

The Role of Pancasila Values in the Case of the Increasing Number of Illegal Parking Attendants in Purwokerto: Implementation of Social Justice Values in Tackling Illegal Parking

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Abstract: Population growth has led to public complaints about illegal parking attendants in Purwokerto City, which has become an urgent problem that needs to be addressed immediately, given its negative impact on public order and the comfort of road users. This study aims to explore the role of the government in addressing public complaints related to illegal parking in Purwokerto. Qualitative research methods were used with data collection techniques through in-depth interviews and participatory observation of stakeholders, such as government officials, police officers, community members, and illegal parking attendants. The research data sources mostly used primary data obtained through interviews and observation, supported by secondary data through documentation and literature studies. The results of the study show that the role of the government is very important in overcoming the problem of illegal parking, because illegal parking attendants often appear suddenly, are unhelpful, or act arrogantly when the community refuses to give them money. Social, economic, and policy factors also influence the practice of illegal parking in Purwokerto. The conclusion of the study states that concrete steps such as stricter regulations, active community participation, and innovation in parking management are necessary to create a safer, more orderly, and comfortable urban environment for all parties.

Keywords: citizenship, law, Pancasila, legal service ethics, public policy

Abstrak: Pertumbuhan populasi menyebabkan keluhan masyarakat terkait adanya juru parkir liar di Kota Purwokerto yang semakin menjadi masalah mendesak yang perlu segera ditangani, mengingat dampak negatifnya terhadap ketertiban umum dan kenyamanan pengguna jalan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi peran pemerintah dalam mengatasi keluhan masyarakat terkait adanya parkir liar di Purwokerto. Metode penelitian kualitatif digunakan dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara mendalam dan observasi partisipatif terhadap pemangku kepentingan, seperti pejabat pemerintah, aparat kepolisian, komunitas masyarakat, dan juru parkir liar. Sumber data penelitian ini lebih banyak menggunakan data primer yang diperoleh melalui wawancara dan observasi, serta didukung oleh data sekunder melalui

dokumentasi dan studi pustaka. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa peran pemerintah sangat penting dalam mengatasi masalah parkir liar, karena juru parkir liar sering muncul tiba-tiba, tidak membantu, atau bersikap arogan ketika masyarakat menolak memberikan uang. Faktor sosial, ekonomi, dan kebijakan juga memengaruhi praktik parkir liar di Purwokerto. Kesimpulan penelitian menyatakan bahwa langkah konkret seperti regulasi yang lebih tegas, partisipasi aktif masyarakat, dan inovasi dalam pengelolaan parkir diperlukan untuk menciptakan lingkungan perkotaan yang lebih aman, tertib, dan nyaman bagi semua pihak.

Kata Kunci: Pancasila, hukum, etika pelayanan publik, kebijakan publik, kewarganegaraan

Introduction

In the context of urban development in Indonesia, issues surrounding the existence of illegal parking attendants are nothing new. Both large and small cities often face complaints from the public regarding the behavior of illegal parking attendants who disturb public order and cause inconvenience to road users (Maria Gasela, 2018). The city of Purwokerto is one of the areas experiencing a similar phenomenon in the management of parking attendants in the city center.

The city of Purwokerto has a number of infrastructures ranging from outer ring roads, office buildings, hotels, and restaurants built in urban areas. For the convenience of the community, these places must provide comfort and friendliness, free from illegal parking attendants. The disturbance caused by illegal parking attendants has become a source of anxiety and hatred among the community. Illegal parking attendants discourage people from going to stores or outlets that have parking attendants. The government also cannot turn a blind eye to people who resort to illegal parking because they are looking for money and it is difficult to find decent work. Many people find it difficult to find decent formal or informal work, especially after the uncertainty caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. In this context, illegal parking attendants cannot be viewed solely as lawbreakers, but also as people facing social welfare issues (Sangrila Puspita Dewi, 2024).

Region Based on Banyumas Regency Regulation Number 4 of 2021 concerning Parking Management, Article 10 paragraph (2) stipulates that every parking operator must have a permit from the regent or designated official. Additionally, Article 27 paragraph (1) states that any person or entity conducting parking management activities without a permit shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of a written warning, cessation of activities, confiscation of parking equipment, or an administrative fine. If criminal elements are found, the perpetrator may also be subject to the provisions as stipulated. Article 36 paragraph (1) stipulates a maximum penalty of 3 (three) months imprisonment or a maximum fine of Rp50,000,000.00 (Banyumas Local Regulation No. 4 of 2021).

Social and educational disparities are among the main factors affecting the quality of human resources in Purwokerto. This situation makes it difficult for some people with low levels of education to find decent formal employment. As a result, many of them turn to informal work, such as becoming illegal parking attendants, in order to meet their daily needs.

Limited access to education and skills training means that some groups in the community do not have the skills that the job market is looking for. The government's lack of awareness in providing programs for the community to develop sustainable economic empowerment and vocational training limits their opportunities to improve their quality of life. This is exacerbated by increasingly fierce competition for jobs and the imbalance between the number of people seeking employment and the available job opportunities. These violations of the rules also reflect deeper economic and social problems. The lack of job opportunities, limited skills, and the weak role of the government in community empowerment have exacerbated the situation.

Social and educational disparities in Purwokerto make it difficult for some residents to achieve the decent life that Indonesian society expects. As a result, many people move to the informal sector, such as working as illegal parking attendants, to meet their basic needs. This phenomenon is not only a public order issue, but also reflects the failure to achieve social justice in accordance with the fifth principle of Pancasila in Indonesia, which is still a developing country.

Therefore, this study aims to reveal the role of the government in overcoming the problem of illegal parking and to identify the social, economic, and policy factors that influence the practice of illegal parking in Purwokerto City. This can serve as a basis for further research that explores innovative and socially just solutions to overcome parking and parking attendant problems in Purwokerto.

Research Method

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach combined with a literature review. This approach was chosen because it provides an in-depth and comprehensive description of the phenomenon of rampant illegal parking, which is increasingly disturbing the community. In this context, the research focuses on the people in the Purwokerto area. This approach not only aims to describe the existing phenomenon but also to understand how illegal parking practices impact social life, public comfort, and urban space management. To strengthen the analysis, this study refers to findings that confirm that the implementation of parking policies is often hampered by a lack of facilities and infrastructure as well as weak supervision in the field. These findings are an important reference in understanding the social and institutional context of illegal parking practices in Purwokerto.

This research was conducted in the Purwokerto area, considering that this region has experienced a significant increase in illegal parking practices, causing public unrest. The location was chosen based on the relevance of the phenomenon

occurring in the field, while the timing of the research was adjusted to the needs of observation and the interview process to obtain accurate and comprehensive data. With this approach, the researcher sought to explore social facts objectively and comprehensively so that the research results could describe the actual situation in the community, as was also the approach used by (Sulila, 2018) in his research on the implementation of parking policies in the city of Gorontalo.

The data used in this study consisted of two types, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained through direct observation and in-depth interviews with two informants who were directly related to the phenomenon of illegal parking. Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained through literature reviews of scientific literature, official reports, local regulations, and relevant articles. The use of secondary data serves to strengthen the data and help complement the findings in the field. This is in line with the idea that every public policy management and research requires a combination of empirical data in the field and documentary analysis in order to produce comprehensive results.

Data collection techniques were carried out using two methods, namely observation and interviews. Observations were carried out directly to observe parking patterns, visitor traffic, and environmental conditions at the research location. Interviews were conducted in a structured and in-depth manner with informants consisting of the community and related parties who understood the phenomenon of illegal parking. Prior to conducting the interviews, the researchers developed research instruments to ensure that the data obtained was relevant to the research questions. Documentation was used to reinforce the results of observations and interviews through field notes, photos, and videos that provided a factual picture of the situation at the research site.

The focus of this study was to identify and analyze the impact of the rampant practice of illegal parking attendants on the community in Purwokerto, both in terms of social aspects, community comfort, and urban spatial management. Thus, the results of this study are expected to contribute to the formulation of more effective policies in handling illegal parking practices in the area and to apply the tangible results of social justice values in Pancasila.

Results and Discussion

Theoretical Study of Pancasila Values and Their Relevance to Social Issues

The values of Pancasila as the foundation of the Indonesian state are not only moral guidelines, but also serve as a guide in social life and public policy. According to (Kaelan, 2016), Pancasila contains five fundamental values that are interrelated and must be realized harmoniously in national life. In the context of this study, the second principle (*Just and Civilized Humanity*) and the fifth principle (*Social Justice for All Indonesian People*) are the main pillars in understanding social phenomena such as the rampant practice of illegal parking in urban areas. (Notonagoro, 2002) asserts that social justice requires a balance between the rights

and obligations of citizens and the equitable distribution of welfare. Meanwhile, (Magnis-Suseno, 2017) emphasizes that social justice must be realized through policies that ensure equal economic and social access for all citizens, without discrimination. Based on these views, illegal parking can be seen as a reflection of the lack of substantive social justice, as some people are still forced to work in the informal sector due to limited economic opportunities.

Socio-Economic Analysis and Its Relation to Social Justice Values

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS, 2025), the number of workers in the informal sector in 2024 reached 83.8 million people, or around 59.2% of the total working population. This increase shows that most people still depend on jobs that do not have legal protection and social security, including parking attendants.

Table 1. Socioeconomic Data of Indonesian Society

No	Socioeconomic Indicators	Year 2022	Year 2023	Year 2024	Trend Of Change
1	Poverty Rate (%)	9,57	9,36	8,7	Tending to decline but still high
2	Number of Open Unemployment (millions)	8,40	7,99	7,47	Slightly decreased
3	Informal Sector Workers (millions)	± 80,2	± 82,6	± 83,8	Increasing
4	Parking Attendant (soul)	± 2.620	± 2.699	± 2.781	Increasing

Source: Central Statistics Agency (2025), processed by researchers.

Table 1 shows that although poverty and unemployment rates in Indonesia tend to decline, the number of informal sector workers has actually increased from year to year. One informal sector that has experienced significant growth is parking attendant jobs, both formal and informal. This condition indicates that the parking sector has become an alternative source of livelihood for the community, especially for lower-middle-class groups who have difficulty accessing formal employment.

The data in Table 1 shows that the increase in the number of workers in the informal sector and parking attendants is closely related to national economic dynamics. While poverty and unemployment rates have tended to decline, albeit not significantly, low-income communities still face major challenges in obtaining decent work. Employment as a parking attendant, whether official or unofficial, has become a form of social adaptation that allows individuals to independently meet their daily needs. From the perspective of Pancasila, especially the fifth principle of "Social Justice for All Indonesian People," this phenomenon emphasizes the importance of the state's presence in ensuring economic justice and social protection for all levels of society. Local governments need to expand empowerment and job

training programs so that people can transition to the more stable formal sector, while also suppressing illegal parking practices that have the potential to cause disorder in public spaces.

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS, 2025), the number of workers in the informal sector in 2024 reached 83.8 million people, or around 59.2% of the total working population. This increase indicates that most people still depend on jobs that do not have legal protection and social security, including parking attendants. An informant, Habib Syaiful Mutakhir, stated, “I work as a parking attendant because it is difficult to find other work. The important thing is that it is halal (permissible) for food, even though sometimes there are visitors who get angry or don't want to pay.” This statement shows that economic factors are the main reason people work in the parking sector, both officially and illegally. This condition is in line with the view (Rivai, 2019) in Human Resource Management for Companies, that limited formal employment opportunities encourage people to turn to the informal sector as a form of adaptation to economic pressures.

From the perspective of order and city management, the existence of unofficial parking clearly raises several issues. In addition to triggering illegal levies, this activity often does not comply with official rates, which is detrimental to the community. Unofficial parking is also a factor causing traffic congestion, illegal use of roads, and a reduction in public spaces that should be accessible without restrictions to residents. This irregularity hinders local government efforts to build an orderly, safe urban environment that complies with local regulations. Therefore,

although informal parking provides economic benefits for some parties, its existence must still be viewed as a structural problem that requires serious and fair policy-based handling. Although the practice of informal parking is often considered a violation of the law and a cause of chaos in public areas, this phenomenon also has other aspects that need to be viewed objectively. From the community's perspective, the presence of informal parking attendants is considered to provide assistance in managing parking spaces more efficiently and quickly, especially in places with high activity such as Wage Market, town squares, and shopping centers. A number of traders even revealed that they feel helped because parking attendants can attract visitors to stop by and shop, which keeps economic activity in the area going. This is a form of supporting the local economy, such as parking services and the informal sector.

Conversely, from the perspective of order and city management, the existence of informal parking clearly raises several issues. In addition to potentially triggering illegal levies, these activities often do not comply with official rates, which is detrimental to the community. Informal parking also contributes to traffic congestion, illegal use of roads, and a reduction in public spaces that should be accessible to residents without restriction. This irregularity hinders local government efforts to build an orderly, safe urban environment that complies with

local regulations. Therefore, even though informal parking provides economic benefits for some parties, its existence must still be viewed as a structural problem that requires serious and fair policy-based handling.

The relationship between economic inequality and violations of social justice values is clearly evident in the field. Lower-class communities who do not have access to decent jobs end up taking over public economic spaces such as parking areas to earn a living. This has the potential to cause disorder and social conflict. From the perspective of Pancasila, this situation reflects the uneven distribution of social justice. The government should guarantee the welfare of the people through inclusive economic policies, not just through enforcement. As emphasized by Kaelan (2016), the implementation of the fifth principle must be realized in the form of policies that favor the small community through the equitable distribution of economic resources.

Implementation of Social Justice Values in Parking Policy

The application of social justice values in the parking sector needs to be viewed in terms of the extent to which local governments, particularly the Banyumas Regency Transportation Agency, are able to balance economic, social, and public order interests. In Banyumas Regency Regulation Number 4 of 2021 concerning Parking Management, the government has regulated tariffs, parking zones, and licensing for official parking attendants. However, based on the results of interviews, implementation in the field is still far from ideal. One informant, Gustri, revealed, “We already have official Transportation Agency vests and make daily payments, but sometimes there are still people who park illegally in our area. So sometimes there is competition for space.” This condition illustrates the weakness of supervision and law enforcement, which ultimately creates inequality among small economic actors.

From the perspective of Pancasila values, this is a form of state failure in realizing social justice in concrete terms. The government has not optimally provided protection and guarantees for small workers such as parking attendants, who should have the right to decent work in accordance with Article 27 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution. According to Robbins (2016), the effectiveness of public institutions is determined by coordination between agencies and a clear division of roles. Therefore, the Transportation Agency needs to strengthen coordination with market parties, the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP), and the community to develop a technology-based monitoring system, such as e-parking, which has already been implemented in several major cities (Dewi, 2024).

Reflection on Interview Results and Theoretical Relevance

Interviews with two parking attendants reveal a strong human dimension to the phenomenon of illegal parking. Both interviewees consider this work a moral responsibility to provide for their families, despite the legal and social risks

involved. In this case, John Rawls' (1971) theory of distributive justice can be used to explain how socioeconomic inequality should be managed. Rawls emphasizes that social inequality is only acceptable if it benefits the least advantaged groups. However, in the context of illegal parking, inequality is exacerbated by unequal access to formal employment.

This condition is also in line with research (Dewi, 2024) that highlights the role of local government in handling public complaints related to illegal parking attendants. The government needs to prioritize a humanistic and participatory approach in enforcing regulations. This approach not only provides order but also empowers informal sector workers to transition to more decent jobs. Thus, the enforcement of Pancasila values does not stop at the normative aspect, but is manifested in regional social and economic policies.

Interviews with two parking attendants in the Wage Purwokerto Market area show that the prevalence of illegal parking is not only a matter of violating local regulations, but also a reflection of the social and economic conditions of the community. Parking attendants choose this job because of limited access to formal employment, low levels of education, and the economic pressures of family needs. This condition reflects the community's continued strong dependence on the informal sector, as explained in the book *Human Resource Management* by (Veithzal Rivai, 2019), which states that the informal sector often absorbs labor when the formal sector is unable to provide sufficient employment. This phenomenon is also in line with employment theory, which states that inequality in employment opportunities drives people to turn to informal jobs such as parking attendants.

From a sociological perspective, the existence of illegal parking can be seen as a social adaptation to economic stress. Based on the structural functionalism theory proposed by Parsons, society strives to maintain stability through social adjustment when the economy and public policy fail to meet the needs of the community. In this case, illegal parking attendants act as “economic buffers” for vulnerable groups to survive, even though these actions are against the existing law.

In addition, the phenomenon of illegal parking is also related to legal and supervisory aspects. Although there is Banyumas Regency Regulation Number 4 of 2021 concerning Parking Management, its implementation in the field is still not optimal. Many illegal parking attendants operate without a license and do not follow the official tariff provisions. According to the book *Hukum Administrasi Negara (State Administrative Law)* by Philipus M. Hadjon (2011), the effectiveness of administrative law enforcement is largely determined by the consistency of supervision and the clarity of sanctions. In this context, weak control and a lack of firm action have created loopholes for the growth of illegal parking in public areas.

Based on an evaluation of the values of Pancasila, the emergence of illegal parking in Purwokerto indicates that the application of the second and fifth principles in social interactions has not been fully effective. From the perspective

of the second principle, “Just and Civilized Humanity,” the attitude of some illegal parking attendants who are forceful or discourteous towards drivers reflects a low regard for human dignity in public service. On the other hand, when viewed from the principle of the fifth principle, “Social Justice for All Indonesian People,” this activity shows that there is economic injustice that results in a number of citizens not having access to decent work, forcing them to be trapped in the informal sector without legal certainty. This situation indicates that social justice has not been distributed evenly, both in terms of employment opportunities and the enforcement of parking regulations. Therefore, tackling illegal parking needs to prioritize an approach that reflects the spirit of Pancasila, namely enforcing regulations fairly while providing humane alternatives for those operating in the informal sector through economic empowerment and improved job skills.

This phenomenon also reflects the importance of implementing a people-centered economy based on the values of Pancasila. The parking system should take into account the principles of humanity and unity, not only focusing on enforcing rules, but also on empowerment. In this way, irregular parking management can be used as an opportunity to introduce a more open, participatory economic model that supports small businesses, in accordance with the mandate of the second, third, and fifth principles of Pancasila.

Policy Implications and Affirmation of Pancasila Values

The findings of this study confirm that the application of social justice values in public policy still requires serious improvement. Local governments need to strengthen their supervision of the parking sector, clarify the regulations between official and illegal parking, and provide economic empowerment programs for low-income communities. The implementation of Pancasila values is not only a matter of legal regulation, but also moral awareness to ensure mutual prosperity. As stated by (Magnis-Suseno, 2017), social justice is the embodiment of love in social life that demands empathy for the weak. By strengthening the moral and social dimensions in public policy, the values of Pancasila can truly come alive in government practices and everyday community life.

In terms of values, this issue is closely related to the implementation of the fifth principle of Pancasila, namely Social Justice for All Indonesian People. In the textbook *Pancasila and Citizenship Education* by (Yusuf Hidayat et al., 2023), it is explained that social justice implies the state's responsibility to ensure fair access to employment and public services for all people, especially vulnerable groups. Illegal parking has emerged as a social phenomenon due to the gap in employment opportunities and weak social policy intervention. Therefore, addressing the issue of illegal parking requires more than just enforcing regulations; it also requires more inclusive social policies, such as providing alternative employment opportunities and empowering low-income communities.

From an institutional perspective, weak field supervision and a lack of coordination between agencies have exacerbated the situation. As explained in Public Management Theory (Stephen P. Robbins, 2016), the effectiveness of public organizations depends on coordination, transparency, and the participation of various parties in policy implementation. In the context of illegal parking, this means that the Transportation Agency, market managers, the community, and parking operators must work together to create a more orderly and equitable parking system. This kind of collaborative approach is expected to reduce illegal parking practices while strengthening the values of Pancasila in community life.

Based on observations and interviews in the field, it can be seen that the problem of illegal parking in Purwokerto has complex roots. It is not only caused by weak supervision from the local government, but also by economic factors that encourage the community to seek alternative employment in the informal sector. This shows an imbalance between the size of the workforce and the availability of formal employment. As explained in the book Human Resource Management by Rivai (2019), an unbalanced labor market creates a phenomenon of “job substitution,” where people turn to the informal sector to survive. Thus, the existence of illegal parking attendants is not merely a violation of the rules but a social response to economic inequality and limited job opportunities.

The increasing number of illegal parking attendants in Purwokerto shows a conflict of interest between people who work without formal permission and the local government's efforts to maintain public order. The gap between the economic needs of low-income communities and official parking regulations has given rise to social conflicts that have the potential to cause public order issues. This condition indicates that the handling of illegal parking practices cannot be done solely through a law enforcement approach, but must also be accompanied by the provision of sustainable economic opportunities and a space for dialogue between the government, parking managers, and the community.

In addition, when viewed from its social impact, the existence of illegal parking attendants supports the small-scale economy, especially for vulnerable groups who need additional work to meet their daily needs. Therefore, the parking system needs to be reviewed to be more inclusive and consider aspects of social justice, so that a balance between public order and social welfare can be achieved in accordance with the values of justice in Pancasila.

Furthermore, training and education for illegal parking attendants regarding their rights and obligations in parking management is also an important aspect that needs to be strengthened. This aims to transform them into legal, skilled, and competitive economic actors. Institutional strengthening through the establishment of cooperatives or official parking management units can be a strategic step that reflects the implementation of the values of unity and justice as contained in Pancasila. Thus, the solutions taken are not only repressive, but also transformative and humanistic.

Taking these various aspects into account, solutions to overcome illegal parking problems need to be implemented in a comprehensive manner. This method includes strict law enforcement, the development of technology-based policies such as a digitized parking system, and community involvement in the form of partnerships or official parking cooperatives. These efforts will create a balance between city order and the fulfillment of economic rights for vulnerable communities, so that the principle of social justice can be realized in a tangible way.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research on the phenomenon of illegal parking in the Wage Purwokerto Market area, it can be concluded that this issue is not only related to violations of regulations, but also reflects the social and economic conditions of the local community. Interviews with two parking attendants showed that most people working in this sector do so because of limited access to formal employment, low levels of education, and family economic needs. Although some parking attendants have official permits from the Transportation Agency, illegal parking remains rampant due to weak supervision and a lack of public awareness of parking regulations. This phenomenon is also reinforced by the region's socioeconomic data, which shows that the increase in the number of informal sector workers is in line with the limited availability of decent jobs. This disorderly parking has an impact on reducing potential regional income, disrupting public comfort, and creating legal uncertainty in the field. In the context of Pancasila values, particularly the fifth principle of Social Justice for All Indonesian People, this issue reflects the need for a more humanistic and inclusive policy approach. Therefore, recommendations that can be made include: strengthening the supervision and enforcement of existing regulations, increasing public awareness of parking regulations, and providing alternative solutions in the form of economic empowerment programs or job creation for low-income communities. Local governments also need to involve various parties, including market managers, community groups, and parking attendants themselves, in designing a parking system that is transparent, orderly, and fair. This collaborative approach is expected to not only effectively overcome illegal parking practices, but also strengthen the sense of social justice and improve the quality of public space management in Purwokerto.

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