement of tourism in a region.

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