

Police Authority and the Role of Traffic Infrastructure in Law Enforcement Against Traffic Violations in Badung District

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ABSTRACT

Police authority and the role of traffic infrastructure are very important in law enforcement against traffic violations in Badung Regency. The police act as law enforcers in charge of regulating, guarding, escorting, and patrolling traffic. Traffic infrastructure, such as signs, road markings, and traffic lights, support the police in regulating and controlling traffic flow. Obstacles to Law Enforcement Against Traffic Violations in the Badung Resort Police, including: a. lack of cars available to conduct traffic patrols. b. lack of traffic police personnel. c. lack of traffic patrol hours. d. lack of cooperation from the community to realize the condition of the traffic. lack of cooperation from the community to realize orderly, safe and smooth traffic conditions, including: a) Riders who run away at high speed during traffic operations b) Riders never feel deterrent even though they have repeatedly committed traffic violations c) The number of people who inform information about traffic operations to other motorists so that other motorists are reluctant to pass through roads that are being held traffic operations. d) Always abuse the position of parents, family and relatives when conducting traffic operations.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The increase in the use of motorized transportation and the prevalence of traffic violations coincide with the rapid population growth and economic development in Indonesia. Given this context, authorities have enacted electronic ticketing laws intended to address the increase. Along with the growth of public transport, there has also been an increase in traffic violations and unauthorized payments. Human error, such as driver disobedience, is the main cause of vehicle accidents. Causes include, but are not limited to, flat tires, faulty brakes, potholes,

traffic, heavy traffic on certain routes, poor road conditions and insufficient road equipment that are not human-related. Underage students and young adults have disproportionate responsibility for traffic offenses. A valid driver's license is one of the requirements to operate a motor vehicle in public.

By looking at the background above, the problem formulation can be taken is first how the police authority and the role of traffic infrastructure in law enforcement against traffic violations in Badung Regency, and second what are the obstacles to law enforcement against traffic violations in the

Badung Resort police. This study aims to determine and examine in depth about the authority of the police and the role of traffic infrastructure in law enforcement against traffic violations in Badung Regency as well as obstacles to law enforcement.

2. METHODS

This research is normative juridical research supported by empirical research, using a statutory approach and conceptual approach, namely normative analysis shows that traffic violations are based on applicable legal principles and norms, while the conceptual approach concerns law enforcement. Johnny Ibrahim argues that normative legal research is a form of scientific research aimed at finding the truth based on legal scientific logic reviewed from the normative part, or in the form of legal discovery efforts tailored to a particular case [1]. This research is also supported by empirical research.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Police Authority and the Role of Traffic Infrastructure in Law Enforcement Against Traffic Violations in Badung Regency

A traffic violation is an act that violates the provisions of traffic laws and regulations. This violation can be in the form of disorderly behavior or actions that can endanger the security and safety of traffic and road transportation, or cause road damage. Road traffic violations are actions or actions of a person that are contrary to the provisions of the traffic and road transportation laws and regulations [2]. While the definition of traffic according to Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation Article 1 point (1) states: "Traffic and road transportation is a unified system consisting of traffic, road transportation, traffic and road transportation networks, traffic and road transportation infrastructure, vehicles, drivers, road users, and their management". According to the opinion of WJS Purwadarninto that: "traffic is back and forth / back and forth. (walking)". According to

Randlon Naning that: "Safe, orderly, smooth, and efficient traffic guarantees the implementation of work activities towards the realization of the welfare of the aspired community [3].

In Indonesia, the term "police" was proposed by one of the legal science experts named Sadjjono, according to Sadjjono [4] the term "police" is as an organ or government agency in the state, while the term "Police" is as an organ and as a function. As an organ, which is a government institution that is organized and structured in a state organization. While as a function, namely the duties and authority and responsibility of the institution by the power of the law to carry out its functions, including maintaining public security and order, law enforcement, protection, protectors and public servants.

The police function is one of the functions of state government in the field of maintaining security and public order, law enforcement, protection, protection and service in the community. The police function consists of 2 dimensions, namely the juridical dimension and the sociological dimension. In the juridical dimension, the police function consists of general police functions and special police functions [5].

There are many factors that influence the occurrence of traffic violations on the road every year. These factors include the instant thinking paradigm of society in modern times, the fading of sensitivity in driving, and the lack of driving ethics to be orderly, respectful, respectful, resulting in an increasingly eroded sense of ownership of something. The above factors have a causal or causal relationship that is interrelated with each other. These factors can be simplified into 3 main factors that cause traffic violations, namely human factors, vehicle factors, and road conditions. According to Suwardjoko [6] recording data on traffic violations and accidents in Indonesia is not complete enough to be analyzed to find the causes of traffic accidents so that appropriate countermeasures can be sought. The causes of accidents can be grouped into three elements: people, roads, and vehicles.

Law has very important social functions in society, one of which is as stated by Lawrence M. Friedman, that law functions as a means of social control, a means of social engineering, and a means of conflict resolution. In the context of traffic, this legal function is implemented through the enforcement of traffic rules aimed at maintaining order and safety of road users. In the Badung Police jurisdiction, this legal function is carried out by the Resort Police (Polres), specifically through the traffic unit (Satlantas).

Based on findings in the field, the authority of the traffic police is not limited to enforcement alone. They also conduct preventive activities such as socialization in schools, campuses, and communities, as well as repressive through ticketing and investigation of violations that cause accidents or casualties, emphasizing that the legal function carried out by police officers is adaptive and educative. They not only take action against violations, but also try to change people's behavior to be more compliant with the law. Overcoming traffic violations is one of the main challenges for police officers in various regions, including in the Badung Police jurisdiction. The high number of traffic violations and accidents not only affects the legal aspects, but also the social and economic aspects of society.

Therefore, overcoming traffic violations cannot only rely on repressive measures such as ticketing or detention alone. A comprehensive approach is needed, namely by prioritizing preventive and educative functions that are able to prevent violations early on through the formation of awareness and legal culture of traffic in the community. Meanwhile, traffic infrastructure also plays an important role in law enforcement of traffic violations in Badung Regency. Good infrastructure helps monitor, detect and reduce violations, and supports effective law enforcement. As for the role of relevant traffic infrastructure: a. Provision of Road Markings and Traffic Signs; b. Traffic Control Equipment; c. Surveillance Cameras; d. Traffic Sensors and Information Systems; e.

Road Network and Traffic Spaces. With good traffic infrastructure, law enforcement against traffic violations in Badung Regency can be carried out more effectively and efficiently. This will help reduce the risk of accidents, reduce congestion, and improve road safety for all road users. Thus, the authority of the police and the role of traffic infrastructure are very important in law enforcement against traffic violations in Badung Regency. The police are authorized as law enforcers in charge of regulating, guarding, escorting, and patrolling traffic. Traffic infrastructure plays the role of signs, road markings, and traffic lights, supporting police duties in regulating and controlling traffic flow.

Obstacles to Law Enforcement Against Traffic Violations in the Badung Resort Police

Violations committed by violators of road traffic users are due to the disobedience of road users to the rules of law that apply, besides that Community compliance is only when there are traffic unit officers who can regulate on certain roads and traffic lanes, so that if the highway user community does not pass the officer, it will commit a violation. In addition, the cause of people committing violations is due to the reason for the proximity of the distance to be traveled so that they ignore the administrative and safety completeness factors and also the habit of driving recklessly and the culture of disorderly conduct that they always do.

Law enforcement against traffic violations in Badung Regency in accordance with the duties of the Police, the Badung Police Traffic Unit has two methods in tackling the problem of traffic violations, the two methods include: a. Preventive Method. This preventive method is a prevention effort carried out by the Badung Police Station which is carried out before a violation occurs. The form of this preventive method is to hold routine operations / patrols if this routine operation has not obtained maximum results, then a special operation is carried out, in addition to holding routine operations the Badung Police Traffic Unit also holds guards in places prone to the threat of crime and

traffic violations, carrying out traffic regulation activities and carrying out escorts. b. Repressive Method. In essence, this method is the last resort taken when the educative actions contained in the preventive method cannot overcome traffic problems. Repressive methods are usually accompanied by force. Repressive actions are taken against every type of traffic violation or in the form of violations of traffic accident cases.

Traffic law enforcement as a form of repressive method activities is carried out against every road user who violates the law of traffic and road transportation. The form of the repressive method is in the form of actions that are accompanied by penalties or fines, for example, ticketing, if the violation is serious enough to cause an accident with fatalities, it can also be given sanctions in the form of imprisonment in accordance with Law No.22 of 2009 concerning traffic and road transportation.

The Badung Resort Police follow certain steps in enforcing the law against crime scenes, general. and special observations are made with the aim of determining the cause of traffic accidents. This is done for drivers who violate traffic restriction signs and cause death. The second step in collecting evidence is: a. identification of the perpetrator (truck driver or other vehicle), the victim (hit and run), and the condition of witnesses; b. collecting statements from witnesses who allegedly saw, heard, or knew about the accident caused by the truck driver violating the traffic restriction sign; and c. using special test kits to determine the physiological condition of the perpetrator, such as whether there are addictive substances in the blood and urine or alcohol content in the breath. Third, documenting by numbering the evidence at the scene and taking pictures there showing the condition and position of the victim before being removed from the scene, the location of the vehicles involved in the collision, the condition of the crime scene, damage to the vehicles involved in the collision, and paint stains or car putty, oil marks, braking marks, broken glass, drops of blood, and loose or

dropped parts are some of the evidences found at the crime scene. Photographing or drawing the crime scene and using the car's measurements, tire condition, and speedometer position to show that the driver was traveling at a high rate of speed is one-way investigators measure the vehicle.

The activities of the Traffic Police Unit in tackling traffic violations by repressive means are as follows: a. Ticket; Ticket is proof of violation. The function of the ticket itself is as an invitation to traffic violators to attend a hearing at the district court, as well as proof of confiscation of goods confiscated by the police from violators. b. Confiscation; Confiscation is carried out because the motorist does not carry or have motor vehicle documents and driving licenses (SIM). c. Reprimand; Reprimands made to motorists who commit violations but promise not to commit violations again. It is done by making a written statement that will not commit an offense.

This effort is expected to solve the problem and also bring a sense of peace in the community, although in this case it basically cannot eliminate violations directly, but can provide a warning to those who have committed violations by the community or victims.

The two methods above are efforts by Satlantas Polres Badung in carrying out its duties as an implementing element which includes guarding, regulating, public education, traffic engineering and law enforcement in the field of traffic in order to overcome traffic violations and accidents. Of course, the programs of these methods will not be carried out properly without the cooperation of the community. the important role of the community in these programs is needed as learning so that people understand and understand traffic regulations and participate in creating security, smoothness and traffic order.

The implementation of law enforcement against traffic violations carried out by the Badung Police Traffic Unit is felt to be less than optimal, this is because there are still many traffic violations that are

reprimanded and ticketed by officers and with many cases of traffic accidents. The implementation of this non-optimal law enforcement is due to several factors, including: 1. Law Enforcement Factors. Law enforcement factors can be divided into 3 obstacles, namely as follows: Human resources are very decisive in law enforcement against traffic violations, human resources here are the personnel of the Badung Police traffic unit, especially those in the Turjawali Unit, and can be seen from several aspects, namely: a) Aspects of personal quantity or number; b) Aspects of personal quality or ability; and c) Aspects of personal behavior. 2. Infrastructure Factors owned by Sat Lantas Badung Police are very minimal when compared to the vast coverage of the work area, namely State Roads and the lack of operational hours of activities in regulating and enforcing laws against traffic violators. 3. Community Cultural Factors. Where there is society there is law, in accordance with Aristotle's opinion (*zoon politicon*), this idea cannot be separated from the implementation of law enforcement, society plays a very important role in the realization of good law enforcement. In addition to public awareness of the law, there

is also the participation of the community in upholding the law. The ratio of law enforcers is very far from the maximum condition of comparison with the community so that the participation of the community becomes the police for themselves and their environment is needed. Legal awareness and legal care are expected to appear doctrinally to each individual community.

4. CONCLUSION

Police authority and the role of traffic infrastructure are very important in law enforcement against traffic violations in Badung Regency. The police act as law enforcers in charge of regulating, guarding, escorting and patrolling traffic. Traffic infrastructure, such as signs, road markings, and traffic lights, support the police in regulating and controlling traffic flow. Obstacles to Law Enforcement Against Traffic Violations in the Badung Resort Police, including: a. lack of number of cars available to conduct traffic patrols. b. lack of traffic police personnel. c. lack of traffic patrol hours. d. lack of cooperation from the community to realize orderly, safe and smooth traffic conditions.

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