

Citizenship Education Study of Illegal Parking in Abepura, Jayapura City

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Article history: received October 13, 2022; revised November 28, 2022; accepted December 07, 2022

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Abstract. Good citizens will not do anything that can harm the State even though it is related to personal needs. This study examines the citizenship review of illegal parking in the city of Jayapura, which is detrimental to the state because parking fees are not included in regional income but for personal interests, and this shows the low awareness of being a good citizen. With a qualitative method, this study aims to reveal the causes of rampant illegal parking, the problems that arise, and how local governments respond to them. The sample selected was ten people consisting of five illegal parking officers, three official parking officers, and two officers from the Jayapura City Regional Revenue Service. From the results of the study obtained information that illegal parking in the city of Jayapura is caused by factors: urgent needs, lack of job opportunities, and lack of human resource skills. The impact is a decrease in regional income and inconvenience in the parking area. There are no less illegal parking attendants who act arrogantly, asking for money by force in excess of the parking fee that should have been even though he did not carry out his duties to regulate vehicles that were parked properly. The Regional Government has taken several actions, including controlling parking locations, providing counseling to illegal parking officers, placing official parking officers, and inviting illegal parking officers to register themselves as official parking officers.

Keywords: Citizenship, Education, Illegal Parking

I. INTRODUCTION

Talking about citizenship cannot be separated from self-awareness as a good citizen, namely citizens who are aware of the law, comply with regulations, and contribute to the development of their country. As a good citizen, at least he will not do anything that will harm the State by taking revenue that should belong to the State for the continuity of governance and development. With the enactment of regional autonomy since January 1, 2001, regional governments are given the authority of regional governments to manage their own households and provide services to the community. To manage self-government, of course, Regional Revenue is needed, one of which is obtained from fees or parking funds that should be managed by the Regional Revenue Service. Therefore, control of parking fees must be controlled because it is one of the major sectors in generating regional income. This control is very important so that the parking system can work properly and contribute to regional income (Indra Silfiah, 2021:69). Regional Revenue according to Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government is all regional rights that are recognized as an addition to the value of net assets in the relevant fiscal year period. Law Number 33 of 2004 concerning Financial Balancing between the Central Government and Regional Governments states that Regional Revenues are all rights of the Regional Government which are recognized as an addition to the value of net worth in the period in question (Patel, 2019:3).

One source of local revenue is from parking service fees on the side of public roads based on Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2014 which states that with Parking Service Fees on Public Roadsides, Retribution is levied as Payment for the provision of Parking Spaces on Public Roadside Services (Timisela et al, 2017:2). Parking fees are one type of PAD that makes a significant contribution to Jayapura City, in this case managed by the Jayapura City Regional Revenue Service. Jayapura City as the Capital of the Province is often used as a barometer of development for the Province of Papua which is characterized by positive growth with 71.88 percent in 2004 being able to be pushed up to 77.12 percent in 2013. The City of Jayapura is seen as capable of creating improvements in the quality of education, health, and the economy of the people who live in Jayapura City (Timisela, Asnawi, & Hafizrianda, 2017:1). The progress of this development has become an attraction in itself, thus attracting local and national migrants to come to this city. Meanwhile, job opportunities do not support the increase in population, coupled with a narrowing of the workforce in various agencies and companies as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. To make ends meet, residents also seek income in various ways, and one of them is becoming a parking attendant.

However, it is regrettable because awareness as good citizens is still very low, so that people only care about themselves and their families but do not care enough about the development and progress of the nation. There is no problem with someone being a parking attendant, but the problem is whether the parking is legal or not. Because the income from parking should be included in the regional income which will be used to develop the area. However, with the rise of illegal parking, it is clear that

the revenue from parking will go into the pockets of the parking attendants themselves, and that means that the Regional Government is being harmed.

The problem that occurs in Abepura related to the collection of parking fees on public roads is the rise of illegal parking attendants. In addition to parking revenues not being included in regional revenues, illegal parking also often causes anxiety for users of parking services. Not infrequently illegal parking attendants ask for parking fees beyond the provisions or guard the parking area while drunk. Several times it happened when the Regional Revenue Service replaced illegal parking attendants with legal parking attendants, the illegal parking attendants would take revenge by ganging up on legal parking attendants. As a result, legal parking attendants become traumatized and don't want to work anymore.

The Regional Government has taken actions in the form of controlling parking areas, transporting drunken illegal parking attendants to Satpol PP, replacing illegal parking attendants with official parking attendants, or inviting illegal parking attendants to register as legal parking attendants registered with the Regional Revenue Service. But such actions have not been able to eradicate illegal parking in Jayapura City.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Civic education

Citizenship education is education that teaches Indonesian citizens about their rights and obligations as good citizens or *good citizenship* (Damri and Putra, 2020:1) . Citizenship Education is a form of education that has the goal of developing awareness as a good citizen, namely one who not only demands rights but first carries out obligations (Kogoya, 2013:1-3) . Citizenship Education is tasked with fostering and developing knowledge and abilities related to duties, rights, and obligations and responsibilities as good citizens (good citizenship) in various aspects of state life (Damri and Putra, 2020:40) .

In the 1945 Constitution there are three articles that concern social welfare and social justice, both the rights of citizens and the obligations of the state towards its citizens. Those articles are 27 paragraph 2, Article 33 and Article 34. Article 27 states emphatically that every citizen has the right to work and a decent living for humanity. This means that the State does have a moral and material obligation to create jobs as much as possible. for everyone who is able and willing to work so as to enjoy a decent life (Compilation Team, 2018:52-53) . Furthermore, for those who have tried hard but cannot escape poverty, including the poor and neglected children, the state is obliged to pay attention to their welfare. However, being a good citizen cannot be separated from the obligation to participate actively in the welfare of the nation and the State.

In detail, the rights and obligations as good citizens are listed in the 1945 Constitution as follows:

1. Rights of Indonesian Citizens:

- a. Every citizen has the right to work and live a life that is worthy of humanity (article 27 paragraph 2).
- b. Everyone has the right to live and has the right to defend his life and existence (article 28A).
- c. The right to form a family and continue offspring through a legal marriage (article 28B paragraph 1).
- d. The right to survival. Every child has the right to survive, grow and develop.
- e. The right to self-development and through the fulfillment of basic needs and the right to education, science and technology, art and culture in order to improve the quality of life for the welfare of human life (article 28C paragraph 1).
- f. The right to advance himself in fighting for his rights collectively to develop his community, nation and country (article 28C paragraph 2).
- g. The right to recognition, guarantees, protection and fair legal certainty and equal treatment before the law (article 28D paragraph 1).
- h. The right to have private property, the right to life, the right not to be tortured, the right to freedom of thought and conscience, the right to religion, the right not to be enslaved, the right to be recognized as an individual before the law, and the right not to be prosecuted on the basis of retroactive law is a human right that cannot be reduced under any circumstances (article 28I paragraph 1).

2. Obligations of Indonesian Citizens

- a. Obey the law and government. Article 27 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution reads: all citizens have the same position before law and government and are obliged to uphold that law and government without exception.
- b. Mandatory participation in state defense efforts, Article 27 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution which states that every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in state defense efforts.
- c. Must respect the human rights of others. Article 28J paragraph 1 says: Everyone has the obligation to respect the human rights of others.
- d. Must comply with the restrictions set by law. Article 28J paragraph 2: In exercising their rights and freedoms, everyone is obliged to comply with the restrictions determined by law with the aim of guaranteeing recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and to fulfill just demands in accordance with moral considerations, religious values , security, and public order in a democratic society.
- e. Obligation to participate in the defense and security of the country. Article 30 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution states: every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in the defense and security of the state.

Rights and Obligations have been included in the 1945 Constitution articles 26, 27, 28 and 30, namely:

1. Article 26, paragraph (1), those who become citizens are native Indonesian people and people of other nations who are legalized by law as citizens. And in paragraph (2), the conditions regarding citizenship are stipulated by law.
2. Article 27, paragraph (1), all citizens, together with their position before the law and their government, are obliged to uphold that law and government. In paragraph (2) every citizen has the right to work and a life worthy of humanity.
3. Article 28, freedom to associate and assemble, express thoughts verbally, and so on is stipulated by law.
4. Article 30, paragraph (1), rights and obligations of citizens to participate in state defense. And paragraph (2) states that further arrangements are regulated by law.

Citizenship Education is one of the pillars in the life of the nation in order to create a national identity with the character of Pancasila. Citizenship education educates citizens to become good citizens *in dealing with world developments in this modern era*. Willius Kogoya (2013: 8) writes the values in Citizenship Education as follows:

1. The value of God in the Precepts of Belief in the One and Only God: complementing knowledge creates a balance between the rational and the irrational, between feeling and reason.
2. Human Values in a just and civilized Humanity Precept that gives direction and controls science.
3. The Value of Unity in the Precepts of Indonesian Unity.
4. Populist values in the populist precepts, which are led by wisdom in deliberations/representation, balance the autodynamics of science and technology, freely evolving on their own.
5. The Value of Justice in the Precepts of social justice for all Indonesian people.

Strictly speaking, the values of Citizenship Education are centered on the values contained in the five basic precepts of the State of Indonesia or the values of Pancasila which are translated and implemented into everyday life.

Thus Citizenship Education is not just talking about increasing knowledge but more deeply concerning the behavior of the Indonesian nation which originates from the noble values of the nation itself. Because in essence Pancasila originates and originates from the personality and identity of the Indonesian nation which is summarized in a special formula, namely PANCASILA.

B. Overview of Parking

1. Definition of Parking

Nawir, (2020:57) quoted WJS's statement. Poerwadar Minta that parking can be interpreted as a place for a vehicle to stop for a while. Where traffic moves both straight and turning one day it will stop due to various human activities. Parking is also defined as the immovable state of a vehicle which is not temporary, including every vehicle that stops at certain places whether indicated by signs or not (Wulandari and Iryanie, 2018: 80) . In general, parking requires a place that is large enough, safe, and easily accessible or close to the destination of the trip.

To get a comfortable parking space, it is necessary to seek a strategic parking area with a parking angle that does not make it difficult for vehicles to enter and exit the parking area. Operation of parking corners will be very helpful in providing a level of service and providing convenience for road users or parking services (Nawir, 2020:58) . Problems that arise in parking facilities if the planning is not in accordance with parking needs. Parking irregularities can result in traffic jams. Another problem that often occurs is the rampant illegal parking which disturbs users of parking services. Tax imposition services and parking fees are the amount that must be paid to the organizers of parking lots, including parking discounts and free parking given to recipients of parking services (Wulandari and Iryanie, 2018: 81) . Parking services are generally calculated per hour or in accordance with applicable regulations.

Provision of parking spaces on the roadside at certain road locations, both on the road body and by using part of the road pavement, results in obstruction of traffic flow and ineffective use of the road (Editor Team, 2008: 38) . A parking lot is not the same as a vehicle storage area. In the word "parking" there is no obligation or responsibility of the person providing the space. Whereas in vehicle custody there is the responsibility of the person receiving the deposit to look after or care for the vehicle entrusted to him (Tobing, 2019: 221) . The agreement between parking service users and parking space providers is contained in Article 1694 of the Civil Code. So, there must be an agreement or legal action, namely the delivery of goods from the plaintiff as the party who entrusts it and the recipient's actions as the defendant as the party receiving the deposit. Usually the agreement will be written on the parking ticket, for example "all damage, loss of goods or vehicles while parking is the responsibility of the owner". That means, parking attendants are not responsible for damage or loss of parked vehicles. When a person receives a parking ticket accompanied by such writing, it means that he has agreed to the applicable parking conditions.

Unfortunately, often users of parking services do not understand this. When he received the parking ticket, he did not read it, so he was careless about his vehicle because he thought that there was already a parking attendant who would take care of his vehicle. Even though parking attendants are limited in their ability to supervise so many vehicles. As a result, motor vehicle theft may occur, or vandalism by irresponsible people.

2. Parking as a Source of Regional Income

As a good Indonesian citizen, you should be orderly and comply with the rules or laws that apply in Indonesia and also support regional development. Tax payments from everyone, from a form of business, income, agency, or organization is a form of citizen awareness of their obligations to support development. Among other things, by paying a parking tax as stated in Law

Number 22 of 2009 concerning road traffic and transportation to be precise in article 1 number 15 (Prawiranata, Hamzani, & Rahayu, 2021: 5-6) . Taxes imposed by individuals or entities, whether those provided are related to the main business or as a business, including the provision of a place for a motorized vehicle, a motorized vehicle garage, or a place for providing parking services are included in the parking tax regulations (Kamaroellah, 2021: 131) . The imposition of parking tax is not absolutely the same in all regions, depending on the policies of each regional government. To be able to collect taxes. The Regional Government must stipulate a Regional Regulation regarding the tax to be filed. Likewise for the collection of parking tax, Regency or City areas must issue a Regional Regulation concerning Parking Tax which becomes the operational legal basis in the technical implementation of the imposition and collection of parking tax in the area concerned (Kamaroellah, 2021: 131) .

A good citizen has awareness as a taxpayer, meaning that he is aware that there are rights that must be given to the state as a contribution to nation building. An absolute requirement for tax imposition is a tax object that is owned or enjoyed by taxpayers, one of which is the parking tax payer. Parking tax collection is included in local revenue. Parking tax is imposed on the amount paid or should be paid to the organizer of the parking lot (Anggoro, 2017:69) . The legal basis for collecting parking tax is as follows:

1. Law Number 34 of 2000 which is an amendment to Law number 18 of 1997.
2. Government Regulation Number 65 of 2001 concerning Regional Taxes.
3. Regency/city Regional Regulations governing Parking Taxes.
4. The Regent/Mayor Decree governing Parking Tax is a rule for implementing regional regulations regarding Parking Tax in the said Regency/city (Kamaroellah, 2021:133) .

3. *Legal and Illegal Parking*

With the increasing population of cities and increasing ownership of motorized vehicles, parking services are increasingly needed in many places. Coupled with the increasing proliferation of shops and offices which clearly need motorized vehicle parking spaces. This condition is often used by people who want to earn income but cannot get other jobs. Coupled with the existence of the Covid-19 pandemic which resulted in a decrease in people's income levels while the prices of goods increased. To make ends meet, no less people become illegal parking attendants by utilizing shops ranging from big shops to small shops.

Some parking attendants are registered with the Regional Revenue Service so that taxes from parking fees will be included in Regional Revenue and parking attendants get a salary every month. However, illegal parking attendants are not registered with the Regional Revenue Service so that the income from parking taxes goes into their own pockets. Actions like this are of course contrary to law because they are the same as acts of theft of state property. Coupled with arrogance, bullying and various thug-like actions carried out by illegal parking attendants, it often worries parking service users.

A site provides information about the proliferation of illegal parking, which is actually not rejected by parking service users or the surrounding community as long as the parking attendants are polite and don't do anything disturbing. However, in reality there are many illegal parking attendants who forcefully ask for more money than the parking fee, even by threatening or while drunk (Editor's Team, 2021)

The existence of such illegal parking is not only detrimental to the State because parking proceeds are not paid to the Regional Revenue Service, but can also cause discomfort and even quarrels between parking attendants and parking service users. On the other hand, there are also illegal parking attendants who don't do their job of parking the vehicle properly. They only ask for parking fees when the vehicle is about to leave the parking area, but do not regulate the entry and exit of vehicles, nor do they help motorists to park their vehicles. Ofcourse such an action illustrates the character of very low citizenship. They only think of their own interests but make a loss for others and for the development of their area.

In certain cases of bullying or asking for money by force to the extent that acts of violence by illegal parking attendants can be categorized as criminal acts. Deviant behavior and violation of applicable regulations, especially to the detriment of others. The income of parking attendants is very diverse. Income is the gross result of the income earned, while the salary is the net (paid deposit) received by the parking attendant. Official parking attendants get wild wages. The amount of money that official parking attendants earn is less than illegal parking attendants because illegal parking attendants do not deposit their money with the government (Suryani, 2016:148) .

Legal parking attendants are officially registered with the Regional Revenue Service (DISPENDA), given parking uniforms, whistles, and tickets or official tickets from DISPENDA. Revenue for legal parking attendants is paid to DISPENDA while parking attendants are paid a monthly salary or according to a percentage of income. Meanwhile, illegal parking is not registered with DISPENDA, does not wear a parking uniform, and uses his income for himself and his family.

II. METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach, namely the method used to obtain in-depth data, a data that contains meaning, actual data, which is a value behind the visible data. In this approach, the researcher creates a complex picture, examines words, reports details from the views of the informants and conducts studies in natural situations. Therefore qualitative research does not emphasize generalizations, but rather emphasizes the meaning in it (Sugiyono, 2016:13) .

In its implementation, research does not only explore one question, but many things that must be disclosed as long as the question is related to the problem to be studied. Qualitative research (*Qualitative research*) assesses a reality with multiple dimensions, interactive and exchange of social experiences that are interpreted by individuals (Suryani, 2016:94) . Thus qualitative research is expected to be able to uncover phenomena that are currently occurring in the field and produce data that is accurate, comprehensive and can be trusted for its natural validity without making it up or making it up. Qualitative research is used to understand the reality of what is experienced by research subjects in a special natural context.

The research was conducted at shopping centers around Jl. Raya Sentani, Waena, Abepura, Tanah Hitam. The selected research sample consisted of four parking attendants, three parking service users, and three street vendors around the parking area at that location. So the total sample is ten people. The research time is around three months, from the beginning of February to the end of April 2022. Data collection was done by interview and observation. In-depth interviews were conducted to reveal opinions and deepen the selected sample as it is without being engineered. While the observation was carried out by observing the behavior of legal parking attendants at the research location in carrying out parking fees in relation to their attitude as Indonesian citizens.

Data analysis was carried out throughout the study, and if there were doubts about data acquisition, a member check was carried out to test the validity of the data by conducting interviews with other parties related to the research problem. This study uses a qualitative approach, namely the method used to obtain in-depth data, a data that contains meaning, actual data, which is a value behind the visible data. In this approach, the researcher creates a complex picture, examines words, reports details from the views of the informants and conducts studies in natural situations. Therefore qualitative research does not emphasize generalizations, but rather emphasizes the meaning in it (Sugiyono, 2016:13) .

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III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

From the research results, data were obtained about the rise of illegal parking caused by several factors, especially those related to the economy, exacerbated by the pandemic which has attacked all sectors of people's lives, including the economic sector. At a time when the need is increasing, reducing the workforce, limiting movement or mobility resulting in increasing people's economic difficulties. On the other hand, the city of Jayapura as the capital of the province of Papua, which is a stopover city and a city of study from other areas in the province of Papua, is one of the hopes for migrants to try their luck to find a living in the city. There is no doubt that the addition of the population has also increased drastically, but not accompanied by the skills to make a living.

The increasing population in Jayapura has resulted in more difficult job opportunities while the necessities of life are getting higher. There are no less people who are looking for shortcuts by behaving that deviates from the essence of being a good Indonesian citizen. Various violations of the law appear everywhere, for example traffic violations or parking violations. To meet the needs of the family, people do not hesitate to become illegal parking attendants who take places in front of shops (usually small shops). Meanwhile, in relatively large shopping centers, it is usually guarded by legal parking attendants. The background

of illegal parking is generally due to economic needs. From the results of interviews with four illegal parking attendants, the following information was obtained:

1. Reasons to Be an Illegal Parking Attendant

The difficulty of employment as written by (Willius Kogoya, nd), (M. Timisela et al., 2020) accompanied by a lack of skills, encourages a person to make various efforts to meet life's needs, as the results of the interview below: "I have family that I have to support. Before the pandemic, I used to push carts at the market to help people shop, then I got wages from pushing the carts. But because of the pandemic, the number of buyers has decreased and sometimes I don't even get anything. I was forced to look for shops that didn't have a parking attendant, so I became a parking attendant. Not bad, at least the food costs can still be met" (.....)

A similar opinion was expressed by a mother who was an illegal parking attendant in the yard of a shop near the old Youtefa market as follows: "All three of my children go to school. His father used to be a taxi driver. But because of the Covid-19 pandemic, income has decreased, we have difficulty living expenses and are forced to sell motorbikes at low prices. Now that my husband is no longer working, I am forced to take over the task of earning a living for the family"

In contrast to these two opinions, a young man explained his reasons for becoming an illegal parking attendant as follows: "I became a parking attendant because I really couldn't get a job. Several times I applied for jobs in shops that were not accepted, so construction workers couldn't afford it, working on ships were not physically strong, wanting to work in an office did not have a diploma. The only thing I can do is to become a parking attendant, you don't need skills but you can earn money. Moreover, young people like me definitely need to go for a walk, for cigarettes, for snacks with my boyfriend. So I try to get money from parking (.....)

From these three opinions it can be concluded that the main reason for illegal parking attendants is due to economic needs, both for themselves and for their families. Such economic difficulties are exacerbated by the low quality of human resources, because they do not have a selling point in the form of skills that can be used to make a living.

2. View of Respondents about Illegal parking

In general, illegal parking attendants do not understand that such actions are a violation of the law. In their view, the important thing is not stealing, as stated in the opinion below: In my opinion, being a parking attendant is not a problem even if you are not registered with the Regional Revenue Service. Being a parking attendant is far better than stealing, picking, robbing, or begging. Being a parking attendant is a lawful act, so it's legal (.)

The opinion of a mother is as follows: I didn't know that parking like this was prohibited by the government, because I used to guard parking here, no one was angry with me. Motorists also give fine parking money. Indeed there are other friends who deposit money to the government, he said. But you have to register first at the office or something, I don't know. But I didn't register either because I didn't know how, the important thing for me was to get money to pay my child's school fees..(....

Meanwhile, a different opinion was expressed by one of the illegal parking attendants as follows: "I am a Papuan, looking for food in Papua. Naturally, I was looking for money from the parking lot, but luckily I didn't rob. If I ask for more money, that's also reasonable. I'm also not taking care of people who have vehicles. I also need to eat and drink. Why should I deposit it with the Regional Revenue Service? I am a small people, the government should give me food and drink, not me who pay deposits to the government (.....)

From the two opinions above, it is known that there are illegal parking attendants who don't understand the law, not because they don't want to obey the law but because they don't really know. But there are also those who really feel that it is their right to get money by parking without having to deposit it with the local government. So there is an element of ignorance towards obligations, there is also an element of intentionality even though they already know but don't want to do it.

3. Feedback from Parking Service Users

The following is the response from users of parking services regarding the existence of illegal parking. According to a visitor at a supermarket in the Abepura area, illegal parking must actually be reduced, even if it can, it must be eliminated because it does not create security, on the contrary, it can cause unrest.

In my opinion, illegal parking must be eliminated or replaced with legal or official parking. I know they work as parking attendants to find food, but sometimes they cause trouble. Parking while having red eyes, mouth smelling of drink, screaming, staggering while asking for money. Generally, in past years, paying for two-wheeled parking was only Rp. 1000,- but sometimes they ask Rp. 5,000, - even up to Rp. 10.000,-. They also asked in an impolite way. Once I also put groceries on the motorbike, then I entered the shop, came out of the shop my groceries had decreased, it turned out that he was eating my groceries. I rebuked him, he returned angry. I was angry too, but eventually he came to his senses and I forgave him, now I never see that person again (...)

Disappointment with illegal parking attendants was also expressed by a mother as follows: I am not a rich man, I went to the shop with that motorbike because the house was quite far from the shop and I had a baby to leave behind. I also don't shop a lot and carry only mediocre cash. Once I was asked for Rp. 20,000, - even though I only brought Rp. 30,000 to buy laundry soap. I do not love, my money has been spent. The parking attendant was angry and cursing, but I let it go.

4. *The Attitude of Illegal Parking Attendants as Indonesian Citizens*

Illegal parking attendants are also Indonesian citizens who should reflect Pancasila values in their actions. However, sometimes they commit multiple violations. The first violation was for not registering officially as a legal parking attendant, and for the next violation they did not carry out their parking duties but only asked for parking fees. As the opinion of a father as follows: Indeed, not all illegal parking attendants are arrogant, there are also those who are very polite and responsible. But none the less is actually troubling. For example, one time I parked. The parking attendant asked that the motorbike not be locked on the steering wheel because he said he wanted to arrange it neatly, I just followed what he wanted. Maybe he thought I would be in the shop for a long time. Even though I just bought snacks and I went out. I go to the parking lot, my motorbike is not there. Then while I was looking around, the parking attendant came from outside the parking area, from the main road on my motorbike. Then he said, 'Mas I tried the bike earlier I wanted to let it in but it seemed like the road was hard, so I'll test it first to see if someone has trouble with the engine.' I said to him, 'Then how can you give the motorbike a ride when you don't have a key. Then, even if my motorbike is heavy, or even if it's broken, it's not your right to take it out of the parking area without my permission, who owns the motorbike. I can report you a case of planned theft, you know'. The parking attendant argued back with me, but in the end he just walked away and I never saw him again until today (...)

Meanwhile, a street vendor around the parking area said something different: There are illegal parking attendants here, but they appear only occasionally. Mama-mama seems to be from the mountain area, she is very polite and responsible. Even though it's raining or hot, he will manage the vehicle properly, neatly, if someone is going to enter or leave the parking area, he will help to park it so it doesn't hit or hit other vehicles. If he is given parking money, he always says thank you until he bows down. So users of parking services who are used to coming here, if there is a mother, they will be very happy. Several times I saw people parking give money Rp. 50,000 even Rp. 100,000 and don't want to return it because I'm happy with the service of the women earlier"

So apparently there are differences in the nationality of the different parking attendants. There are those who apply the values of responsibility, decency, carry out their obligations properly, but there are those who only demand rights without caring about obligations.

5. *Local Government Actions*

According to an official from the Regional Revenue Service, the government has tried to control parking areas in Jayapura City by transporting illegal parking attendants to the office for counseling, while legal parking attendants fill the parking lots. During counseling they agreed, but when they returned home they took revenge, went to a legal parking attendant and ganged up on him. As a result, legal parking attendants were battered, complained to the Regional Revenue Service office and did not want to be parking attendants anymore at the place in question. Sometimes illegal parking attendants are also invited to become legal parking attendants but don't want to on the grounds that the income from legal parking is far less than being an illegal parking attendant, because legal parking attendants must deposit their income to the Regional Revenue Service and only receive around 30 to 35% of the total income.

Discussion

Illegal parking arises due to several factors, namely: as an impact of urgent economic needs, difficult employment and many requirements, while work skills and skills to create jobs are very low. Such conditions are made even more difficult by the knowledge and understanding of the rights and obligations as good Indonesian citizens. There are citizens who only demand rights but are not willing to fulfill obligations. In this regard, the role of Citizenship Education is being challenged for its existence and role in educating and fostering Indonesian citizens to become good citizens, who are characterized by Pancasila, animate and implement the noble values of the Indonesian nation, love the nation and country and take an active role in development.

In addition to the lack of awareness within the state, in fact illegal parking attendants have not fully carried out their parking duties properly. There were those who only asked for parking money but did not maintain the parking area, and some even abused their duties by using a parked vehicle without the owner's permission. Here the character of an ethical citizen is being questioned. Because as an ethical citizen, of course you will not use other people's property without permission, let alone without the owner's knowledge, because that will be categorized as theft.

It is clear that Citizenship Education is faced with situations and conditions where expectations are far from reality. Various government efforts have been made through schools starting from the Early Childhood level with character education, up to the Higher Education level, but have not fully produced the expected results.

Researchers argue that Citizenship Education is not only the responsibility of formal educational institutions, but is the responsibility of all parties, especially the family as the basis of education. It is from the family that children are equipped to be able to step outside, to agencies or the wider community in the midst of the world of education and the social environment. Thus, the role of the family, in this case parents, is very large in forming good citizens through civic character education in the family. Whether we realize it or not, the noble values of citizenship have actually been ingrained in families in Indonesia since time immemorial. For example, the attitude of having to submit to and respect the rules in the family is the basis for children to obey and respect the rules at home, at school and in the community. Therefore, no matter how high education is outside the home, the role of the family cannot be ruled out.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Illegal parking is mushrooming in various areas in the Jayapura area. One of the reasons is the urgent need for the economy while there is a shortage of jobs and the skills to create jobs are low. Competition in the world of work is getting tougher, the business world in Jayapura is currently dominated by migrants from outside Papua, such as Java, Makassar, Manado, and so on. Meanwhile, indigenous Papuans are not used to the business world. On the other hand, residents from the area around Jayapura were also moved to try their luck in Jayapura, as a result, unemployment increased and inevitably, to make a living they had to find various ways, including becoming illegal parking attendants. On the one hand, the existence of illegal parking attendants can reduce the unemployment rate and help maintain the security of parking areas as a form of responsibility as Indonesian citizens. But on the other hand, the existence of illegal parking attendants is also detrimental to the regional government and at the same time sometimes troubling if the parking attendants do not have a good attitude by acting arrogantly towards parking service users and the people around them.

To overcome the rise of illegal parking, the regional government has made various efforts, including providing counseling for illegal parking attendants by replacing illegal parking with legal parking, and inviting illegal parking attendants to join as legal parking attendants so that they are registered with the Regional Revenue Service. provided with parking equipment and an official parking ticket from the Regional Revenue Service of Jayapura City. According to a Civil Servant at the Jayapura City Revenue Service when confirmed, they had experience in controlling illegal parking attendants legally, but there had been conflicts between legal and illegal ones which led to murder-killing conflicts and if you think about it, the impact of unemployment actually creates perpetrators. It is hoped that in the future the Jayapura city government will be able to handle it without causing new problems to arise in the capital city of Papua Province. In terms of rules, it is clear that tax rules must be obeyed by the government and citizens with high moral responsibility. (interview with JP, 3 May 2022)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are grateful for the sponsorship and main funding support from Department PPkn, Faculty of Education and Citizenship, Universitas Cenderawasih, Jayapura, Papua, Indonesia.

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