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Sustainable Development Goals: Parking Attendants' Decent Work Challenges And Policies Sandy Kurnia Christmas^{1*}, Aurellia Angelique², Annisyaputri³, Yudith Evametha Vitranilla⁴

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Abstract

Sustainable Development Goals are an agenda to increase inclusive economic growth in a region. As the capital of West Kalimantan Province, Pontianak City has a vital role in increasing the realization of this development by implementing policies oriented towards sustainable development, specifically in fulfilling access to decent work in Pontianak City. One of the employment sectors that is of concern is providing parking attendants with decent work access. This research examines whether the fulfillment of access to decent work for parking attendants has been fully fulfilled by looking at access to the fulfillment of human rights and compliance with the laws regulated in existing regulatory policies in the City of Pontianak. This research was carried out using socio-legal research methods, as it will examine social rules that are confirmed based on existing laws in legislation. This research shows that several indicators still need to be met to fulfill access to decent work within the standards set in the sustainable development goals. One aspect of access to decent work for parking attendants that needs to be met is that social security still needs to be a priority, as well as the lack of availability of laws governing parking management in Pontianak City. So, there needs to be consideration and strengthening in fulfilling the law so that parking attendants get clear legal status and legal availability to realize decent work and economic growth according to the 8 Sustainable Development Goals.

Keywords: Access to Decent Work, Parking Attendants, Sustainable Development Goals.

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INTRODUCTION

Supporting inclusive and sustainable economic growth, as well as the absorption of productive and decent labor for the entire community, is the role of the Government, especially Regional Governments, in providing facilities, a working environment and ensuring equality (United et al. Governments, 2020). Regional Governments have the authority to make policies oriented towards sustainable development to create decent jobs, including access to fulfill this, such as access to information services and funding/capital for prospective workers. The role of the Regional Government in providing access and services to create decent work for the community is part of the goal of achieving the Sustainable Development Goal, which includes 17 Goals. Regional governments have a direct role as implementers of this agenda to create ideal policies for the community amid community life, which continues to experience development.

The development of life in society gives rise to a few new problems, especially problems in the desire to fulfill daily life needs. Technology and information advances have caused enormous societal changes (Wahyudi & Sukmasari, 2018). Moreover, according to the World Economic World, it is predicted that in the next four years, 75 million jobs will change, and 133 million new jobs will emerge due to technological developments (Adha, 2020). It is a problem for people in Indonesia because not everyone can adapt, especially those with limited education.

People who are looking for work can also be called the workforce. The labor force is defined as a "working age population whose activities in the past week were working, or had a job but are temporarily not working, or unemployed/not working, and/or looking for work" (Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Pontianak, 2022). In a review of Pontianak City, based on data from the West Kalimantan Province Central Statistics Agency, the population in Pontianak City in 2022 will be 658,685 people (Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Kalimantan Barat, 2022c), while the number of Labor Force in

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Pontianak City in 2020 was 302,735 people and will increase in 2022 by 337,068 people (Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Kalimantan Barat, 2022a).

Then, if we look at it in terms of education, based on data from the 2018 National Economic Survey / Survei Ekonomi Nasional (SUSENAS), the population in West Kalimantan aged ten years and over who do not/have never attended school at all is 6.38% (Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Kalimantan Barat, 2018). Meanwhile, the level of education based on job classification in 2018 stated that 656,315 workers had only completed their education at the elementary school level, and 479,968 people still needed to finish elementary school. This figure is quite prominent compared to the total number of workers based on the level of education completed out of 2,346,881 people (Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Kalimantan Barat, 2022b). Limited levels of education and limited abilities and skills for some people make it difficult for them to find a decent income and job.

From these problems, researchers see that several job categories are of interest to the public, and if you look at them, they do not require special skills to carry them out, one of which is being a parking attendant. Parking attendants work to help regulate vehicles entering and exiting the parking lot. Some people think that becoming a parking attendant is easy because it does not require special skills. However, to become a parking attendant, you must fulfill specific procedures because there are currently official and illegal parking attendants. An Official Parking Attendant is a parking attendant appointed because he or she has registered with the local Regional Government and has fulfilled the qualifications and cooperation agreement stipulated by the Government. Meanwhile, illegal parking attendants are unofficial parking attendants who act alone because they take advantage of the opportunity of empty lots that do not have official parking attendants (Sore, 2019).

Based on data from the Department of Transportation of Pontianak City for 2023, the number of parking attendant coordinators is 468 people spread across 364 points in Pontianak City, including 27 points in West Pontianak District, 124 points in Pontianak City District, 177 points in South Pontianak District, 9 points in Southeast Pontianak District, 7 points in East Pontianak District, and 20 points in North Pontianak District (Dinas et al., 2023). This data does not represent small or incidental parking spaces. According to the case study of existing problems, several parking attendants collect parking fees outside those stipulated in Pontianak City Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2022 concerning Business Services Fees, which determines the nominal fees charged for Parking. For example, the Department of Transportation of Pontianak City arrested three illegal parking attendants operating during the Pontianak City Anniversary who were charging Rp. 5.000,00.- for two-wheeled vehicles (Iza, 2022). There are also illegal levies in shophouse complexes and hospitals in Pontianak City, which charge IDR 5,000. If the vehicle owner stays overnight at the hospital, they are charged IDR 50,000 (Surya, 2022). Several places have even waived parking fees for their customers, but illegal parking attendants still ask for parking fees.

The problem that can be seen is whether the unofficial parking attendants still need to learn the procedures for becoming official parking attendants or whether they see incidental situations and opportunities to use empty land as a parking space. Therefore, there needs to be guidance and monitoring from the Department of Transportation of Pontianak City and the Pontianak City Government to employ parking attendants to be seen as a decent job and adhere to procedures. The availability of access to information for the public to become an official parking attendant is an opportunity for people who are looking for a decent income and job amidst the lack of skills. An official parking area is considered suitable for the public because it provides procedural clarity and security when leaving their vehicles at that location.

The Department of Transportation and the Regional Government have established Standard Operating Procedures that must be followed in order to open a parking lot and hire parking attendants. In this research focusing on Pontianak City, everything has to be regulated by policy. Based on Article 30, paragraph (4) of Pontianak City Regional Regulation Number 19 of 2021, parking attendants are required to have a registration permit as a parking attendant and an identification card. This research review pays attention to the role of Regional Government in determining policy. Because at least of the

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17 Goals in the SDGs, Regional Governments have a role in realizing safe, resilient and sustainable urban planning in SDGs 11, as well as supporting economic growth and providing decent work for all in SDGs 8.

Research on SDGs has never discussed decent work for parking attendants. However, several studies have led to parking research, one of which is entitled "Analisis Kehidupan Sosial Tukang Parkir Di Pasar Sentral Makasar," which examines the social life patterns of parking attendants in their daily activities amidst life limitations due to not being able to continue their education (Jusuf et al., 2023). This research is similar to the research that will be discussed, but it will focus more on the role of the Government in realizing access to decent work based on the SDGs.

Another research entitled "Politik Ekonomi Dalam Kebijakan Pengelolaan Parkir Pada Minimarket DI Kecamatan Rawalumbu Kota Bekasi," where this research, apart from discussing parking problems in a minimarket, also discusses political interactions to evaluate parking policies amidst existing problems (Sitorus et al., 2022). In addition, journals with the titles "Peranan Dinas Tenaga Kerja Dalam Mewujudkan *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) Pekerjaan Layak di Kabupaten Minahasa Utara" also examine the role of the department in realizing decent work and providing workers' rights, where the scope of work discussed is all employment sectors which the employment department directly supervises (Nialda et al., 2022). The three previous studies regarding access to decent work in the SDGs and parking management have problems related to the effectiveness of the policies that have been implemented. Employment, SDGs and parking issues are of particular concern in this research, so it is hoped that they will be able to provide additions to previous research.

This research will examine the role of the Regional Government, especially the City of Pontianak, in creating decent work access for parking attendants. Apart from the existing problems related to illegal parking attendants, there needs to be government attention to accompany and supervise so that the targets of this policy can be conveyed and realized well. It will also be studied from the influence of the SDGs as a human rights-based agenda, representing the effectiveness and success of Regional Governments and other stakeholders in creating decent work. The role of SDGs in their implementation is based on Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning achieving sustainable development goals. Researchers determined a study regarding "Sustainable Development Goals: Parking Attendants' Decent Work Challenges And Policies" based on these considerations.

METHODS

The research method used in this research refers to research based on Socio-Legal Research, which focuses on legal aspects in the study of statutory norms and regulations and social aspects in the study of social theories related to society. Socio-legal research emphasizes the rules contained in legislation, so it is neutral, impartial and context-free. (Suteki & Taufani, 2018). Socio-legal research analyzes social rules or norms confirmed as law in statutory regulations. The scope of this study looks at whether or not existing laws function in society in several aspects, such as the legal structure and law enforcement officers (Bedner et al., 2012). The approaches used include the statutory approach, case approach and social approach.

Data collection was used by conducting literature research studies through literature and field research, which helped validate the results of this research in the field. The legal materials used include Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 59 of 2017 concerning Implementation of the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals; West Kalimantan Governor Regulation Number 61 of 2019 concerning Regional Action Plans for Sustainable Development Goals for West Kalimantan Province for 2019-2023; Pontianak City Regional Regulation Number 19 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Peace, Public Order and Community Protection; Pontianak City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2020 concerning Public Service Levy; Pontianak City Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2013 concerning Pontianak City Regional Spatial Planning for 2013-2033; Pontianak Mayor Regulation Number 79 of 2019 concerning Payment Procedures and Locations for

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Parking Retribution Services on the Side of Public Roads; Decree of the Head of the Department Transportation of Pontianak City Number: 47/DISHUB/2021 concerning Determination of Service Standards at the Department Transportation of Pontianak City.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Problems and Policy Procedures for Becoming an Official Parking Attendant

Labor is capital for moving the wheels of development in an area. Development planning is essential for formulating employment policies, strategies and programs to overcome existing problems. There are various kinds of problems faced by job seekers, one of which is the need for more education and skills, making it difficult for them to get decent work. In this research study, researchers saw the opportunity for a job that must be considered worthy and its fulfillment controlled by the local Government, namely making parking attendants a decent job.

Parking attendants are people assigned to a parking space on the side of a public road based on a letter of assignment or a cooperation agreement, where they have mutually agreed rights and obligations to each Government and parking manager (Tangabali et al., 2019). Based on the regulations, Parking is where a vehicle stops or does not move for a certain period and is left by the driver. The definition of Parking is written in Article 1 Number 23 of Pontianak City Regional Regulation Number 19 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Peace, Public Order and Community Protection. These Regional Regulations contain all matters that must be regulated to achieve general agreement, public peace and community protection. This clarity in the form of legal protection for the community reflects that the regional Government is committed to continuing to provide protection and order to the community. Based on research and the contents of this regulation, one of them concerns parking management.

Parking management policies in Pontianak City have been regulated in several regional regulations, such as Pontianak City Regional Regulation Number 19 of 2021 concerning Implementation of Peace, Public Order and Community Protection; Pontianak City Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2013 concerning Pontianak City Regional Spatial Planning for 2013-2033; Pontianak City Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2022 concerning Business Services Levy; Pontianak City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2020 concerning Public Service Retributions; and Pontianak Mayor Regulation Number 79 of 2019 concerning Payment Procedures and Parking Retribution Places on the Side of Public Roads. Several regional regulations have explained that the Pontianak City Government already has various policies to regulate parking management. However, with this regulatory policy, it can be accepted that there are still many things that could be improved in the field.

For some people, being a parking attendant may be a job that is easy to do. Therefore, this job places little importance on education and skills. However, you must understand that this job requires much responsibility because you must look after and order the vehicles entrusted by the driver to a parking lot. Parking attendants have caused many problems; therefore, it can be seen that there are two categories of parking attendants. First, the official parking attendant is a parking attendant who is appointed and registered with the local Government and signs a cooperation agreement stipulated by the Government. Meanwhile, illegal parking attendants are unofficial parking attendants who act alone because they take advantage of the opportunity of empty lots that do not have official parking attendants (Sore, 2019).

There have been many unscrupulous illegal parking attendants who have taken advantage of the opportunity of not having official parking attendants, one of which is collecting fees not those set by the regional Government. Hence, this is what the regional Government must do to monitor illegal Parking to avoid harming the community. There are many problems with parking attendants' disobedience, especially illegal parking attendants, and it is even possible for official parking

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attendants to take advantage of the situation. One of the problems that often occurs is the collection of levy rates that must comply with the provisions. It happened on the 251st Anniversary of the City of Pontianak, where the parking attendant set a parking fee of IDR 5,000 for motorized vehicles, which should have been only IDR 2,000 for motorbikes and IDR 3,000 for cars. (Firdaus, 2022). Unfortunately, the agenda implemented by the Regional Government has to be challenged by the problem of inappropriate parking withdrawals.

Another problem is what often happens at shopping outlets that have written free Parking for every customer who shops there but are still charged for Parking. For example, Indomaret and Alfamart are the average shopping outlets. In Pontianak City, based on a statement by the Mayor of Pontianak, Edi Rusdi Kamtono, "Parking in the Indomaret and Alfamart areas is free for visitors because the management of the Pontianak City Government has borne the fees. So if parking attendants still charge parking fees at Indomaret or Alfamart, it is believed that these are illegal and unofficial parking attendants" (Lina, 2023). From several problems related to parking attendants, it can be concluded that, although becoming a parking attendant seems easy to do, in practice, there needs to be special handling so that the existence of these parking attendants does not harm the public and is by the procedures that have been regulated.

Based on data from the Department of Transportation of Pontianak City in 2022, the number of parking attendant coordinators in Pontianak City is 468 people and 126 of them are no longer active (Dinas Perhubungan Kota Pontianak, 2023). This data explains that there are approximately 342 people who are actively registered as official parking attendants spread across several locations in Pontianak City, including South Pontianak District, 177 locations; Pontianak City District 124 location points; West Pontianak District 27 location points; North Pontianak District 20 location points; Southeast Pontianak District 9 location points; and East Pontianak District 7 location points (Dinas Perhubungan Kota Pontianak, 2023).

Based on this data, the parking management policy in Pontianak City has been regulated and managed well by the regional Government. Article 29 paragraph (2) of the Pontianak City Regional Regulation Number 19 of 2021 states that "The management and administration of parking on roads, parking lots and parking buildings, business premises, offices and other places and land belonging to other regional governments is carried out by the regional government." Based on Article 16 of Pontianak Mayor Regulation Number 79 of 2019 concerning Payment Procedures and Locations for Parking Retribution Services on the Side of Public Roads, the procedures for applying for a parking permit on the side of a public road are: a) Have a Resident Identity Card; b) Make a statement of willingness to carry out obligations and prohibitions related to parking duties; c) Obtain approval from the owner/authority of the rights to the building/land which is included in the plot area and/or which is directly adjacent to the road if the management is in the plot location or area belonging to the road; and d) Obtain approval from the owner/manager of public facilities, when using public facilities.

Article 14 of Pontianak Mayor's Regulation Number 79 of 2019 states that permits to operate Parking on the side of public roads are issued by the Pontianak City Government through technical regional apparatus. Meanwhile, the Pontianak City Regional Government, through the Pontianak City Transportation Service, has established standard operational procedures for obtaining parking operational permits, which are regulated in the Standard Operational Procedures for the Department Transportation of Pontianak City Number 83 of 2020 concerning Parking Permits on the Side of Public Roads.

The Government's Role in Realizing SDGs on Access to Decent Work for Parking Attendants

Implementation to achieve sustainable development goals in Indonesia is mandated in Presidential Regulation 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals. Regional governments, as the basis for realizing SDG improvements, specifically

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towards decent work and economic growth by goal 8 of the SDGs, have an essential role as makers of policies and plans for equitable and sustainable development. The importance of fulfilling access to decent work plays a role in encouraging inclusive and sustainable economic growth. Fulfillment of the rights and obligations of workers must also be protected by law and pursued by the Government (Muin, 2015).

The targets contained in goal 8 of the SDGs aim to fulfill decent work, specifically for all workers. According to the International Labor Organization (ILO), there are three labor categories: educated, trained, uneducated, and unskilled. These uneducated and untrained workers are workers whose work does not require prior education or training (Indriani, 2016). The concept of uneducated and untrained workers can be called workers/laborers. Based on Article 1, Number 3 of Law 13 of 2003 concerning Employment, "Worker/Labourer is every person who works and receives wages or other forms of compensation." According to this definition, parking attendants can be categorized as workers in the form of workers/laborers because the wages they get are from the parking rates paid and depend on the intensity of the crowd of parked vehicles.

About SDGs, Pontianak City, in this case, West Kalimantan Province, has implemented SDGs in the Regulation of the Governor of West Kalimantan Number 61 of 2019 concerning the Regional Action Plan for Sustainable Development Goals of West Kalimantan Province for 2019-2023. (*Sustainable Development Goals*). The role of the Pontianak City Government in making parking attendants a decent job must be seen from several indicators of its fulfillment. Based on employment theory, there are two sectors of workers, namely the formal and informal sectors. Parking attendants are included as workers in the informal sector, characterized by unstable income and productivity, which could be more optimal because they need to be toned to use modern technology or equipment, and the workforce's skills could be better compared to the formal sector. (Saputra et al., 2020). It underlies the differences in employment opportunities between the formal and informal sectors.

Kesempatan kerja mempengaruhi akses terhadap terpenuhinya pekerjaan yang layak. Adanya kesempatan kerja memungkinkan seseorang untuk dapat memiliki pekerjaan, namun secara praktik apakah semua pekerjaan dapat dikatakan sebagai pekerjaan yang layak atau belum. Pekerjaan yang layak merupakan pekerjaan yang menjamin setiap orang bekerja secara produktif dan terpenuhinya hak asasi manusia (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022). Konsep pekerjaan yang layak dalam hubungan hak asasi manusia menciptakan terpenuhinya hak seseorang dalam bekerja, disamping mereka sudah melakukan kewajibannya dalam menjalani pekerjaan. Menciptakan pekerjaan yang layak juga merupakan bagian dalam upaya mengetaskan kemiskinan dan mencapai pembangunan yang setara, inklusif, serta berkelanjutan. Pemenuhan ini harus melibatkan empat pilar strategis, diantaranya hak di tempat kerja (*rights at work*); pekerjaan penuh dan produktif (*full and productive employment*); perlindungan sosial (*social protection*); dan dialog sosial (*social dialogue*). Keempat pilar strategis pekerjaan layak tersebut pada dasarnya memerlukan peran Pemerintah Daerah untuk menjamin terpenuhinya unsur-unsur pekerjaan yang layak. Adapun unsur pekerjaan yang layak menurut *International Conference of Labour Statisticians* ke-18 yaitu : Kesempatan kerja (*employment opportunities*); Pendapatan yang cukup dan pekerjaan yang produktif (*adequate earnings and productive work*); Jam kerja yang layak (*decent hours*); Menggabungkan pekerjaan, keluarga dan kehidupan pribadi (*combining work, family and personal life*); Pekerjaan yang harus dihapuskan (*work that should be abolished*); Stabilitas dan jaminan pekerjaan (*stability and security of work*); Kesempatan dan perlakuan yang setara dalam pekerjaan (*equal opportunity and treatment in employment*); Lingkungan kerja yang aman (*safe work environment*); Jaminan sosial (*social security*); dan Dialog sosial, representasi pekerja dan pengusaha (*social dialogue, workers and employers representation*) (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022).

Based on these elements, in the informal worker sector, especially parking attendants in Pontianak City, it can be seen whether the Regional Government of Pontianak City has fought for the rights of parking attendants as a decent job. This indicator of fulfilling decent work is legally reviewed about workers' rights, which is by target 8.8 SDGs in terms of protecting labor rights and promoting a

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safe and secure environment for all workers. The elements discussed include job opportunities, sufficient income and productive work, decent working hours, job stability and security, and social security.

Regarding employment opportunities and social security indicators, workers working in the informal sector need more social protection, a legal basis for Employment, or decent work benefits. (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022) If we look at legal indicators related to labor administration and government commitment, there are several regulations governing parking management in Pontianak City. The availability of parking management regulations in Pontianak City includes Pontianak City Regional Regulation Number 19 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Peace, Public Order and Community Protection; Pontianak City Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2013 concerning Pontianak City Regional Spatial Planning for 2013-2033; Pontianak City Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2022 concerning Business Services Levy; Pontianak City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2020 concerning Public Service Levy; and Pontianak Mayor Regulation Number 79 of 2019 concerning Payment Procedures and Parking Retribution Places on the Side of Public Roads. The availability of parking regulations still needs to be fulfilled because some regulations only contain fees and parking services.

Some of these regulations include Regional Regulation Number 19 of 2019 in Chapter VII concerning Orderly Parking and Road Transport, which discusses parking management and the legality of permits. This regulation explicitly instructs third parties, such as parking operators, to prepare permits, but it does not contain any matters still fulfilled in permits.

The Pontianak Mayor's Regulation Number 2 of 2013 concerning Pontianak City Regional Spatial Planning for 2013-2033 discusses more about zone management or regional spatial planning, specifically areas designated as parking lots. The Pontianak Mayor's Regulation Number 3 of 2022 concerning the Business Services Levy, which explicitly addresses parking management, discusses levies in particular parking areas, such as parking buildings and parking lots. The same thing is discussed in Pontianak City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2020 concerning Public Service Levy, which discusses parking service levies that determine parking rates based on the type of vehicle.

Pontianak Mayor's Regulation Number 79 of 2019 concerning Payment Procedures and Locations for Parking Retribution Services on the Side of Public Roads discusses, among other things, retribution, management and administration of Parking related to objects and subjects that can be subject to retribution; obligations and prohibitions on using parking lots; parking collection procedures; operating permit; and procedures for applying for permits. Regarding the administration of permits to register as a parking attendant, it is contained in the Decree of the Head of the Department of Transportation of Pontianak City Number: 47/DISHUB/2021 concerning the Determination of Service Standards at the Pontianak City Transportation Service. Even though the fulfillment of job opportunity indicators related to social protection guarantees has yet to be included in the regulations, social protection guarantees regarding labor are generally listed in Pontianak City Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2013 concerning the Implementation of Employment in Pontianak City. Pontianak City Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2013 concerning implementing Employment in Pontianak City.

Legally, the fulfillment of job opportunity indicators for parking attendants is still very minimal in terms of legal regulation, and there is still no fulfillment of rights and obligations, social security and guaranteed wages, even though parking attendants receive compensation based on the level of crowd intensity in the parking lot. So, it is not uncommon for parking attendants to act outside the provisions that have been regulated and cause harm to the public. It can be seen from the many problems with illegal parking attendants. Therefore, there need to be more detailed regulations regarding the management of parking attendants, specifically regarding attributes that have never been discussed legally, as well as social security that is regulated explicitly for parking attendants. So far, the issue discussed regarding parking attendants is the problem of illegal Parking and their actions, which are contrary to the rules. However, they must pay more attention to guarantees, rights and obligations.

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Indicators of equal income and productive work, especially for parking attendants, are challenging to study, considering that parking attendants are part of informal sector work, which does not have an irregular income and productivity is less than optimal. However, based on the results of an interview survey with several parking attendants in Pontianak City, their daily income is around IDR 150,000 during quiet hours. In contrast, when it is busy, it can exceed IDR 500,000. If you look at their daily income, the income they can generate is quite large and feasible. However, not all parking attendants earn the same income because the level of parking intensity at each location is different. In terms of decent working hours, because the intensity of working hours is uncertain, and these parking attendants are categorized as workers in the informal sector, they are free to carry out their work without being bound by time.

In terms of stability and job security indicators, this parking attendant is a job that requires permission from the respective regional Government, so their application and registration to become a parking attendant is a contract they make to the Government as the basis for their legality in working. However, so far, the legality of the parking attendants is represented by the Parking Coordinator who registered them, so this depends on the agreement between the Parking Coordinator and the Parking Attendants. For the latest data, the number of parking coordinators in 2023 will be 335 parking coordinators throughout Pontianak City. Provisions regarding the contract registered by the Parking Coordinator or the length of time they work in the Pontianak City environment are agreed upon in the Parking Management Cooperation Agreement Letter issued by the Head of Department Investment and One Stop Integrated Services Service of the Pontianak City.

Security for the job obtained, such as social security or health insurance, is integral to the parking attendant's work. This matter needs to be regulated based on the rules contained in several regulations and policies made by the Pontianak City Government and the West Kalimantan Provincial Government regarding social security or health insurance. Based on a survey conducted with several parking attendants, they answered that the social security program covered their social security. However, from several survey answers with a sample of 10 parking attendants, 5 out of 10 have yet to register or participate in the Social Security program; some have not participated in the Social Security program even though they have worked for more than three years. It can be seen that their social security program is not evenly distributed, so the role of the coordinator or the Government, in this case through the department, can record their condition and whether they have received social security or not.

Based on these elements, to create decent work for parking attendants in Pontianak City, participation from the Government and all elements must be taken to monitor the availability of rights and obligations for parking attendants. If reviewed based on the theory of how law works in society, this theoretical review can see whether legal compliance elements have been practical. The operation of law requires the support of social, political and economic forces. However, to fulfill rights, it is necessary to review whether the legal basis created fulfills the matters that need to be regulated. The theory of the workings of law in society looks at several factors related to regulatory institutions (law-making process), namely at the Provincial Government and Pontianak City Government levels; institutions implementing regulations (law-implementing process), namely the courts, police, transportation services, or related agencies that have the authority if violations occur and take action; and role holders (role occupants), namely the community and the parking attendant.

Indicators of legally fulfilling access to decent work for parking attendants, the theory of how the law works in society, and the fulfillment of existing and unfulfilled laws in Pontianak City. In fulfilling the legal availability indicators regarding the management of parking attendants, the legal availability regulated in the regulations regarding parking attendants in the City of Pontianak includes scopes such as parking supervision and guidance, parking management and administration, parking service levy, parking permit, parking revocation; application for parking permits, obligations and restrictions on permit holders and parking attendants; parking rates; parking objects and subjects; as well as sanctions. However, in comparison with laws in other cities regarding parking management, some

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things have not been regulated, such as standardization of parking spaces, the identity of the parking manager and parking attendant, rights of permit holders and parking attendants, responsibility for compensation for lost property belonging to parking users; job security; parking user rights; as well as guarantees for compensation for loss of property belonging to parking users.

The legal availability indicator looks at existing regulations at the level of provincial regulations and city/district regional regulations in Pontianak City, with those in other cities/regencies. Indicators of the availability of laws that have yet to be regulated are the responsibility of the regional Government as the regulatory institution. In essence, the Government must also know the need for regulations to be fulfilled so there is legal synchronization. The availability of this law must also be monitored by regulatory implementing agencies, who will see whether the legal rules are effective. The legality of parking attendants is essential to ensure the control of the Pontianak City Regional Government in realizing sustainable development goals.

The role of the Pontianak City Government is to realize sustainable development goals towards decent work for parking attendants; legally, in administrative matters, parking management and permits are provided by established standard operational procedures. So that people who want to register as parking attendants can know what procedures must be fulfilled. However, there is still some work for the Pontianak City Government to improve the fulfillment of decent work in terms of regulations and social security and work by the standards that will be achieved.

CONCLUSION

Realizing access to decent work for parking attendants in Pontianak City is part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda, which must be implemented by the regional Government, related agencies, stakeholders and the community. The formation of legal rules is the main thing that the Regional Government must do as a basis for implementing its policies. Problems regarding parking attendants are often heard of in Pontianak City, particularly regarding inappropriate fees charged by several unscrupulous parking attendants. So, the job of a parking attendant is always taken lightly and is vulnerable to acts of extortion. So, from these problems, there needs to be a clear legal basis, protection, and fulfillment of fair rights and obligations for parking attendants. In fulfilling access to decent work for parking attendants, employment opportunities and social security are the main things, considering that parking attendants in their work lack social protection, a legal basis for Employment, or adequate compensation. Therefore, there needs to be government support and action in seeking decent work for parking attendants classified as jobs that do not receive enough attention.

In his study, the regulations available in Pontianak City regarding parking attendants are sufficient regarding legality, such as permits and implementation. However, parking attendants must consider their rights, obligations, and social security to realize decent work. The Government's efforts to create employment opportunities and decent work should also be accompanied by efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve equal, inclusive and sustainable development according to the Sustainable Development Goals agenda.

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