

# **Review of Parking Management in Improving Original Income of the Samarinda City Region (Case Study at Samarinda City Transportation Department)**

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## **Abstract:**

This research is intended to determine and describe the implementation of the role of the Transportation Department in managing effective parking management to increase local revenue in the City of Samarinda. This type of research is descriptive qualitative. Data collection techniques were carried out utilizing library research and field research using observation, in-depth interviews and documentation methods. The data analysis used is interactive model data analysis. The findings in this research are that Parking Management in Increasing Samarinda City's Original Regional Income (Case Study at the Samarinda City Transportation Service) has not been implemented well because there are still limited personnel in the field, namely parking collectors or supervisors, the sanctions given to illegal parking attendants are not strict enough so that does not have a deterrent effect, as well as the lack of utilization of several parking locations as a source of Regional Original Income.

**Keywords:** Management, Parking

## **INTRODUCTION**

In Indonesia, Original Regional Income is revenue from sources within the territory of a particular region which is collected based on applicable laws. Original Regional Income or what is then called PAD in this research is income obtained from the tax sector, levies or regional levies, and income obtained from the management of regional wealth where the wealth is separate wealth. One source of local revenue is parking fees.

The parking problem in urban areas is quite a complicated problem because it is related to the interests of urban communities where this problem coincides with the increase in vehicle ownership in urban areas which will affect the growth and development of urban community activities. An increase then follows the high level of population in the mobility needs of urban communities, this then influences the increase in transportation flows, both public and private means of transportation. Apart from the problem of traffic jams which is often a topic of discussion, parking problems are also a problem often experienced by metropolitan cities or large cities in Indonesia.

The increase in traffic volume and the increase in the number of means of transportation in Samarinda City are not balanced by good parking management. There are still many parking locations in Samarinda City whose parking income or fees are not managed, especially on the sides of public roads and in small shop locations where illegal parking attendants manage parking. The existence of illegal parking attendants and the absence of good parking management from the Samarinda City Government has resulted in sub-optimal Regional Original Income from the Parking sector.

Based on the description above, the author is interested in conducting research with the title "**Review of Parking Management in Increasing Original Regional Income of Samarinda City (Case Study at the Samarinda City Transportation Service)**".

## **THEORETICAL STUDY**

### **Management**

According to George R. Terry (2011: 38), management is a special process consisting of several processes which are usually abbreviated by the acronym POAC, namely Planning, Organizing, Actuating (Implementation), and Controlling (Supervision).

This process is carried out through the use of human and other resources to achieve predetermined goals. Then according to Drs. H. Malayu S.P. Hasibuan (2011: 2), management is a science and art in managing the process of utilizing humans and other resources effectively and efficiently to achieve certain goals.

So it can be understood that management is a process carried out in order to achieve an organizational goal where the way it works is by collaborating with parties and the resources owned by an organization. Management is an art and science, where management includes strategies on how to utilize and direct the energy and thoughts of other people to carry out an activity to realize a predetermined goal, a policy issued by an individual or group of government or the private sector to achieve the goals determined at the beginning and in the future. which are the benefits for the public and society.

### **Parking**

According to Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transport in Article 1 Paragraph (15), Parking is a condition where the vehicle stops or does not move for a while or is left by the driver. Another definition of parking is any vehicle that stops in certain places, whether stated by traffic signs or not, and not only to raise or simply lower people/goods. Parking is a situation where a vehicle does not move temporarily (Directorate General of Land Transportation, 1996: 1).

Thus, parking is one of the supporting elements of transportation that cannot be separated from the transportation system, so that parking conditions will affect the system on the road, especially highways. The high population and high economic level also result in increased vehicle ownership. If the government does not provide regulations regarding restrictions on the use of private vehicles, then this will force private vehicle owners to always use their vehicles. This is what then causes the need for large parking spaces in certain places such as in central business areas.

There are several parking policies implemented in several countries, including the following:

1. Policy regarding parking fees.
2. Parking space restriction policy.
3. Law enforcement policy.

### **Locally-generated revenue**

Ahmad Yani (2008: 51), explains that Regional Original Income (PAD) is income obtained by the region which is collected based on regional regulations in accordance with statutory regulations. With high Regional Original Income, it can be ensured that regional independence can be achieved thereby reducing dependence on the central government. According to Mardiasmo (2002: 131), Original Regional Income (PAD) is income obtained from the regional tax sector, regional levies, results from regionally owned companies, results from the management of separated regional assets, and other legitimate regional original income.

From the various opinions above, it can be seen that the Regional Original Income (PAD) above, basically all have the same characteristics. So the author is of the opinion that Regional Original Income (PAD) is everything that the local area receives from regional taxes and levies, the results of the management of separated regional assets, and other legitimate Regional Original Income (PAD). Original Regional Income (PAD) is all regional

income originating from the original regional economic sector where regional taxes and regional levies are sources of income that provide the largest contribution to the region.

### Conceptual Definition

The conceptual definition in this research is Parking Management in Increasing Original Regional Income of Samarinda City (Case Study at the Samarinda City Transportation Service) is a regulatory process consisting of planning, organizing, implementing and supervising by the Transportation Service the parking conditions in Samarinda City to achieve The targets and objectives that have been determined are increasing the income obtained by the region from parking fees collected based on Samarinda City Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Samarinda City Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2011 concerning General Services Levy.

## RESEARCH METHODS

### Types of research

The type of research used by researchers in this research is qualitative research. The research approach used to reveal reasonable and good situations and backgrounds according to Miles and Huberman is qualitative (Miles & Huberman, 1992: 32).

### Research focus

The research focus in this study includes:

1. Review of Parking Management in Increasing Original Regional Income of Samarinda City (Case Study of the Samarinda City Transportation Service) with indicators (G.R. Terry, 2011: 38) which include:
  - a. *Planning*
  - b. *Organizing*
  - c. *Actuating* (Implementation).
  - d. *Controlling* (Supervision).
2. Factors influencing Parking management increasing Samarinda City's Original Regional Income (Case Study at the Samarinda City Transportation Service), with indicators:
  - a. Supporting factors.
  - b. Obstacle factor.

### Data source

Data sources taken in this research include:

Informants, in determining informants, researchers use method of purposive *sampling*. According to Sugiyono (2009: 53), informants are people who are believed to know many things relating to the material to be researched, while the method purposive *sampling* is determining a sample that is adjusted to the research objectives. There is also something called *key informant*, who according to Sugiyono (2009: 53) is a person who knows more about things related to the material being studied than the informant.

As a first step, the researcher chose the Head of the Samarinda City Transportation Service, as *key informant*. As for informants, they include the Head of Divisions at the Samarinda City Transportation Service who are related to Parking Handling, as well as Parking Collectors or Supervisors in Samarinda City. Researchers determine the number of informants based on the level of data saturation, meaning that if the information obtained by researchers from the community is repeated and there are no significant differences in information, then the process of collecting information as data is considered complete.

Place, in this case the research location, available facilities, natural conditions and socio-cultural conditions. Based on the characteristics of this region, researchers may obtain data relating to the focus of the research. Documents, namely data sources obtained through other report materials, as well as other matters relevant to the problem being studied.

### **Data Collection Techniques**

Data collection techniques in this research include (Miles & Huberman, 1992: 16-20):

1. In-depth interviews, the in-depth interviews that will be used are in a non-standard form without compiling a strict list of questions. When conducting unstructured interviews, questions are asked freely on questions that are still general in nature, from one topic to another. Next, a focused interview is conducted with questions that do not have a particular structure, but always center on a certain topic. Even though the form of an unstructured in-depth interview is used, the researcher will still outline questions based on the research focus.
2. Participant observation, participant observation is used to complete and test the results of interviews given by informants which may not be comprehensive or not able to describe all kinds of situations or even deviate from what is expected.
3. Documentation study, the documentation study referred to in this research is concerned with obtaining non-human data, in the form of written documents. The use of this data collection technique is none other than to complement in-depth interview techniques and participant observation, because basically these three data collection techniques are complementary. This means that data obtained through in-depth interviews can be supplemented with participant observation data, as well as data from documentation studies.

### **Data analysis technique**

The data analysis technique in this research is in accordance with what was proposed by Matthew B. Miles and Michael Huberman (1992: 15 - 20), that qualitative data analysis consists of 4 (four) components, namely data collection, data simplification, data presentation, and withdrawal. conclusion.

#### **1. Data collection**

Data collection is the first data and raw data collected in a study. Data collection was carried out by interviews, observations and documentation. Interviews, observations and research documentation focused on Review of Parking Management in Increasing Original Regional Income of Samarinda City (Case Study at the Samarinda City Transportation Service).

#### **2. Data Simplification**

Data simplification (data reduction) is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, and abstracting, transforming raw data collected from research into sorted or examined records. This stage is a data analysis stage that sharpens or focuses, creates and at the same time can be proven. The reduction process is defined as the process of selecting, focusing on simplifying, abstracting and transforming "rough" data that emerges from written notes in the field. The data reduction process is not a one-time process, but an iterative process throughout the qualitative research process. The data obtained in the field is then reduced by the researcher by coding, classifying the data, tracing themes, creating clusters, making petitions, writing memos, and then selecting the data obtained in the field, then from that data which data is relevant and which is not. not relevant to the problem and research focus. This transformation process data reduction continues after the field research, until a complete final report is prepared. The reduced data is data obtained in the field related to Review of Parking Management in Increasing Original Regional Income of Samarinda City (Case Study at the Samarinda City Transportation Service).

#### **3. Data Presentation**

Data presentation (data display) is the process of collecting structured information that provides the possibility of drawing conclusions or taking action. Retrieving this data helps to understand the events that occurred and leads to further analysis or action based on the understanding. By paying close attention to the presentation of this data, you will be able to understand what is happening and what needs to be done, meaning continuing the analysis or trying to take action to deepen the findings. This is done to make it easier for researchers to see the overview or certain parts of the research data, so that conclusions can be drawn from the data. The presentation of data is focused on matters related to Review of Parking Management in Increasing Original Regional Income of Samarinda City (Case Study at the Samarinda City Transportation Service).

#### **4. Drawing Conclusions**

Drawing conclusions or verification is something that intertwines before, during, and after data collection in parallel form, to build general insights called "analysis". From the beginning of data collection, a qualitative analyst begins to search for the meaning of things, noting regularities, explanatory patterns, possible configurations, causal flow, and propositions. Research conclusions and data verification are focused on Review of Parking Management in Increasing Original Regional Income of Samarinda City (Case Study at the Samarinda City Transportation Service).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### **Parking Management in Increasing Original Regional Income of Samarinda City (Case Study at the Samarinda City Transportation Service)**

#### ***Planning***

Based on the research results, it is known that planning in determining parking levy targets also really depends on the current condition of society. The problem that occurred was that throughout 2020 and 2021 there was a significant decline in income realization due to restrictions on community activities (PPKM) due to the Covid-19 pandemic which automatically means outside community activities or activities will be limited, as well as other problems which cause leakage of Regional Original Income in Samarinda City.

#### ***Organizing***

Based on the research results, it is known that there are 3 (three) management systems in Parking Management in Samarinda City, including:

1. Electronic Parking Terminal.
2. Construction Systems.
3. Cooperation system.

#### **Implementation (*Actuating*)**

Based on the research results, it is known that regarding the problem of illegal parking attendants on the side of public roads, the Head of the Transportation Service acknowledged that it cannot be denied that illegal parking attendants are also protected by certain influential elements and community organizations in Samarinda City, so it is not easy to develop illegal parking attendants. to become a coach in one activity.

The Transportation Department needs to be firm in eliminating these elements and providing sanctions that will have a deterrent effect on illegal parking attendants. This is done of course to increase Regional Original Income through public roadside parking levies so that the rate of parking levy leakage can be minimized.

#### **Supervision (*Controlling*)**

Based on the research results, it is known that supervision (*controlling*) is a function in that includes controlling implementation so that it is in accordance with the plan, measuring results compared to targets or plans, taking action on deviations and compiling feedback for the sake of perfection in the present and in the future.

The deviation that occurred this time was the increasing number of illegal parking activities that should not have existed on the streets in Samarinda City. If the management carried out by the Samarinda City Government is in accordance with the elements of management, then the irregularities that have resulted in leakage of Regional Original Income through parking fees can be resolved optimally.

### **Influencing Factors Parking Management in Increasing Original Regional Income of Samarinda City (Case Study at the Samarinda City Transportation Service)**

#### ***Supporting factors***

From the author's observations at the research location, the author knows the influencing factors Parking Management in Increasing Original Regional Income of Samarinda City (Case Study at the Samarinda City Transportation Service), in terms of support, including:

1. Samarinda City Government's consistency and commitment to handling illegal parking attendants as well as increasing Regional Original Income.
2. Provision of an automatic parking system.
3. Promote CCTV which minimizes the number of vehicle thefts.
4. Punishment and reward for parking attendants.

#### **Obstacle factor**

The influencing factors Parking Management in Increasing Original Regional Income of Samarinda City (Case Study at the Samarinda City Transportation Service) In terms of barriers, these include:

1. Limited Human Resources.
2. There are no strict sanctions given to illegal parking attendants.
3. There are certain individuals and community organizations behind illegal parking attendants.
4. Minimal parking space.

### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **Conclusion**

Planning in determining parking levy targets also really depends on the current condition of society. The problem that occurred was that throughout 2020 and 2021 there was a significant decline in income realization due to restrictions on community activities (PPKM) due to the Covid-19 pandemic which automatically means outside community activities or activities will be limited, as well as other problems which cause leakage of Regional Original Income in Samarinda City. Next, there are 3 (three) management systems in Parking Management in Samarinda City, including 1) Electronic Parking Terminal, 2) Coaching System, 3) Collaboration System. Then, the problem of illegal parking attendants on the side of public roads, the Head of the Transportation Service acknowledged that it cannot be denied that illegal parking attendants are also protected by certain influential elements and community organizations in Samarinda City, so it is not easy to train illegal parking attendants to become trained parking attendants in one activity. Furthermore, the deviation that occurred this time was the increasing number of illegal parking activities that should not have existed on the streets in Samarinda City. If the management carried out by the Samarinda City Government is in accordance with the elements of management, then the irregularities that have resulted in leakage of Regional Original Income through parking fees can be resolved optimally.

Supporting factors Parking Management in Increasing Original Regional Income of Samarinda City (Case Study at the Samarinda City Transportation Service), is Samarinda City Government's consistency and commitment to handling illegal parking attendants as well as increasing regional original income, providing an automatic parking system, Promoting CCTV which minimizes the number of vehicle thefts, as well as *Punishment* and *reward* for illegal parking attendants. As for inhibiting factors Parking Management in Increasing Samarinda City's Original Regional Income (Case Study at the Samarinda City Transportation Service), namely Limited Human Resources, there are no strict sanctions given to illegal parking attendants. There are certain individuals and community organizations behind illegal parking attendants. There is a lack of parking space.

#### **Suggestion**

Based on the existing conclusions, suggestions that might be given by the author and be useful for the Samarinda City Government as well as the Samarinda City Transportation Service, namely to make efforts to improve or adjust the Regional Regulations and Mayor's Regulations regarding parking, both from the perspective of the Department/Agency involved, parking levy rates, parking lot regulations, up to strict sanctions against individuals who hinder the enforcement of parking management in the City of Samarinda.

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