

Law Enforcement Against Illegal Parking in Medan City by the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police

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Abstract

Illegal parking in Medan City remains a significant public order issue, causing traffic disruption, public inconvenience, and opportunities for coercion and extortion by unauthorized parking attendants. Despite the enactment of Medan City Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2024 concerning Regional Taxes and Regional Retributions, illegal parking practices continue to persist. This study examines law enforcement efforts against illegal parking conducted by the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police and identifies the obstacles encountered in implementing these measures. This research employs an empirical juridical method with a descriptive-analytical approach. Data were collected through library and field research. The study applies Soerjono Soekanto's Theory of Legal Effectiveness and Lawrence M. Friedman's Theory of Law Enforcement as analytical frameworks. The findings reveal that law enforcement is carried out through pre-emptive, preventive, and repressive measures. However, enforcement remains less effective due to the absence of clear technical procedures for imposing sanctions on illegal parking operators. The Directorate of Samapta also faces several interconnected challenges, including legal, law enforcement, facilities and infrastructure, community, and legal culture factors. These obstacles hinder optimal implementation of parking regulations and contribute to the persistence of illegal parking practices. Strengthening regulations, improving coordination, and increasing public legal awareness are necessary to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement against illegal parking in Medan City.

Keywords: *Law Enforcement, Illegal Parking, Directorate of Samapta, North Sumatra Regional Police.*

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2nd International Conference on Islamic Community Studies (ICICS)

Theme: History of Malay Civilisation and Islamic Human Capacity and Halal Hub in the Globalization Era

<https://proceeding.pancabudi.ac.id/index.php/ICIE/index>

Introduction

The parking problems in Medan City have become a serious issue that requires serious action. At this time in Indonesia, the economic aspect could be an important issue because the weak economic conditions are very vulnerable to the emergence of actions that lead to disorder and crime. These crimes are committed to obtain instant money to support their family's life without caring whether the activity is against the law or not. This matter is one of the factors that triggers the illegal levies by unauthorized parking attendants (locally known as *jukir liar*) in the city of Medan. These unauthorized parking attendants especially take the opportunity to collect parking fees above the fair price in busy public facilities. The establishment of regional regulations regarding conventional parking is intended to realize discipline in parking management. However, in reality its implementation in the society has not been successful. This is evidenced by the persistent prevalence of illegal parking in Medan city.

There is a Medan City Regional Regulation that regulate the amount of parking fees, for sedan, pick-ups, and similar vehicles the parking fee is IDR. 5,000.- (Five Thousand Indonesian Rupiah), for motorbikes IDR. 3,000.- (Three Thousand Indonesian Rupiah), and for minibuses IDR. 7,000.- (Seven Thousand Indonesian Rupiah) (Peraturan Daerah Kota Medan Nomor 1 Tahun 2024 Tentang Pajak Daerah Dan Retribusi Daerah, 2024). Even though there is a clear written policy that regulates parking fees, in fact there are still many unauthorized parking attendants who do not comply with the applicable regulations. These unauthorized parking attendants actually charge parking fees exceeding the specified rates.

Illegal parking can cause various losses and create public disorder. Motorists who refuse to pay the parking fee required by unauthorized parking attendants may be face intimidation and extortion, and if a dispute arises it can frequently escalate into physical altercations, leading to criminal acts of assault. Revenue collected by unauthorized parking operators is not remitted to the regional treasury, instead, it flows to respective groups controlling these illegal parking zones. Based on the explanation above, it is evident that illegal parking entails various negative consequences, and therefore strict law enforcement by the relevant authorities must be implemented.

Indonesia is a constitutional state, meaning it upholds the supremacy of law to enforce truth and justice for the public interests. States upholding the rule of law operate on three fundamental principles: the supremacy of law, equality before the law, and law enforcement conducted in a manner consistent with legal provisions (due process of law) (Hasaziduhu, 2019). Law enforcement should not be seen simply as the application of sanctions for violations, but also as an effort to achieve substantive justice oriented toward public welfare and the protection of social interests (Ismaidar & Adhari Agus, 2017). Law enforcement is obligatory to be implemented and sustained in social interactions. The enforcement of law is crucial to the cultivation of social order, security, and harmony within society. Law enforcement may be implemented through pre-emptive, preventive and repressive approaches, aimed at forestalling or addressing legal violations (Okky Irawan et al., 2025).

The prevalence of illegal parking and unauthorized parking attendants in Medan highlights the imperative for stringent measures to enhance law enforcement. Effective law enforcement is contingent upon several elements, including the legal rules applied (legal substance), the function of state authorities as enforcers (legal structure), and public engagement (legal culture), involving all parties in Indonesia's legal implementation. The enforcement of law and order is a non-negotiable prerequisite for establishing legal certainty and sense of security within society.

The Indonesian National Police (locally known as *Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia* or *Polri*) constitutes one of the primary authorities mandated to prevent and handle legal infractions within the framework of establishing effective law enforcement. The Indonesian National Police holds a fundamental position within the national law enforcement system as the institution responsible for maintaining public security and order.

Article 5 (1) of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, it is stated that the Indonesian National Police is a state apparatus that plays a role in maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, shelter, and services to the community in order to maintain domestic security (Undang Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 2 Tahun 2002 Tentang Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia, 2002). From the aforementioned Article, it can be interpreted that the Indonesian National Police holds a pivotal role in both the prevention and law enforcement against illegal parking prevalent throughout in the city of Medan.

One of the units of the Indonesian National Police in Medan City is the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police. Pursuant to Article 28 of The Police Regulation Number 14 of 2018 concerning the Organizational Structure and Work Procedures of the Regional Police, the Directorate of Samapta is an executive element for core tasks in the field of public order at the Regional Police level, operating under the authority of the Regional Police Chief (Kapolda). The Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police is a principal task execution unit at the regional police level, tasked with maintaining public order and security (locally known as Harkamtibmas) through preventive activities such as patrolling, guarding, and escorting (known as Turjawali), crowd control (known as Dalmas), as well as Search and Rescue (SAR) assistance and K-9 or mounted police units.

The Directorate of Samapta is not only operational in nature but also strategic in supporting an effective law enforcement system through preventative measures (Farhan Alfaza Rizki, 2025). The Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police plays a role in eradicating illegal parking in Medan, as illegal parking practices essentially cause public anxiety and disrupt public security and order. This responsibility falls under the mandate of the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police to maintain public peace and order, commonly referred to as Harkamtibmas (Harkamtibmas an Indonesian acronym for the maintenance of public order and security). The issue of illegal parking in Medan can poses a threat to public order and results in various disadvantages. To address this, the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police strives to fulfill its role as a community protector and law enforcer, aiming to strengthen law enforcement measures against illegal parking in Medan City.

To ensure the effective enforcement of illegal parking regulations, the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police needs to evaluate the implementation of current regulations, rectify existing deficiencies, and integrate public participation into every phase of the process. This is intended to determine whether the law enforcement has been optimally or remains suboptimal.

Despite the existence of various written regulations governing parking management, illegal parking remains prevalent in Medan. This persistence is partly due to the involvement of unauthorized parking attendants. Beyond the presence of these unauthorized attendants, the role of motorists contributes significantly to this issue, as they are often compelled to comply with illegal parking attendant directions, resulting in vehicles being parked in prohibited areas. Furthermore, this problem is further exacerbated by a lack of public legal awareness regarding the inherent risks and consequences associated with illegal parking.

This research examines the law enforcement measures undertaken by Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police in addressing the prevalence of illegal parking within Medan City. Recognizing that the enforcement of illegal parking regulations is fraught with difficulties, this study further elaborates on the specific barriers faced by the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police during its operations in Medan city. Based on the background above, the author raised the title of this research, namely: "Law Enforcement Against Illegal Parking in Medan City By The Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police".

A. Law Enforcement

Law enforcement refers to all efforts undertaken to ensure that legal norms are implemented effectively within society. The objective of law enforcement is to achieve legal certainty, justice, and social order. According to Friedman (1975), the effectiveness of law enforcement is determined by three main components: legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture. Meanwhile, Soekanto explains that legal effectiveness is influenced by legal factors, law enforcement officers, facilities and infrastructure, society, and legal culture.

B. Illegal Parking

Illegal parking is the activity of parking vehicles in locations that violate applicable laws and regulations or are managed by unauthorized individuals. This practice can disrupt traffic flow, reduce public safety, create congestion, and facilitate unlawful activities such as extortion. In urban areas, illegal parking remains a persistent public order problem that requires effective regulatory enforcement and supervision.

C. The Role of the Directorate of Samapta

The Directorate of Samapta is one of the operational units within the Indonesian National Police responsible for maintaining public security and order (Harkamtibmas). Its duties include patrol activities, public protection, preventive policing, and responding to disturbances that threaten public order. In addressing illegal parking, the Directorate of Samapta plays a strategic role through public awareness campaigns, patrol operations, monitoring of vulnerable locations, and enforcement actions against violations.

D. Law Enforcement Against Illegal Parking

Law enforcement against illegal parking involves a series of pre-emptive, preventive, and repressive measures. Pre-emptive efforts focus on educating the public about parking regulations, while preventive measures include routine patrols and supervision in areas prone to illegal parking. Repressive actions are carried out against individuals or groups who violate parking regulations. The effectiveness of these measures depends on the availability of clear regulations, institutional coordination, adequate facilities, and public legal awareness.

E. Obstacles to Law Enforcement

The implementation of law enforcement against illegal parking often encounters various challenges. These include weaknesses in legal regulations, limited personnel and facilities, insufficient coordination among relevant agencies, low public compliance, and a legal culture that tolerates illegal parking practices. Such obstacles can reduce the effectiveness of enforcement efforts and contribute to the persistence of illegal parking activities in urban areas.

Research Methodology Research Type

Empirical juridical research is the methodology used in this study. Using empirical juridical research, the author examines illegal parking enforcement by the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police in Medan and identifies the obstacles faced.

Legal Material Sources

This study uses statutes, government regulations, regional regulations, and police regulations as primary legal sources. Secondary legal sources, including books and academic works are also used to assist the analysis. The study also incorporates tertiary legal sources including dictionaries, encyclopedias, and newspapers.

Data Collection Techniques

The data collection technique used in this study are library research and field research methods. The field study was conducted at the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police.

Data Analysis

This study applies qualitative data analysis to generate descriptive data. This study employed several approaches: (1) the statutory approach, (2) the conceptual approach, (3) the case approach. The theory used in this study are Soerjono Soekanto's Theory of Legal Effectiveness and Lawrence M. Friedman's Theory of Law Enforcement.

Data Display

The results of the data analysis will be presented in a clear and organized manner. The collected data are systematically organized to provide a comprehensive overview of illegal parking enforcement by the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police and the obstacles faced. The author will use narrative descriptions to display the findings.

Results

Law Enforcement Against Illegal Parking In Medan City By The Directorate Of Samapta Of The North Sumatra Regional Police

The Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police is authorized to perform preventive law enforcement and public security measures such as guarding, escorting, and patrolling with the primary objective of protecting the public. This involves minimizing opportunities for potential offenders, initiating early stage repressive measures against public disorder, and conducting limited law enforcement (*Gakkumtas*) such as addressing minor offences and enforcing local regulations (Aprianty et al., 2023).

Law enforcement involves not only repressive actions but also preventive and preemptive strategies to forestall law violations and criminal behaviour (Ismaidar, 2023). According to Satjipto Rahardjo, the function of the Indonesian police involves exercising social control through both preventive and repressive measures, a framework conceptualized as police management (Satjipto Rahardjo, 2002).

To prevent early violations and raise public awareness the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police took pre-emptive actions to eliminate the intent for illegal parking and discourage people from working as unauthorized parking attendants in Medan. The following are several pre-emptive measures that can be implemented:

1. Conducting public socialization (educates the public). In this initiative, the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police educates the public regarding the dangers and risks of illegal parking, as well as the legal sanctions facing both motorists who park in restricted zones and individuals operating as unauthorized parking attendants. Additionally, guidance is provided on the appropriate actions citizens should take if they encounter illegal parking fees.
2. Providing legal facilities for the public to report or complaint from individuals who witness or experience illegal parking. These complaint facilities include official channels such as website, mobile apps, and call centers established by the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police in synergy with the Medan city government to provide swift, real time responses to public reports. This allows the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police to take immediate, real time action against illegal parking practices.

Preventive measures serve as a follow up to pre-emptive actions, functioning as a preventative stage before illegal parking occurs. For effective prevention, it is essential to eliminate any opportunities that could trigger illegal parking. The following are several

preventive measures implemented by the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police:

1. Conducting routine raids and patrols. To minimize illegal parking in Medan, routine raids and patrols must be conducted in high risk areas and locations frequently reported by the public.
2. Forming joint operation teams. The joint operation team aims to enhance cross sector synergy through joint operations with relevant agencies, such as the Department of Transportation (known in Indonesia as *Dinas Perhubungan*) and the Civil Service Police Unit (known in Indonesia as *Polisi Pamong Praja*), to conduct regular monitoring of illegal parking in Medan.

Repressive measures refer to actions taken after a violation has occurred, specifically when illegal parking has already taken place. Repressive measures implemented by the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police to enforce the law include the following:

1. Conducting apprehension operations. The Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police conducted apprehensions of illegal parking attendants.
2. Applying minor offense sanctions. Enforcement for minor offenses can be carried out due to violations of regional regulations by parking attendants, such as operating without an official assignment letter, lacking a valid identity card, collecting parking fees above the official tariff, and illegally converting public spaces into parking lots.
3. Applying Article 482 of Law Number 1 of 2023 on the Criminal Code regarding extortion, which involves compelling individuals through violence or threats of violence. This article applies to parking attendants who collect parking fees through violence or threats.

Law enforcement in Indonesia is influenced by various interrelated aspects. A primary aspect is the legal structure and the institutions responsible for enforcing the law (Tamaulina Br Sembiring, 2024). According to Lawrence M. Friedman, the law enforcement process is influenced by 3 (three) components: substance, structure, and culture. To evaluate the enforcement against illegal parking in Medan by the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police, the author adopts Lawrence M. Friedman's theory of law enforcement as a legal indicator.

1. The Legal Substance

The component of legal substance includes the actual laws and regulation. In the context of this study, several regulations governing illegal parking in Medan include:

- a. Law No. 22 of 2009 on Traffic and Road Transport;
- b. Medan City Regional Regulation No. 9 of 2016 on the Management of Traffic and Road Transport;
- c. Medan City Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2024 on Regional Taxes and Regional Levies;
- d. Medan Mayor Regulation No. 26 of 2024 on Implementing Guidelines for Subscription Parking Services on Public Roads;
- e. Medan Mayor Regulation No. 45 of 2021 on Procedures for Public Parking Management;
- f. Medan Mayor Regulation No. 70 of 2017 on Procedures for Towing of Vehicles, Locking of Wheels, and Deflating of Tires;
- g. Medan Mayor Regulation No. 8 of 2026 on the Management of Locally Managed Parking.

Statutes must be published in the official gazette or regional gazette to put the public on notice (Ali Yusran Gea, 2024). Law exist to be obeyed and executed, a law is no law at all if it is ignored by society (Jovan R. Sumual, 2014). Based on observation, a segment of the Medan public remains unaware of the existence of the local parking management regulation. As motorists, the public merely follow instructions from parking attendants, unaware of whether they are official or illegal. Therefore, it can be argued that public awareness of illegal parking regulations is remarkably low.

Sanctions for illegal parking under current laws, whether administrative or criminal are not being implemented as they should be. The weak application of sanctions fails to create a deterrent effect, allowing offenders to continue committing violations. Consequently, the public may become indifferent to law enforcement. Some might even violate the rules themselves, whether by becoming unauthorized parking attendants or by parking their vehicles in prohibited zones. This happens because the public believes that authorities will not take decisive action against such violations.

The current regulations lack specific technical procedures regarding the enforcement of illegal parking sanctions, none specifically address the technical procedures for enforcement, leaving the actual execution authority unclear. Consequently, law enforcement against illegal parking rarely proceeds to court, even though unauthorized parking attendants could face minor offense charges for violating the applicable Medan City Regional Regulations. Unauthorized parking attendants secured by the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police are usually detained only to be given a warning and have their data recorded. As a result, many unauthorized parking attendants who have been caught simply return to the same violation, as there is no real deterrent to stop them.

From the perspective of legal substance, several regulations are already in place that explicitly prohibit and penalize illegal parking practices in Medan City. These regulations target both motorist and unauthorized parking attendants, providing for both administrative and criminal sanctions. The absence of technical procedures for executing these sanctions renders the illegal parking enforcement conducted by the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police less effective.

2. The Legal structure

The component of legal structure includes the agencies responsible for enforcing the law. The structural component defines how law enforcement is carried out, including the authority held by the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police.

The Directorate of Samapta is often the first unit to receive reports or directly detect minor offenses through routine patrols, securing public activities, and swiftly responding to potential public disturbances (Muhammad Arif Sahlepi & Rahmayanti, 2025). The law enforcement efforts against illegal parking in Medan City, the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police employs pre-emptive, preventive, and repressive measures. The Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police conducts limited law enforcement (*Gakkumtas*), such as addressing minor offences and enforcing local regulations (Aprianty et al., 2023). However, the absence of technical procedures for executing illegal parking sanctions creates overlapping authorities among the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police, the Department of Transportation (known in Indonesia as *Dinas Perhubungan*) and the Civil Service Police Unit (known in Indonesia as *Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja*), as no clear boundaries of authority exist. This issue can cause conflicts of sectoral ego and even lead these agencies to avoid responsibility by blaming each other.

The authority of *Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja* (*Satpol PP*-Civil Service Police Unit) is strictly non judicial, its role is limited to persuasive measures such as guidance, reprimands, warning, and sealing rather than criminal enforcement. The Department of Transportation (*Dinas Perhubungan*) lacks of repressive authority in addressing illegal parking, while coordination with the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police is only conducted occasionally during joint operations. The minimal coordination of authority between these institutions undermines the effectiveness off monitoring and law enforcement regarding illegal parking in the city of Medan. As argued by Muladi (1995) law enforcement demands definite, resolute, and continuous action instead of being purely symbolic.

3. The Legal Culture

Cultural components include the values, beliefs, and norms that exist in society. This culture plays a vital role in law enforcement as it shapes public perception of law, legal

compliance and trust in law enforcement institutions (Achmad Ali, 2002). A society is deemed to possess legal awareness when its daily behaviour aligns with the prevailing laws.

The practice of illegal parking is still perceived as a normal occurrence by a segment of society. Deficiencies in public legal awareness have resulted in the normalization and neglect of illegal parking within the city of Medan. Victims are highly vulnerable to intimidation. Consequently, both witnesses and victims tend to remain silent, as public exposure can easily subject them to secondary victimization for disclosing events they experienced, heard, or witnessed (Ismaidar, 2019). Public often choose to remain silent out of fear, making them reluctant to report illegal parking extortion to the authorities when it occurs. A segment of society in Medan tolerate the existence of unauthorized parking attendants, rationalizing that these individuals assist in vehicle management when official authorities are unavailable. As users of parking spaces, the public indirectly fosters the growth of illegal parking practices in Medan. The public willingly pays these unauthorized parking attendants while opting not to report such activities to the authorities. This is primarily driven by a low levels public awareness concerning the critical need for illegal parking enforcement within the city of Medan.

The three law enforcement components outlined above heavily influence the enforcement process regarding illegal parking and cannot be analysed in isolation from one to another. A failure in just one component will inevitably impact the others (Lawrence M. Friedman, 1975). Even if legal substance exists, if the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police as the enforcement agency underperforms, the law will not function as intended and will fail to deliver any meaningful benefit to society. Conversely, the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police cannot fulfill its law enforcement function if there are no clear and technical regulations governing illegal parking. All of these components can function optimally only when a legal culture within society is established and realized. The success of law enforcement against illegal parking is heavily contingent upon the legal awareness of the public.

In conclusion, it can be argued that the law enforcement of illegal parking in Medan by the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police has not yet achieved optimal results. This is due the fact that the implementation of regulations (legal substance) by the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police is confronted with various interrelated structural and cultural obstacles.

The Obstacles Faced By The Directorate Of Samapta Of The North Sumatra Regional Police In Enforcing Illegal Parking Regulations In Medan City

The author adopts Soerjono Soekanto's theory of legal effectiveness as the theoretical framework to identify impeding factors. The application of this theory is highly relevant to explaining the obstacles faced by the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police order in enforcing illegal parking regulations in Medan City.

1. The Legal Factor

- a. While regulations on illegal parking sanctions exist, there are no specific rules governing the technical procedures, leaving the actual execution authority unclear. Consequently, the enforcement of illegal parking regulations by the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police becomes less effective.
- b. The lax enforcement of sanctions. The sanctions stipulated in the regulations concerning illegal parking both administrative and criminal are not enforced as they should be. In most cases, illegal parking violators face only lenient measures, such as educational warnings, and a written statement. As a result, many violators simply return to the same violation due to the absence of a real deterrent.

2. The Law Enforcement Factor

- a. The Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police is unable to conduct routine raids and patrols due to a limited number of field personal.

- b. There is an overlap authority in enforcing illegal parking regulations among the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police, the Department of Transportation (*Dinas Perhubungan*) and the Civil Service Police Unit (*Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja*), due to the absence of clear jurisdictional boundaries. This may result in a conflict of sectoral egos and even lead these agencies to avoid responsibility.
 - c. The lack of inter-agency coordination leads to a failure in consistently scheduling joint law enforcement operations against illegal parking.
3. The Facilities and Infrastructure Factor
 - a. The lack of parking spaces in Medan City. Many strategic roads in Medan City that serve as commercial or entertainment hubs suffer from a lack of parking spaces. Roadside shops providing essential goods also lack parking facilities for their customers. Owing to the lack of parking spaces, motorists have no choice but to park their vehicles in inappropriate locations. This phenomenon is supported by the presence of unauthorized parking attendants looking financial opportunities. Thus far, the Medan municipal government has established no land for centralized parking facilities within the city's strategic zones.
 - b. The absence of legal mechanism for public complaints. There is a lack of clarity for the public on reporting channels when witnessing or encountering illegal parking. Due to assumptions of red tape, slow procedures, and uncertain outcomes at local police stations, public often choose to ignore the issue rather than file a report.
4. The Societal Factor

Limited access to decent jobs, combined with low education, lack of skills and substandard economic conditions, makes it difficult for individuals to meet their own basic needs and those of their families. These obstructing factors are deeply entrenched and highly difficult to eliminate. Illegal parking attendants emerged primarily due to economic pressures that leave individuals with no choice but to rely on this activity for income.
5. The Legal Culture Factor

The lack of public legal awareness and compliance. Public apathy toward the law leads to widespread tolerance of illegal parking and the normalization of unauthorized parking attendants. The public's preference to remain silent stems either from fear or a lack of concern

Conclusion

1. Law enforcement against illegal parking by the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police utilizes a combination of pre-emptive, preventive, and repressive approaches. Law enforcement on illegal parking by the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police in Medan cannot yet be considered optimal. This is due the fact that the implementation of regulations (legal substance) by the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police is confronted with various interrelated structural and cultural obstacles. There are various regulations that incorporate prohibitions and statutory penalties against illegal parking, encompassing both administrative or criminal liabilities. However, lax enforcement of these penalties results in a lack of deterrence. Furthermore, none of the existing regulations specifically address the technical enforcement procedures for illegal parking sanctions. Sanctions are regulated but the jurisdiction for their execution is obscure. Consequently, the enforcement of illegal parking regulations by the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police becomes less effective. This issue is compounded by the low level of public legal awareness, which leads to widespread tolerance and the normalization of illegal parking in Medan.
2. The obstacles faced by the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police in enforcing illegal parking regulations in Medan can be categorized into 5 (five) main factors :

- a. The Legal Factor. The absence of technical procedures for executing illegal parking sanctions renders law enforcement by the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police ineffective. Law enforcement against illegal parking is weak and ineffective.
- b. The Law Enforcement Factor. The Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police is unable to conduct routine raids and patrols due to a limited number of field personal. Furthermore, the overlapping authority in addressing illegal parking among the Directorate of Samapta of the North Sumatra Regional Police, the Department of Transportation (*Dishub*) and the Civil Service Police Unit (*Satpol PP*) can lead these agencies to avoid responsibility.
- c. The Facilities and Infrastructure Factor. The lack of parking spaces in Medan City and the lack of clarity for the public on reporting channels when witnessing or encountering illegal parking.
- d. The Societal Factor. The most difficult inhibiting factor to eliminate is the economic problem factor.

The Legal Culture Factor. The people of Medan tend to remain silent and tolerate illegal parking.

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