



TECHNIUM
SOCIAL SCIENCES JOURNAL

www.techniumscience.com



Vol. 66/2024
A New Decade for Social Changes

PLUS
COMMUNICATION P



International
Communication & PR

The security function of the community protection unit in the Teling Atas Urban Village, Manado City

Richard Kandung¹, Jetty E. H. Mokatz², Laurens Buloz³

^{1 2 3}Public Administration Magister Program, Universitas Negeri Manado, Indonesia

richardkandung13@gmail.com¹, jettymokat@unima.ac.id², laurensbuloz@unima.ac.id³

Abstract. This research aims to find out, analyze and describe 1) The Security Function of the Community Protection Unit (Satlinmas) in Teling Atas urban village, Manado City has not run optimally, and 2) Determinant factors of the Security Function of the Community Protection Unit in Teling Atas urban village, Manado City. This research used a qualitative research design with a contextual research that makes humans as instruments and is adapted to a natural situation in relation to data collection which is generally qualitative in nature. The results showed that 1) in terms of Member Capacity, so far Satlinmas members in Teling Atas urban village, Manado City have never participated in education and training; 2) in terms of Facilities and Infrastructure, in carrying out security tasks, Satlinmas has not been supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure; 3) in terms of Coordination with the provincial government, district / city, sub-district to the village / urban village level is quite good but not optimal. While coordination with local residents is quite well established; 4) in terms of Budget, there is no budget organized in the Manado City Regional Budget (APBD) through Teling Atas Urban Village for operational costs of carrying out security patrol tasks, procurement of uniforms, supporting equipment for Satlinmas members as well as monthly allowances/honors; 5) in terms of Community Participation, Community participation is very limited.

Keywords. Community Protection Unit (Satlinmas), Capacity, Infrastructure, Coordination, Budget, Community Participation

A. Introduction

The Community Protection Unit or often referred to as Satlinmas is an organization consisting of elements of the community in the urban village/village, formed by the village head to carry out community protection (Ridwansyah, 2022) [1]. Meanwhile, Community Protection, hereinafter referred to as community protection (*Linmas*) or what we are more familiar with *Hansip* (civil defense), according to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 26 of 2020, is all efforts and activities carried out in order to protect the community from disturbances caused by disasters and efforts to carry out the task of assisting disaster management in order to reduce and minimize the consequences of disasters, help maintain security, peace and order in the community, assist social activities, help maintain peace and order during village head elections, regional head elections and general elections, and assist in national defense efforts (Dinata & Kurnia, 2021) [2].

The Pamong Praja Police Unit has one of the functions of implementing community protection policies in accordance with the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 26 of 2020 (Suhendi, 2021) [3]. In this case, the North Sulawesi Province Civil Service Police Unit acts as the coordinator of the Community Protection Unit (*Satlinmas*) in the region. In the implementation of *Linmas*, the governor forms the provincial *Linmas* Task Force, and the regent/mayor forms the district/city and sub-district *Linmas* Task Force. The establishment of the Community Protection Unit is based on the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 26 of 2020, which regulates the recruitment mechanism, membership, duties, rights and obligations, empowerment, guidance, reporting, and financing of *Satlinmas*.

The tasks of the village/urban village *Satlinmas* as stated in Article 27 paragraphs (1) and (2) of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 26 of 2020 include helping to organize peace, public order and *Linmas* on the scale of village/urban village authority, assisting in handling peace, public order and security in the implementation of regional and general elections, assisting security, peace and public order in the community, and carrying out other tasks assigned by the Head of *Satlinmas* (Kurahyadi, 2024) [4].

In organizing community peace and order at the urban village/village level, *Satlinmas* plays a role as street level bureaucrats (Winarko & Mursyidah, 2024) [5]. Street Level Bureaucracy is an important actor in implementing public services because it interacts directly with the community (Lipsky, 2010) [6]. As a lower-level bureaucratic apparatus, *Satlinmas* has a role in the implementation of public policies and services to the community. *Satlinmas* is an early detector of potential conflicts and inconveniences in the community. This is due to their access to and direct contact with the community in their daily lives. *Satlinmas* is the first line of security to go directly to the community, for example if there is a dispute between residents. *Satlinmas* will usually help resolve it together with the local village head. Juvenile delinquency such as fights, maltreatment, theft and acts that cause social conflict as well as the first handling of disasters will not escape the attention of *Satlinmas*.

But in this modern era, most people may have forgotten about *Satlinmas* or *Hansip*. Security forces are more focused on increasing the quantity and quality of security equipment and tools, they forget that there is a Community Protection Unit or *Satlinmas* which actually has a vital function in organizing public order and community peace. Currently, *Satlinmas* is only known as the security guard of the village/urban village/district office, the guard of the ronda substation and the beeper. The duties and functions of *Satlinmas* are no longer as they should be. Most people even see *Satlinmas* as having no role in the eyes of the community.

Like many other cities in Indonesia, in Manado city security disturbances caused by juvenile delinquency, fighting, abuse and drinking can be a serious problem. Some of the security disturbances that may occur due to such behavior include: (1). Increase in crime rate. Juvenile delinquency is often associated with an increase in crime such as theft, robbery or vandalism. Drinking can also contribute to an increase in crime, as drunk people tend to lose self-control and make irrational decisions, (2). Street fights and riots. Fights between teenagers or groups of teenagers can disrupt public order and create risky situations in urban neighborhoods. These fights can also lead to larger street riots if not dealt with quickly, (3). Disturbance of public peace and safety. Public assaults and fights can make people feel unsafe and anxious. This can disrupt the daily lives of city residents and even affect business and tourism activities, (4). Individual health and safety. The use of alcohol, especially by teenagers, can have a negative impact on their health. In addition, physical violence resulting from fights or assaults can result in serious injuries and even death, (5). Interference with education. Juvenile delinquency such as skipping school or engaging in criminal acts can disrupt the

education process of teenagers. This can hinder their development and lead to reduced academic performance and limited future opportunities.

The various behaviors or actions of adolescents that deviate from morals often cause anxiety and problems for others. Teenage relationships also have the potential to cause social unrest because many teenagers are involved in negative relationships, such as fighting and getting drunk. Adolescent behavior like this has risks and negative impacts on both their own health and the surrounding environment.

Especially in Teling Atas urban village, it is no secret that this place is known as the “*thugs*” area. This is due to the high level of juvenile delinquency and youth crime that occurs compared to other neighborhoods in Manado City (Mandang, 2015). Mandang (2015) mentioned that the potential for fights or criminal acts is most likely caused by missing communication, which results in misunderstanding and leads to fights or conflicts between them. Miss communication is often triggered by alcohol and drug use. Alcohol and drugs can alter a person's mental and emotional state, reducing the ability to think clearly and assess situations. This can make teenagers more easily ignited and prone to aggressive behavior [7].

By the end of 2023, there were 11,173 *Satlinmas* members in North Sulawesi Province spread across 15 districts/cities. Manado City has 11 sub-districts with 87 villages, where in each village there is a *Satlinmas* which should play a role in organizing public order and tranquility and community protection.

Table 1. Data on the number of *Satlinmas* members in Wanea district, Manado city

District	Village/Urban Village	Number of <i>Satlinmas</i> Member
Wanea	Teling Atas	70
	Tingkulu	19
	Bumi Nyiur	15
	Ranotano Weru	21
	Karombasan Selatan	16
	Karombasan Utara	18
	Tanjung Batu	12
	Pakowa	38
	Wanea	20
	Bumi Beringin	20
Total		249

Source: Teling Atas Urban Village

Table 1 shows that Teling Atas urban village has the highest number of *Satlinmas* members, which is 70 people. Although the largest number of *Satlinmas* personnel is in Teling Atas urban village, as a partner of the police in maintaining security and order in villages and sub-districts, *Linmas* has not been able to optimally overcome security and public peace disturbances caused by juvenile delinquency and youth crime that often occurs in Teling Atas urban village.

Based on the above problems, researchers are interested in examining the security function of the Community Protection Unit (*Satlinmas*) in Teling Atas urban village, Manado

City. The purpose of this research is to find out, analyze and describe 1) The Security Function of the Community Protection Unit in Teling Atas urban village, Manado City has not run optimally, and 2) Determinant factors of the Security Function of the Community Protection Unit in Teling Atas urban village, Manado City.

B. Method

This research uses a qualitative research design with a contextual research that makes humans as instruments and is adapted to a natural situation in relation to data collection which is generally qualitative in nature. Creswell (2017) in Mokot et al (2023) stated that qualitative research methods are carried out by exploring and understanding the meaning of a social problem both due to individuals and groups [8]. The qualitative approach is characterized by research objectives that seek to understand symptoms in such a way that does not require quantification, because symptoms are not possible to measure precisely. Qualitative research is more descriptive, the data collected is in the form of narratives or words and or images so that it does not emphasize numbers, qualitative research emphasizes the process rather than the product or result (Sugiyono, 2017) [9].

The researcher focused this research on the Implementation of the Security Function according to the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 26 of 2020 and the determinants of the Security Function of the Community Protection Unit in Teling Atas urban village, Manado City. The sub-focus of the research is the capacity of Satlinmas members, facilities and infrastructure, coordination, and budget.

Data collection techniques were carried out by in-depth interviews, observation and documentation studies. The data analysis technique used is the technique proposed by Miles and Huberman (2014) in Mokot et al (2021), namely data collection, data presentation, data reduction and verification / conclusion drawing [10]. For data validity factors, researchers refer to the four criteria expressed by Moleong (2013) dalam Dilapanga et al (2023), namely credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability [11].

C. Result and discussion

In analyzing the Security Function of the Community Protection Unit in Teling Atas Village, Manado City, the analytical tool used is the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 26 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Public Order and Community Peace and Community Protection. The analytical blades used as sub-focus parameters are: Capacity of *Satlinmas* Members, Facilities/Supplies and Infrastructure, Coordination with Government and Community and Budget.

Security Functions of the Community Protection Unit According to the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation 26/2020

According to Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 26/2020, the implementation of Public Order and Tranquility and Community Protection in urban villages is carried out by the urban village head under the coordination of the head of district area. The Head of urban village forms *Satlinmas* in the Urban Village and is determined by a Decree of the Head of district on behalf of the Regent/Mayor. The organizational structure of *Satlinmas* includes: a). Head of *Satlinmas*; b). Chief Executive; c). Squad Commander; and d). Members (Eviany & Sutiyo, 2023) [12].

The Head of *Satlinmas* is held by the head of urban village, the Chief Executive is held by the Section Head in charge of peace, public order and *Linmas* or other designations, the

Squad Commander is appointed by the Chief Executive after obtaining approval from the Head of *Satlinmas*. The members consist of at least 5 (five) people and at most according to the ability and condition of the area for each squad. The recruitment of *Satlinmas* members is carried out openly for all community members who meet the requirements and voluntarily participate in activities.

In carrying out the activities of Organizing Public Order and Community Peace, the head of urban village through the District Head may request the assistance of personnel from the National Police, the Indonesian National Army and/or related technical institutions. Personnel assistance is intended in the event that it has a broad social impact and high risk (Harsoyo, 2021) [13].

The tasks of *Satlinmas* according to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 26 of 2020 are as follows: 1) Assist in organizing peace, public order and community protection on the scale of village/urban village authority; 2) Assisting in handling peace, public order and security in the implementation of regional and general elections; 3) Assisting in disaster and fire management and prevention; 4) Assisting in community security, peace and public order; 5) Assisting in community social activities; 6) Assisting in national defense efforts; 7) Assisting in the implementation of community development and guidance; 8) Assisting in securing vital objects; 9) Carrying out other tasks assigned by the Head of *Satlinmas*.

Satlinmas also has additional *Satlinmas* duties in the village, namely: 1) Assisting the handling of peace, public order and security in the organization of Village Head elections; 2) Assisting the Village Head in the enforcement of village regulations and Village Head regulations (Kinasih & Pramono, 2018) [14].

As the guardian of community security and order, being a *Linmas* member is certainly not without reward. There are several rights obtained, but the fulfillment of these rights is carried out in accordance with the financial capacity of the region and / or village / urban village finances and the provisions of laws and regulations. *Linmas* members are entitled to: a). Get the opportunity to participate in *Linmas* capacity building, b). Obtain a *Satlinmas* membership card, c). Receive facilities and infrastructure to support operational tasks, d). Receive a certificate of appreciation for those who have served for 10 (ten) and 20 (twenty) years from the Regent/Mayor and 30 (thirty) years from the Governor, e). Receive operational costs in supporting the implementation of duties. Regarding funding for the implementation of public order and tranquility and *Linmas* in provinces, regencies/cities, and villages/urban village, it is sourced from the National Budget (APBN), Provincial Budget (APBD), Regency/City Budget (APBD), Village Budget (APBD), and other legal and non-binding sources in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. However, Article 30 of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 26 of 2020 states that the fulfillment of the rights of *Satlinmas* members as referred to in Article 28, is carried out in accordance with the financial capacity of the region and / or village / urban village finances and the provisions of laws and regulations.

As a reciprocal of the rights obtained, *Linmas* members have obligations, including: a). Carry out duties with responsibility and uphold legal norms, religious norms, moral norms, and social behavior that live and develop in the community, b). Carry out the *Satlinmas* pledge, c). Report to the Head of *Satlinmas* if there is or should be suspected of a disturbance of security, peace and order in the community and *Linmas* (Rumuat et al., 2024) [15].

Satlinmas has a very important and strategic role in assisting the state. Here are the reasons why the role of *Satlinmas* needs to be optimized: 1) As the frontline of disaster management. Because they come directly from the local community, *Linmas* can be at the forefront of disaster management. They know the ins and outs of their area best and can act

immediately during an emergency; 2) Bridging the community with the security forces. With *Linmas* coming from the local community, there will be a close relationship between the community and the authorities. It becomes easier for the community to report their problems; 3) Creating a sense of security in the community. The existence of *Linmas* who routinely conducts patrols and surveillance will give the effect of a sense of security among residents; 4) Maintaining unity and integrity. *Linmas* can be a forum for friendship between residents. The interaction will strengthen the sense of togetherness and unity in the community; 5) A means of channeling social care. For community members who have a high social spirit, *Linmas* is the right place to channel it. They can give back to their neighborhood through *Linmas*; 6) Platform for state defense. The state defense program can be implemented through *Linmas*. Its members can be trained to be ready to defend the country's sovereignty (Pramono et al., 2019) [16].

Security Function of Community Protection Unit in Teling Atas Urban Village, Manado City

Based on the results of research on sub-focus 1 (one), namely the Capacity of *Satlinmas* Members, it was found that in carrying out security functions in Teling Atas urban village, *Satlinmas* members have not been supported by adequate education and training. Whereas education and training for *Satlinmas* members is very important to improve skills, basic abilities and attitudes and behavior in carrying out their duties and functions. By attending education and training, *Satlinmas* members are given the basic skills needed when they carry out their work. However, in reality, they have not been given the opportunity to participate in education and training to increase the capacity of *Linmas*, which should be very much needed in supporting tasks in the field. They only receive a briefing when they will carry out security duties in the organization of elections.

Table 2. Findings on the Capacity of *Satlinmas* Members Indicator

Indicator	Findings
Capacity of <i>Satlinmas</i> Members	<i>Satlinmas</i> members have never participated in education and training either organized by the local government or National Army (TNI)/ National Police (POLRI).
	Local governments (Province/City) have not prioritized capacity building of members through education and training.
	Security debriefing is only given during elections.

Source: researcher's primary data (2024)

According to Soekidjo Notoatmodjo (2003) in Darim (2020), education and training is an effort to develop human resources, especially to develop intellectual abilities and human personality. Education in an organization is a process of developing abilities in the direction desired by the organization. While training is part of an educational process, which aims to improve a person's ability or special skills [17].

Then for sub-focus 2 (two), namely Facilities and Infrastructure, it was found that *Satlinmas* personnel in Teling Atas urban village did not get adequate facilities/infrastructure to support the task of maintaining community security and order. *Satlinmas* members are not facilitated with uniforms/attributes, equipment/equipment/communication devices needed, and there are no guard posts/security buildings in each neighborhood. Currently, the house of each

neighborhood head is used as a security post in addition to its function of providing population administration services in the urban village. Meanwhile, Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 26 of 2020 Article 28 states that the rights of Satlinmas include obtaining facilities and infrastructure to support operational tasks.

Table 3. Findings on Facility/Infrastructure Indicators

Indicator	Findings
Facility/Infrastructure	No guardhouse/security building.
	The house of each neighborhood head is used as a guard/security post.
	Satlinmas members are not equipped with equipment or uniforms.
	Satlinmas members only function during election security.

Source: researcher's primary data (2024)

For Sub-Focus 3 (three), namely Coordination, researchers found that coordination between the local government, National Army (TNI)/ National Police (POLRI) and *Satlinmas* members went well, especially during the elections / elections, because at that time *Satlinmas* was given security duties together with the National Army (TNI) and National Police (POLRI). Furthermore, it was found that in maintaining the security and order of the surrounding environment, coordination between the village government through the head of the neighborhood and the community went well. The community also participates in maintaining security and order. This is evidenced by the awareness of Teling Atas residents who voluntarily become members of *Satlinmas* in order to maintain the security and order of the neighborhood. To date, *Satlinmas* personnel in Teling Atas Urban Village total 70 members, which is the highest number among other villages in Wanea district. Even so, the fact is that *Satlinmas* members are not maximally empowered. In terms of community security and order, the head of the neighborhood plays a more important role, not *Satlinmas* members. It can be concluded that coordination between the local government, National Army (TNI)/ National Police (POLRI), *Satlinmas* and the community has been established but not maximized.

Table 4. Findings on the Coordination Indicator

Indicator	Findings
Coordination	The head of the neighborhood, not members of <i>Satlinmas</i> , has a greater role in community security/order.
	Coordination between the community and the government through the neighborhood head goes well.
	Coordination between the local government, National Army (TNI)/ National Police (POLRI) and <i>Satlinmas</i> members was good during the elections.

Source: researcher's primary data (2024)

As for Sub-Focus 4 (four), namely Budget, researchers found the fact that there are no operational costs or allowances for *Satlinmas* members. *Satlinmas* members only get additional money when securing the implementation of elections / elections, and voluntary money from residents when there are events / celebrations. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No.

26 of 2020 states that funding for the implementation of public order and tranquility and *Linmas* in provinces, districts/cities, and villages/sub-districts is sourced from the National Budget (APBN), Provincial Budget (APBD), Regency/City Budget (APBD), Village Budget (APBD), and other legal and non-binding sources in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. However, Article 30 of Permendagri No. 26 of 2020 states that the fulfillment of the rights of *Satlinmas* members as referred to in Article 28, is carried out in accordance with the regional financial capacity and / or village / urban village finances and the provisions of laws and regulations. From this, it is clear that the role, attention, support and seriousness of the local government, both provincial and municipal, determine the budgeting for the fulfillment of the rights of *Satlinmas* members.

Table 5. Findings on Budget Indicators

Indicator	Findings
Budget	There is no operational cost or allowance for <i>Satlinmas</i> members.
	When securing the implementation of the General Election / Regional Election, <i>Satlinmas</i> receives an activity honorarium provided by the General Election Commission.
	So far, <i>Satlinmas</i> members have only functioned as office guards and carried out security duties only during elections / elections and during events / activities in the village.

Source: researcher's primary data (2024)

The role of *Hansip* or *Satlinmas* should be quite vital in the community. *Satlinmas* cannot replace the duties of law enforcement officials for law enforcement, creating security, order and national defense. However, its existence has its own proportion which also cannot be transferred to the National Army (TNI) and National Police (POLRI) security forces. Formally, the police are law enforcers, but *Linmas* also has an important role in preventing, reporting, informing and being involved in creating security in the community. *Linmas* comes from the community, therefore they know best what security is like, the composition, character, nature and social relations of the community, the flow of people moving in and out, and other details.

Determinant Factors of the Security Function of the Community Protection Unit in Teling Atas Urban Village, Manado City

From the results of the research, it was found that the determinants of the Security Function of the Community Protection Unit in Teling Atas urban village, Manado City are as follows:

- 1) Capacity Building of *Satlinmas* Members, hereinafter referred to as capacity building, is an increase in the ability and skills of *Satlinmas* Members to carry out their duties and functions through knowledge, skills, formation of attitudes and behaviors and abilities of *Satlinmas* Members. Capacity building can be done through education and training either conducted by the local government (province/city) or National Army (TNI) and National Police (POLRI). By participating in education and training, *Satlinmas* members are equipped with the ability and skills in carrying out the task of maintaining security and

order. When they have received sufficient provision through education and training, they will be more confident in carrying out security tasks, dare to make decisions and have good communication skills in handling social conflicts.

- 2) **Facilities/Infrastructure.** It is a determinant factor that is very supportive in the implementation of *Satlinmas* tasks. Facilities/infrastructure include supporting facilities and equipment used by community protection units in carrying out security tasks, such as security posts with adequate facilities/infrastructure such as the availability of clean and proper toilets/toilets and adequate security equipment such as the availability of surveillance cameras (Closed-Circuit Television/CCTV). Equipment such as uniforms, hats, *Linmas* vests, gloves, flashlights, communication devices such as handy talkies, are equipment needed in carrying out security tasks. The adequacy, availability and quality of these facilities are important to ensure the protection unit can operate effectively.
- 3) **Coordination.** Coordination includes the ability of *Satlinmas* to coordinate with the local community as well as other agencies at local, regional and national levels. This includes cooperation with army, Police, fire brigade, emergency medical services, and other agencies in responding to emergency situations and managing community security effectively. Thus, coordination is very important as a determinant factor in *Satlinmas* carrying out its security function.
- 4) **Budget.** Budget is a key factor that determines the implementation of the Security Function by *Satlinmas*. It includes allocation of funds for personnel, equipment, facilities, training and other operational needs. A budget evaluation can provide an overview of the level of financial support provided by the government to the community protection unit.
- 5) **Community Participation.** From the results of the research, researchers found that Community Participation is one of the determinant factors that is very influential in the implementation of the Security Function by *Satlinmas*, for the following reasons:
 - a) With active participation, communities become more aware of security issues in their neighborhoods. This helps in early detection of potential threats.
 - b) Communities are a valuable source of information. They can provide data and insights into the security situation in their neighborhood, which can assist *Satlinmas* in planning appropriate actions.
 - c) By involving the community, *Satlinmas* empowers the community to play an active role in maintaining security, thereby increasing a sense of belonging and responsibility for the environment.
 - d) Community participation allows *Satlinmas* to understand local needs and concerns, making security measures more relevant and appropriate.
 - e) A good relationship between *Satlinmas* and the community can build trust, which is important for security effectiveness. Communities that trust *Satlinmas* tend to be more cooperative in providing information.

D. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion described above, the researchers came to the conclusion that:

- 1) *Satlinmas* is a citizen task force formed to empower communities to maintain the security of their own neighborhoods. If managed and nurtured properly, *Satlinmas* can play a huge role in assisting the state. Therefore, *Linmas* should receive full attention and support from various parties to optimize its function.

- 2) In terms of Member Capacity, *Satlinmas* members in Teling Atas urban village, Manado City have never participated in education and training in order to improve skills, abilities, and the formation of attitudes and behavior of *Satlinmas* members, either organized by the City, Provincial or National Army (TNI) and National Police (POLRI) governments. So with minimal knowledge and limited abilities, *Satlinmas* members in their daily duties are only empowered as guards of the village office. Moreover, some *Satlinmas* members are already old with less convincing physical performance as security guards and only have a modest education. Meanwhile, young people with good physical performance have no desire/interest in becoming a member of *Satlinmas* because the profession as a *Linmas/Hansip* member is often underestimated, working voluntarily and not given a monthly allowance.
- 3) In terms of Facilities and Infrastructure, in carrying out security duties, Teling Atas urban village which has 9 (nine) neighborhoods does not have a security post building. For now, in addition to carrying out population administration functions in the urban village, the house of each Neighborhood Head is used as a security post. In addition to not being facilitated with security posts, *Satlinmas* members are also not facilitated with uniforms, hats, vests, flashlights or communication devices such as handy talkies and other supporting equipment in carrying out security duties.
- 4) Coordination with the provincial, district/city, sub-district and village governments is good but not optimal. Meanwhile, coordination with local residents is quite well established, this can be seen from the self-giving of community members who voluntarily become members of *Satlinmas* even though no benefits are provided. Meanwhile, coordination with the National Army (TNI) and National Police (POLRI) is limited to high-risk cases. The National Army (TNI) and National Police (POLRI) respond quickly when they receive reports of incidents.
- 5) In terms of budget, there is no budget organized in the Manado City Budget (APBD) through Teling Atas urban village for the operational costs of carrying out security patrol tasks, procuring uniforms, supporting equipment for *Satlinmas* members or monthly allowances / honorariums. They only receive honorarium when they become security officers during the Regional Head Election and General Election activities.
- 6) In terms of Community Participation, community participation enables collaboration and synergy between *Satlinmas* and residents. This collaboration and synergy is important to effectively address security issues.

References

- [1] I. Ridwansyah, "Peran *Satlinmas* Dalam Menjaga Keamanan Dan Ketertiban Umum Di Kecamatan Jatinangor." Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri, 2022.
- [2] H. S. Dinata and M. L. Kurnia, "Pelaksanaan Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 26 Tahun 2020 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Ketertiban Umum Dan Ketenteraman Masyarakat Serta Perlindungan Masyarakatdi Kota Solok," *Norm. J. Ilm. Huk.*, vol. 9, no. 2 November, pp. 1–15, 2021.
- [3] D. Suhendi, "Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja Sebagai Organisasi Perangkat Daerah Yang Menjaga Wibawa Pemerintah Dengan Menegakan Peraturan Daerah," *J. Tatapamong*, pp. 157–175, 2021.
- [4] K. Kurhayadi, "Enhancing public safety and order: Assessing the role of SATLINMAS in Bandung," *J. Infrastructure, Policy Dev.*, vol. 8, no. 7, p. 4995, 2024.
- [5] A. D. Winarko and L. Mursyidah, "Empowerment of *Satlinmas* in Improving Public

- Order and Security,” *Indones. J. Cult. Community Dev.*, vol. 15, no. 3, pp. 10–21070, 2024.
- [6] M. Lipsky, *Street-level bureaucracy: Dilemmas of the individual in public service*. Russell Sage Foundation, 2010.
- [7] R. S. Mandang, “Studi Tentang Sistem Komunikasi Di Kalangan Preman Teling Atas Manado,” *ACTA DIURNA Komun.*, vol. 4, no. 5, 2015.
- [8] J. E. H. Mokat, G. H. Tumbel, and N. A. Onibala, “Archives Management System in the General Subdivision of the Regional Education Office of North Sulawesi Province,” *Tech. Soc. Sci. J.*, vol. 49, pp. 147–152, 2023.
- [9] P. D. Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta, 2017.
- [10] J. E. H. Mokat, S. B. Kairupan, J. Mantiri, R. H. E. Sendouw, and R. F. Simarmata, “Implementation of Restaurant Tax Policy in South Tondano District,” in *International Joined Conference on Social Science (ICSS 2021)*, Atlantis Press, 2021, pp. 357–364.
- [11] A. R. Dilapanga, T. Wawointana, and M. Rantung, “Implementation of the Personnel Service Application System (Study on Civil Servant Retirement Applications in the Personnel and Human Resources Development Agency of Minahasa Regency),” *KnE Soc. Sci.*, pp. 250–260, 2023.
- [12] E. Eviany and S. Sutiyo, *Perlindungan Masyarakat: Penyelenggaraan Ketentraman, Ketertiban Umum, dan Manajemen Kebencanaan*. Nas Media Pustaka, 2023.
- [13] H. Harsoyo, “The Role of SATLINMAS in Actualizing Public Safety and Order,” in *Forum Ilmu Sosial*, 2021, pp. 68–84.
- [14] W. Kinasih and J. Pramono, “Optimalisasi peran satlinmas di kelurahan gilingan kecamatan banjarsari kota surakarta,” *Publisia J. Ilmu Adm. Publik*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 33–44, 2018.
- [15] M. Rumuat, S. B. Kairupan, and S. R. Kandou, “Infrastructure Facilities of the Community Protection Unit in the Implementation of Community Order and Peace in North Minahasa Regency,” *JISIP (Jurnal Ilmu Sos. dan Pendidikan)*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 674–681, 2024.
- [16] J. Pramono, Y. Warella, R. S. Astuti, and H. Warsono, “Implementation Of Community Protection In Surakarta City,” *Soc. Sci. Stud. Sustain. ISSUES*, vol. 70, 2019.
- [17] A. Darim, “Manajemen perilaku organisasi dalam mewujudkan sumber daya manusia yang kompeten,” *Munaddhomah J. Manaj. Pendidik. Islam*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 22–40, 2020.