

Evaluation of the Implementation of Pandeglang Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2008 concerning Cleanliness, Beauty, and Environmental Order (Case Study of Menes District Square, Pandeglang Regency)

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ABSTRACT

The focus of this study is the Evaluation of the Implementation of Pandeglang Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2008 concerning Cleanliness, Beauty, and Environmental Order (Case Study of Menes District Square, Pandeglang Regency). Identify the problem is that there are still many street vendors selling in the square, lack of supervision, lack of existing facilities, and the absence of a special budget for K3 maintenance. The theory used is the theory of policy evaluation criteria according to Leo Agustino. This research uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. The results of this study show that the Evaluation of the Implementation of Pandeglang Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2008 concerning Cleanliness, Beauty, and Environmental Order (Case Study of Menes Subdistrict Square, Pandeglang Regency) has not run optimally because there are still many problems such as lack of involvement of the Environmental Agency, inadequate facilities, infrastructure, and technology, the absence of a special budget for K3 maintenance in Menes square, there are no sanctions against violators, and so on. Recommendations that can be given are increasing the number of personnel of the Civil Service Police Unit and Special Cleaning Officers of the Square, improving coordination between implementers, improving infrastructure and technology, collaborating with other agencies such as Department of industry and trade in structuring and empowering street vendors.

Keywords: *Evaluation, Local Regulation, Public Sphere, K3*

Background

Having a perfect and orderly environment can add to the beauty of a city and have a positive impact on the lives of the people themselves. The availability of adequate green open space is part of the government's efforts to maintain optimal environmental quality and function. Where the spatial arrangement of the city requires special attention, especially regarding the provision of residential areas, public and social facilities, as well as public open spaces in urban areas. The existence of green open space aims to maintain the beauty and balance of the urban environment ecosystem, create urban balance, and improve the quality of health,

beauty, cleanliness, and comfort of the environment. In addition, green open space helps protect protected areas, controls pollution and damage to soil, water, and air, conserves biodiversity, controls the management of water resources, and serves as a means of urban aesthetics.

Law Number 26 of 2007 regulates the provision and utilization of green open space which covers an area of at least 30% of the urban area. As well as public green open spaces should not be less than 20% of the area of the city. Public green open space is a green open space owned and managed by urban local governments and benefits the community. In terms of green open space, that includes city parks, public cemetery parks, green lanes along roads, rivers, and beaches. However, the increasing progress of urbanization in the regions is increasingly becoming a challenge for the government in urban management. The impact of excessive urbanization can make urban conditions even more uncontrollable. One of the impacts of urbanization that results in population density is the emergence of the informal sector. The existence of the informal sector can reduce the possibility of social unrest due to lack of jobs. The informal sector is closely related...

One area that has a relatively large number of street vendors is Pandeglang Regency. Pandeglang Regency is one of the regencies in Banten Province. Most street vendors sell in public spaces such as sidewalks. The growing number of street vendors poses a number of problems, especially related to the availability of public open space, urban planning, and the aesthetics of urban space. The following is data on the number of street vendors in Pandeglang Regency.

Table 1

Data on the Number of Street Vendors in Pandeglang Regency

Source: Department of Industry and Trade of Pandeglang Regency (2022)

No	Street Vendor Location	Sum
1	Pandeglang	279
2	Cipeucang	90
3	Saketi	40
4	Bojong	10
5	Picung	40
6	Menes	300
7	Labuan	207
8	Panimbang	60
9	Cibaliung	20
Total		1.056

Therefore, the Pandeglang Regency Government issued Pandeglang Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2008 concerning Environmental Cleanliness, Beauty and Order. The purpose of the regional regulation is stated in the Regional Regulation of Pandeglang Regency Number 4 of 2008 concerning Cleanliness, Beauty and Environmental Order, namely to create a clean, beautiful, and orderly environment in the Pandeglang

Regency area and to increase awareness of the meaning and importance of cleanliness, beauty, and environmental order so that it can cultivate all levels of society, so that there is a need for arrangements stipulated by regulations area. Basically, to realize Pandeglang Regency into a clean, beautiful, and orderly area is not only the duty and obligation of the local government, but also the duty and obligation of all levels of society. However, in the implementation of the regional regulation regarding K3, there are still various problems that must be faced, both problems from the local government and from the surrounding community. One of the problems regarding the cleanliness, beauty, and order of the environment is around the Square.

Pandeglang Regency has 3 (three) squares, namely Pandeglang Square, Menes Square, and Cibaliung Square. However, only one of the focuses of this study is the Menes District Square. Menes Square is located in Purwaraja Village, Menes District, Pandeglang Regency. Menes Subdistrict Square is a public green open space that is visited by many local people and people from outside Menes District, so that buying and selling transactions can occur between the community and visitors. Its strategic location close to schools, offices, and cultural heritage is an attraction for the surrounding community to come to visit, a place to gather with family or friends for free, exercise, and a place to carry out ceremonial activities or commemorate big days. However, in terms of management, Menes District Square is very different from Pandeglang Square. This can be seen from the poorly maintained Menes Square and a lot of scattered garbage. The lack of awareness of the surrounding community and also related agencies to maintain and maintain the public space, makes this Menes Square look shabby and has no beauty value. Based on preliminary observations and the results of researchers' interviews, there are several problems related to cleanliness, beauty, and order in the environment of Menes District Square.

The first problem, just outside the perimeter of Menes Square, is that each side is still filled with street vendors. This can interfere with the comfort of motorists and pedestrians. In addition, the street vendors who sell can disturb the beauty of Menes Square so that it looks shabby. This street vendor in the Menes Subdistrict square has actually been relocated to the Menes Snack Center area which is managed by the Purwaraja Village-Owned Enterprise. The Purwaraja Village Government has provided a place for the relocation of street vendors in menes subdistrict square, which is named Menes Hawker Center. But the relocation site is only available to 60 street vendors. For the rest, there are those who sell elsewhere.

The second problem is the lack of supervision and the lack of concern from the community and local government to maintain cleanliness and beauty in the Menes District Square. As a green open space and public space used for sports activities, Menes District Square should be more concerned about its cleanliness, beauty, and order issues.

Figure 1
Garbage in Menes Subdistrict Square



Source: Researcher (2022)

The third problem is the lack of facilities, infrastructure, and technology supporting the implementation of K3 in Menes Square, such as the absence of landfills. The absence of a landfill in Menes Subdistrict Square is one of the factors that makes people confused and finally other problems related to facilities, infrastructure, and technology, namely the absence of supporting facilities for exercise and the lack of lighting in Menes Square at night. Although there are already 6 shooting lights installed around Menes Square, it is still not enough for Menes Square which has an area of about 0.5 ha.

Fourth, there is no budget specifically intended for the maintenance of K3 in Menes District Square. In the absence of K3 maintenance funds from both the sub-district and related agencies, the funds used so far have come from local non-governmental organizations, ball clubs, and parking. The absence of a special maintenance budget is one of the causes of the non-optimal implementation of the K3 Regional Regulation in Menes District Square. Because in general, every implementation of activities including the implementation of the K3 Regional Regulation in the Menes Square neighborhood requires a budget.

The issue of cleanliness, beauty, and environmental order in Menes District Square needs attention from both the government and the community. Because, if the Menes District Square is carried out, good maintenance can be used as a free tourist destination that can also improve the economy of the surrounding community. In addition, Menes Square is often visited by the public to exercise or as a place to hold activities such as commemorating national holidays.

Literature Review

Public Policy

Various notions of public policy are inevitable because the word policy only briefly describes activities such as decision making, implementation, and evaluation. In this case, Dye (in Handoyo, 2012) defines public policy as "whatever government chooses to do or not to do". Public policy is a government choice to do something or not to do something. In the book titled Public Policymaking, Anderson also agrees with Dye's view of the meaning of public policy as "whatever the government chooses to do or not do something". On other occasions, Anderson also defined public policy as a policy made by officials and government agencies (Handoyo, 2012).

According to Anggara (2014) explained that public policy is generally understood as one of the government's efforts or actions made to carry out the duties of its government, in the form of arrangements or decisions. In practice, public policy is the result of a political process carried out in a state system of government, in which there are often steps or efforts that must be carried out by the government as the state organizer. In practice, public policy is inseparable from the role and functions of the government apparatus called bureaucracy.

Another definition of public policy is also expressed by Pramono (2020) as a decision made or chosen to be taken by a government agency, both officials and government agencies which is a guideline or guide for every business and government apparatus, so as to achieve smoothness and integration in the achievement of policy objectives in reality. Policies are often defined by other details such as objectives, programs, decisions, laws, provisions, proposals, and major designs.

Public Policy Evaluation

In general, policy evaluation is an activity that concerns the estimation or assessment of policies that include substance, implementation, and impact. In this case, policy evaluation is seen as a functional activity. This means that policy evaluation is not only carried out at the final stage but is carried out in the entire policy process. Thus, policy evaluation can include the stage of formulating policy problems, programs proposed to solve policy problems, implementation, and the stage of policy impact (Winarno, 2014).

Manakala Chelimsky & Sadish (in Agustino, 2020), defines policy evaluation as a determination of the results obtained from several activities, designed to meet certain goals or objectives. As for other public policy evaluation models that can be used, it was also developed by Agustino (2020) into 5 (five) criteria, namely: (i) Apparatus resources (SDA), (ii) Institutions, (iii) Facilities, infrastructure, and technology, (iv) Finance, (v) Supporting regulations.

First, apparatus resources (SDA); the success of a policy implementation which is then evaluated the results are largely determined by the resources of its apparatus. In a sense, when the evaluator wants to evaluate, it is the executor or apparatus that must be evaluated first. To what extent they understand and understand what they have to work on; what they should

make; and so forth. If the apparatus does not understand and understand its duties and functions in performing a task, then it is certain that the results of the evaluation will not bear positive fruit.

Second, institutional; In this context, smooth coordination, flexible discretion, systems in the organization, leadership patterns, and synergy between institutions are indicative of a positive evaluation direction. Institutional synergy in the success of a policy is the key to the success of a policy. Similarly, with policy evaluation, the more coordination is not smooth, flexible discretion, too rigid organizational systems and command, autocratic leadership patterns, the high price of one synergy between agencies can make a policy unsuccessful.

Third, facilities, infrastructure, and technology; is another criterion that can be used to assess a policy. For example, why Indonesia has not been successful in attracting foreign investors to invest here; Perhaps, when the evaluation is carried out, there are many facilities and infrastructure that are not provided by the government. For example, the availability of roads and bridges to transport the production of their industrial goods, the stability of electricity (not byar-pet (dead) at the time of production), sea and airports suitable for use to market their manufactured goods, and much more. Similarly, technology is crucial in the evaluation of public policy.

Fourth, financial; Financial support is also an important criterion in assessing a policy. The 35,000 MW power project will not be successful if it is not supported by financial support. This can be seen from other cases such as the collapse of mass rapid transportation (MRT) development in Jakarta. If evaluated, the source of the delay in making the MRT in Jakarta is the absence of a clear financial carrying capacity from the government and the private sector. Therefore, another important criterion in evaluating policies is financial support.

Fifth, regulation; A policy sometimes requires supporting regulations in order to be operationalized more applicable. In the new order era, a policy is always supported by Juklak (Implementation Instructions) and Juknis (Technical Instructions) which aim to make it easier for many parties who are the subject of a policy to operationalize the policy. For this reason, policy evaluation can also be assessed for its success (or not) which is strongly influenced by the presence or absence of supporting regulations.

Method

In this study, researchers used qualitative research methods with descriptive studies and used a case study approach. In addition, in qualitative research, researchers collect data by making direct observations to the field, interviews, and documentation. The data used are primary data types and secondary data. This research was conducted at the offices of relevant agencies and Menes Square located in Menes District, Pandeglang Regency.

The informants in this study numbered 10 people, including the Head of the Menes Subdistrict, Head of the Civil Service Police Unit Menes District, the Head of the Menes District K3 Task Force, the Supervisor of the Menes District Hygiene Unit, in addition to street

vendors, CsOs, and the community / visitors around the Menes District Square. Researchers used a data analysis model by Miles and Huberman. Researchers perform continuous and continuous data analysis before, during, and after continuous data collection until the data can be trusted or reach a "saturated level" and conclusions can be drawn. To test the validity of the data, researchers used source triangulation and engineering triangulation.

Results and Discussion

In evaluating the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2008 concerning Cleanliness, Beauty, and Environmental Order in Menes District Square, Pandeglang Regency, it can be seen from the results of research in the field based on aspects of apparatus resources (SDA); Institutional; facilities, infrastructure, and technology; Financial, and regulatory (supporting) shows that the evaluation of the implementation of pandeglang district regulation number 4 of 2008 concerning Cleanliness, Beauty, and Environmental Order in Menes District Square, Pandeglang Regency has not run optimally.

Apparatus Resources

First, regarding the readiness of human resources involved in the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2008 in the Menes District Square area. Readiness is the main capital in carrying out a job. Readiness itself refers to the ability to accept and perform duties or jobs that correspond to one's job title. In the implementation of Pandeglang Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2008 in the Menes District Square area, the human resources owned are considered quite ready to carry out the Regional Regulation but have not been maximized in the maintenance of K3 in Menes District Square. This is based on the efforts that have been made so far, which are still not optimal.

Human resources involved in carrying out the implementation of K3 in Menes Subdistrict Square, in accordance with their respective main duties and functions based on Regent Regulation Number 66 of 2016 concerning Position, organizational structure, details of duties and functions, as well as work procedures for sub-districts and sub-districts are to improve coordination of government administration, public services and empowerment of village or village communities. As well as carrying out its functions, one of which is the implementation of guidance on the implementation of activities in the fields of peace, order and cleanliness. The readiness of the apparatus in the implementation of K3 maintenance in Menes District Square by conducting K3 programs.

Second, the availability of Satpol PP to maintain order in the square as well as special cleaners in Menes District Square. The Civil Service Police Unit or also known as Satpol PP is closely interested in the existence of order problems, especially street vendors who block sidewalks and public open spaces. In the implementation of the K3 Regional Regulation in Menes Subdistrict Square, the Civil Service Police Unit quite often gives reprimands to street vendors so as not to sell in Menes District Square, it's just that the number of existing personnel is still insufficient. In addition to Satpol PP, the janitors in Menes District are also in charge of transporting garbage in the Menes District area, the number is quite minimal, consisting of

only 3 people. This makes it difficult to mobilize in the field because cleaners not only transport waste in 1 sub-district but there are several other sub-districts. So that the garbage cannot be transported every day. This has an impact on the accumulation of garbage around Menes District Square.

Third, the involvement of private parties in the Menes District Square area. In maintaining the Menes District Square, of course, it requires the involvement of the private sector because the relevant local governments have limitations in financial terms. For this reason, it is hoped that the private sector can help in improving the facilities, infrastructure, and technology in the Menes District Square area. However, until now there has been no role from the private sector in maintaining the Menes District Square area. Evita, et al (2013: 949) explained in their research that, collaborating with the private sector will provide benefits for both the community, the government, and the private sector itself. Where the private sector gets benefits in the form of profit, then the community will benefit by meeting their needs. Meanwhile, the government will also benefit from the relief of funding burdens to meet the needs of urban facilities and infrastructure. Therefore, in the maintenance and arrangement of the Menes District Square, which has limited budgets, a private sector role is needed to help fund in improving existing infrastructure.

Institutional

First, the role of relevant agencies involved in the implementation of Pandeglang Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2008 in the Menes District Square area. In carrying out regional regulations or policies, of course, it requires the role of related agencies. The Menes Subdistrict Government created a work program called the Menes Subdistrict K3 Task Force (Satgas) including. Where the agencies in the Menes Subdistrict work area work together to facilitate coordination and optimization of K3 implementation in the Menes District area, especially in Menes Square. However, based on the results of an interview with the supervisor of the Menes Subdistrict Hygiene Unit, the Environmental Agency only plays a role in transporting waste in the Menes Subdistrict area. This means that there is still a lack of involvement of the Environment Agency in the implementation of Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2008 in the Menes District Square area.

Second, the implementation of coordination meetings between relevant agencies. Coordination meetings help discuss issues that produce solutions in the form of policies. This policy is enforced and must be followed by all parties. Based on the findings of the researchers' field, coordination between sectors in the implementation of K3 in Menes District Square is still not optimal. Currently, relevant agencies rarely hold coordination meetings to discuss the Menes Subdistrict Square area, they hold meetings only at certain moments such as the implementation of national holidays and Religious Holidays. This affects the programs they make for the Menes District Square area. Where these programs are made ahead of the event in the Square only. After that, it does not have a long-term impact on the environmental conditions of Menes District Square.

Third, the obstacles encountered in the field. In the implementation of a policy, of course, obstacles are often encountered. These obstacles are certainly an obstacle to success or

goals in the implementation of the policy itself. In the implementation of Pandeglang Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2008 in the Menes District Square area, obstacles that are often encountered in the field are the absence of special cleaning staff and the lack of supporting facilities for the implementation of K3 Regional Regulations in the Square area. Part of it comes from the behavior of the surrounding community who still do not have concerns to be able to maintain cleanliness in the Menes District Square. This is what makes the implementation of local regulations in Menes District Square has not run optimally.

Facilities, Infrastructure, and Technology

First, inadequate facilities, infrastructure, and technology in the maintenance of K3 in Menes District Square. In implementing a policy, of course, it must have adequate facilities, infrastructure, and technology to support it. The better the facilities, infrastructure, and technology available, the better the implementation of the policy. However, the facilities, infrastructure, and technology available in the Menes District Square area can be said to be inadequate. The absence of landfills, lawn mowers that have been found out and damaged, the mobility of garbage transportation is still limited, the amount of garbage is scattered, the relocation of street vendors is still limited, and there is still a lack of lighting in Menes District Square.

As for waste management in Pandeglang Regency, in accordance with its main duties and functions are carried out by the Pandeglang Regency Environmental Service. Based on the evaluation data of the Pandeglang Regency Bappeda, which was sourced from the results of an interview with the Environment Agency in 2020, the waste transportation system in Pandeglang Regency was not optimal, due to the limited capacity of transporting waste by garbage containers. In addition, waste infrastructure is not optimal for urban scale, such as the limited number of waste and landfill facilities and infrastructure that still use an open dumping system (RPJMD Pandeglang Regency 2022: 208).

Second, the government's efforts to improve facilities, infrastructure, and technology. The government as a policy implementer must certainly strive to improve existing facilities, infrastructure, and technology. In this case, the local government has tried to improve the facilities, infrastructure, and technology in the Menes District Square area but has not been maximized. The efforts made in 2022 are the Menes District K3 Task Force to paint the walls, add lighting, patrol at night, relocate street vendors to the Menes Hawker Center and self-help with the community around Menes District Square for the maintenance of the square. However, based on researchers' observations, there is still a lack of arrangement and maintenance in the Menes District Square area.

Financial

First, the budget source used. Budget refers to finances prepared on the basis of a previously planned program. The budget used to implement Pandeglang Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2008 in the Menes District Square area comes from the Pandeglang Regency

APBD, but the budget for the maintenance of special k3 Menes District Square also comes from local non-governmental organizations.

Second, the aspect of budget adequacy. In the implementation of Pandeglang Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2008 in the Menes District Square area, the budget used is still not optimal and is considered very limited. This budget constraint is due to the absence of a special budget for K3 maintenance in Menes District Square. The budget derived from the Pandeglang Regency APBD is the budget for the overall implementation of regional regulations. So that the local government made self-help efforts with the surrounding community for the maintenance of K3 in the Menes District Square. From the above phenomenon, it can be judged that with the budget, of course, the local government can continue to arrange and maintain the Menes District Square area.

Regulation

First, the background of the enactment of Pandeglang Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2008 in the Menes District Square area. Before the enactment of the policy, of course, there was something behind why the regional regulation was enforced in the Menes District Square area. The background of the enactment of Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2008 in Menes District Square is based on concern for the existence of Menes District Square which already looks shabby and unkempt, so it needs attention from the Menes District Government which has responsibility for the Menes District Square area. Because Menes Subdistrict Square is one of the icons of Menes Subdistrict which of course must have the aesthetic value of beauty and cleanliness.

Second, supporting regulations used by relevant agencies as guidelines or regulations in implementing regional regulations or policies other than the Pandeglang Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2008 itself. K3 Maintenance Guidelines in Menes District Square. These guidelines are used as a supporting handle or regulation by agencies in implementing policies. Supporting regulations in the implementation of K3 in Menes District Square are used only Pandeglang Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2008. However, in this case, it is considered that the policy implementers are too focused on the K3 Regional Regulation so as to forget the derivative of the regional regulation policy, namely Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2016 concerning Waste Management and Regent Regulation Number 84 of 2016 concerning the Implementation of Cleanliness, the content of the regulation is more detailed than the K3 Regional Regulation.

Third, sanctions given to violators of Pandeglang Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2008 in Menes District Square. In this case, the implementing agent is still felt to be less strict in enforcing K3 in Menes District Square. As quoted from satelitenews.com in 2021 the Civil Service Police Unit of Pandeglang Regency has conducted an order for street vendors in Menes District Square. In the order, there were 11 stalls that violated the K3 Regional Regulation. For the 11 stalls, 1 stand semi-permanently and the other 10 stand on the waterways permanently. This violates Local Regulation K3 which is explained in article 8 "on every street, sidewalk, greenway, park and public place everyone is prohibited from drying, installing, attaching or hanging objects and parking vehicles or carts permanently except in places that have been authorized by the regent or appointed officials". The order carried out

by the Civil Service Police Unit was only in the form of giving letters of reprimand to the stall owners, so that a few months later the street vendors who had been put in order and relocated to the Menes Snack Center, they returned to selling around the Menes District Square and were not given strict sanctions. This obviously does not have a deterrent effect on street vendors. Where law enforcement related to sanctions has been stated in article 14 regarding criminal provisions. If the sanctions are applied, it will certainly have a deterrent effect on street vendors who do not comply with Pandeglang Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2008 so that they will tend to return to selling around Menes Square.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the evaluation and field findings that the researcher has discussed in CHAPTER IV previously, this study uses Leo Agustino's model policy evaluation theory which consists of apparatus resource indicators; Institutional; Facilities, Infrastructure, and Technology; Financial; and Regulation (Support). In this case, the researcher concluded that the Evaluation of the Implementation of Pandeglang Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2008 concerning Cleanliness, Beauty, and Environmental Order (Case Study of Menes Subdistrict Square, Pandeglang Regency) has not run optimally because there are still many problems. Among them are the lack of involvement of the Environmental Agency, inadequate facilities, infrastructure, and technology, the absence of a special budget for the maintenance of K3 in Menes District square, the absence of strict sanctions against violators of regional regulations, and so on.

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