

The Role And Strategy Of The Traffic Police Of The Central Java Police To Reduce The Number Of Accidents

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Abstract.

Traffic problems are a problem that often gets the public's attention, because traffic has a very strategic role in supporting development and national integration as an effort to promote public welfare, as mandated in the 1945 Constitution which is part of the national transportation system. The formulation of the problem is what is the definition and form of traffic violations? What are the factors that cause people to violate traffic? What is the role and strategy of the Traffic Police of the Central Java Police in reducing the number of accidents? The type of research used is empirical juridical research or field research, namely examining applicable legal provisions and what is happening in reality in society. Or in other words, a research conducted on the actual situation or real conditions that occur in the community with the intention of knowing and finding the facts and data needed. The conclusion is the role and strategy of the Ditlantas Polda Central Java in reducing the number of traffic accidents includes pre-emptive efforts which are basically in the form of coaching, education on positive activities and socialization about traffic safety for the community, implementing preventive efforts in the form of controlling, regulating traffic, and monitoring accident-prone lanes, and collaborating with relevant stakeholders such as the Department of Transportation, the TNI, and the Satlantas Polres from the Central Java Regional Police and repressive efforts, namely by enforcing the law for traffic violators in the form of warnings, tickets, fines and confiscation,

Keywords: *Traffic Violations, the Role and Strategy of the Central Java Police Traffic Police, traffic accidents.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Traffic is one of the public facilities that play a vital role in community development, where the role of traffic is the liaison between one place to another, so as to increase the economic activities of the community. Traffic facilitates access to various places in today's community activities.¹ In this modern era, the problem that needs to be considered is traffic violations. This is not only in big cities but in areas that are classified as not densely populated urban areas. Judging from the number of traffic accidents on the road is currently increasing from year to year. In addition, every year the number of vehicles increases and causes a lot of traffic jams on the streets. One of the factors causing traffic accidents is the number of traffic violations committed by society today, so that it can have a negative effect on the development of people's lives.² The transportation system is a basic element that influences the pattern of urban development, this transportation system is a stimulus or trigger for the development of a city. Transportation development plays an important role in government policies and programs. With the development of this transportation is expected to boost the growth of a city. However, in practice, the transportation system is not a stimulant for the development of a city because these cities are growing faster than the available transportation facilities. Traffic accidents can be caused by many things, including people's lack of order in driving, traffic violations, improper roads, pedestrians who are not careful, bad vehicle drivers, vehicle damage, vehicle unworthiness, drivers who do not comply with traffic regulations.³ The factors that most often occur in the accident is a traffic violation.

Traffic violations are fatal things that cause frequent traffic accidents, congestion, and traffic flow irregularities. Currently, public awareness of traffic order is minimal, both in big cities and at the district level, so traffic safety is often neglected. The lack of public awareness in traffic is caused by various factors including: human resources, lack of traffic education, absence of traffic police, etc. Traffic violations are legal errors that often occur in the increase in the number of accidents, so the need for the role of the government, traffic police and the community itself in improving traffic safety. So that it can reduce the

number of traffic accidents and improve the culture of traffic safety⁴. Based on data from the Gakkum Sub-Directorate of Traffic and Traffic of the Central Java Police for the period July to December 2020, there were 9,423 traffic accidents in the jurisdiction of the Central Java Police. The number of victims died as many as 1,521 people, and the victims were seriously injured 26 people, the victims were lightly injured 10,869 people. "The material loss reached Rp 6,914,600,000 billion. The number of traffic accidents in the first semester of 2020 compared to the second semester, decreased by 13 percent. The number of accident cases in the first semester was 10,838 incidents. Semester II decreased to 9423 cases or incidents⁵. Reflecting on the various traffic conditions and road transportation, of course, it requires rules to create order, order and ensure the safety of each road user. These rules can be used as a reference for solving problems related to road traffic and transportation. In June 2009 the government passed a new law on road traffic and transport. Law No. 22 of 2009 replaces the Law of Traffic and Road Transportation (UU LLAJ) No. 14 of 1992. This new law is more detailed and has serious consequences for violators. The existence of this new rule is of course to respond to the times and the increasingly worrying number of accidents

Based on the description above, we want to see the factors causing the increasing number of traffic accidents, in this case it takes seriousness from traffic police officers in regulating traffic and implementing Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning road traffic and transportation in order to reduce violations and the number of traffic accidents that occur higher in Central Java. In enforcing Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning traffic, of course the traffic police as law enforcement officers have problems that arise along with its implementation. Besides that, the Police, in this case the traffic police, are required to improve professionalism in their duties and always innovate in providing public services following the developments of the current era.⁶

II. FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

- a. What is a traffic violation?
- b. What are the types of traffic violations?
- c. What causes motorists to violate traffic?
- d. What is the role and strategy of the traffic police at the Central Java Regional Police in reducing the number of accidents in the city of Semarang?

III. METHODS

1. A normative research approach is an approach that adheres to applicable norms or rules, or appropriate ethics in carrying out the work assigned to him
2. A normative research approach is an approach that adheres to applicable norms or rules or appropriate ethics in carrying out the work assigned to him
3. The juridical research approach is an analytical approach by looking at the applicable provisions and then relating to the problems presented by the author. In this approach, the applicable provisions are Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation.

The type of research used is empirical juridical research or field research, namely examining applicable legal provisions and what is happening in reality in society. Or in other words, a research conducted on the actual situation or real conditions that occur in the community with the intention of knowing and finding the facts and data needed after the required data has been collected and then leads to problem identification which ultimately leads to problem solving.

IV. DISCUSSION

1. Definition of Traffic Violations

Definition In simple terms, a traffic violation can be defined as a violation of the rules that apply in traffic, especially roads. In the realm of law, traffic violations are part of the criminal law regulated in Law No. 22 of 2009. As with violators of criminal law in general, people who become traffic violators will also

receive direct punishment from the authorities. In the context of traffic violations, the apparatus in question is none other than the police.⁷ Direct action against traffic violations, commonly called ticketing, is one of the forms of prosecution for traffic violations by the Police (Article 260 of Law Number 22 Year 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation).⁸

From the various definitions of violations mentioned above, it can be concluded that the elements of violations are as follows:

- a. There is an act that is contrary to the law
- b. Cause legal consequences.⁹

Based on the definition of traffic violation and understanding above, it can be concluded that what is meant by traffic violation is an act or action taken by a person driving a public vehicle or motorized vehicle as well as pedestrians that is contrary to the traffic laws and regulations. apply. The cost of the ticket refers to the fine stipulated in Law no. 22/2009. For violations due to driving a motorized vehicle on the road without being equipped with a Motorized Vehicle Registration Certificate (STNK), the threat of imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) months or a fine of a maximum of Rp. 500 thousand (Article 288 of Law No. 22/2009).¹⁰

Based on the Decree of the National Police Chief No.Pol: SKEP/443/IV/1998 concerning the Technical Guidebook on the Use of Blank Tickets, police officers will give three options to traffic violators:

1. Receive a Blue Sheet/Slip, if the violator admits to having committed a traffic violation. This means that violators will be subject to a maximum fine and pay through Bank BRI. If the violator chooses to pay to Bank BRI the police can appoint a special officer or the violator to deposit the fine to BRI. BRI then gives a receipt as evidence, then the violators just have to come to the police station appointed by the traffickers. After the violator pays the fine and asks for the SIM/STNK he has deposited, the blue sheet is sent to the District Court for a trial without the violator's presence (verstek).

2. Receive a red sheet/slip if the violator refuses/disagrees with the investigator's suspicion or will present himself at the Court Session by using the red sheet as a summons to attend the trial according to the time stated in the column provided on the sheet.

3. Giving deposit money to a special officer (police). In this option, violators will also be given a ticket. The difference with option 1, the violator authorizes the police to be present at the trial, and the case will be tried in a verstek manner. The officer will pay the fine that has been deposited by the violator to BRI and send the slip to the District Court.¹¹

2. Forms of traffic violations

Data from the website of the Indonesian National Police, there are 14 points of traffic violations and their sanctions.

- a. Motorcyclists who do not have a driving license or driver's license, are subject to a maximum imprisonment of 4 months or a maximum fine of Rp. 1 million.

- b. Motorists who have a driver's license, but cannot show it during a raid, are subject to a maximum imprisonment of 1 month or a maximum fine of IDR 250 thousand.

- c. Drivers of motorized vehicles whose vehicles are not fitted with a Vehicle Registration Number, shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 2 months or a fine of a maximum of Rp. 500 thousand.

- d. Motorcyclists whose vehicles do not meet the technical requirements and are roadworthy, such as mirrors, exhaust, headlights, brake lights, horns, and speedometers, are subject to a maximum imprisonment of 1 month or a maximum fine of Rp. 250 thousand.

- e. Motorists whose vehicles do not meet technical requirements, such as mirrors, horns, headlights, reverse lights, brake lights, windshields, bumpers and windshield wipers, are subject to a maximum imprisonment of two months or a maximum fine of Rp. 500 thousand.
- f. Motorists whose vehicles are not equipped with spare tires, safety triangles, jacks, wheel openers, as well as first aid equipment in an accident, are subject to a maximum imprisonment of 2 months or a maximum fine of Rp. 500 thousand.
- g. Motorcyclists who violate traffic signs are punished with a maximum imprisonment of 2 months or a maximum fine of Rp. 500 thousand.
- h. Motorcyclists who violate the rules of the highest or lowest speed limit, are sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 months or a maximum fine of Rp. 500 thousand.
- i. Motorcyclists who are not equipped with a Motorized Vehicle Registration Certificate (STNK) or Motor Vehicle Trial Certificate, shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 2 months or a maximum fine of Rp. 500 thousand. A car driver or a passenger sitting next to the driver and not wearing a seat belt, shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 1 month or a maximum fine of IDR 250 thousand.
- j. Motorcycle riders or passengers who do not wear SNI helmets or Indonesian National Standards, are sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 month or a maximum fine of Rp. 250 thousand.
- k. Motorists who do not turn on their main lights, either at night or under certain conditions, are subject to a maximum imprisonment of 1 month or a maximum fine of Rp. 250 thousand. Motorcyclists who do not turn on the main lights during the day, are punished with a maximum imprisonment of 15 days or a maximum fine of Rp. 100 thousand.
- l. Motorcyclists who will turn or turn around without turning on the turn signal, are sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 month or a maximum fine of 250 thousand.¹²

3. Causes of drivers breaking traffic

The author conducted an interview with the Head of Sub-Directorate of Higher Education Ditlantas Polda Central Java AKBP Doni Widamanto Prakoso, SIK, MH with the following conclusions:

a. Lack of public awareness about traffic safety

That in carrying out its duties, the Central Java Police Ditlantas always provides services to the community in a professional manner.

Many violators who were caught in the police raids on average already knew the violation and traffic rules, but many still violated it for various reasons.

b. Lack of knowledge about traffic rules

Not all vehicle drivers understand and know traffic rules, markings or traffic signs, plus during the exam to get a driver's license, they prefer to get a driver's license instantly rather than following the whole procedure.

c. Only obey when there are Police patrolling or passing the Police Post

This is also the habit of most Indonesians. Let's take an example, a driver will not violate traffic when there is a policeman who is controlling the flow of traffic at an intersection or there is a policeman on duty at the post near the intersection. However, if there are no police, drivers usually ignore traffic signs.

d. In a hurry or situation that requires driving fast

Many vehicle drivers have reasons when they are ticketed by the police, one of which is in a hurry for reasons of being late for work or school, reasons for going to the hospital, reasons for sending goods etc.

e. The condition of the vehicle that is not suitable for use

Vehicles are one of the factors that are directly involved in the dynamics of highway traffic controlled by humans, the interaction between humans and vehicles in a single motion on the highway requires special handling both on the mental, knowledge and skills of the driver as well as the readiness (roadworthiness) of the vehicle. to be operationalized on the highway. The vehicle factor is no less important in traffic, but sometimes people do not understand and do not have a sense of care.

f. Don't think about the safety of yourself and others

The main factor causing violations is the human itself. Mental and entrenched behavior of road users is one of the main factors that greatly affect the traffic situation.

Ethics, tolerance between road users, maturity in emotional control and concern for road users on the highway will lead to an interaction that can color the traffic situation in the form of positive results such as the creation of security, safety and smooth traffic so that the mentality of road users is a fundamental thing. in realizing a good traffic situation.

g. Assuming you can be peaceful when you get a ticket

There is still a lot of culture of bribery among drivers for police officers, which is used as a requirement to continue traveling when they are ticketed by officers, especially for drivers from outside the city or region. They do not want to bother carrying out a trial in court. From the Ditlantas side itself, for now there are no more extortion practices, because there have been punishments from unscrupulous officers. In addition, the police with the new Kapolri priority program is to improve professional public services.

h. Road conditions

Indeed, nowadays there are many found road conditions that are damaged, markings or traffic signs that are not good, making it possible for traffic violations to occur.¹³

4. The role of the traffic police in suppressing traffic accidents

The author conducted an interview with the Head of Binopsnal Ditlantas Polda Central Java AKBP Yunaldi, S.Ag, MH with the following conclusions:

Police in this Law contains two meanings, namely the function of the police as stated in Article 2 of Law Number 2 of 2002, the function of the police as one of the functions of the State government in the field of maintaining security and public order, law enforcement, protector, protector, and community service

The main tasks of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia are:

- a. Maintaining Community Security and Order.
- b. Enforce the Law,
- c. Provide protection, protection and protection to the community.¹⁴

In carrying out these main tasks, the Police shall:

- a. Implementing regulation, guarding, escorting, and patrolling community and government activities as needed
- b. Organizing all activities in ensuring the security of order and smooth traffic on the road;
- c. Fostering the community to increase community participation, legal awareness of the community and the obedience of community members to laws and regulations;
- d. Maintain order and ensure public safety;
- e. To coordinate, supervise, and provide technical guidance to the special police, civil servant investigators, and other forms of self-defense
- f. Conduct investigations and investigations of all criminal acts in accordance with the criminal procedure law and other laws and regulations
- g. Organizing police identification, police medicine, forensic laboratories and police psychology for the purposes of police duties;
- h. Participate in the development of national law;
- i. Protecting the safety of body, soul, property, society, and the environment from disturbances of order and/or disaster, including providing assistance and assistance by upholding human rights;¹⁵

The role of the Police in Reducing Traffic Violations is one of the social structures which is an aspect of a person's position or status with characteristics, namely the presence of personal resources and a set of personal activities that will be assessed normatively by humans. The role in the sociological sense is the behavior or task that is expected / carried out by a person based on his position or case. The role of the

police in the structure of community life as a protector of society, law enforcement, has a special responsibility to maintain public order and deal with crime, both in the form of taking action against crime and preventing crime so that community members can live and work in a safe and peaceful condition.¹⁶

As for the role of the traffic police in suppressing accidents on the highway;

- a. Fostering and carrying out traffic functions which include public education, law enforcement, and assessment of traffic problems.
- b. Maintain traffic order in 3 ways, namely pre-emptive(arrest), preventive (prevention), repressive (action).
- c. Administrative services for registration and identification of drivers and vehicles motorized.
- d. Implementation of highway patrols and enforcement of violations and handling traffic accidents in the context of law enforcement on the highway.
- e. Increasing the professionalism of field officers
- f. Security and rescue of road users
- g. Carry out coordination and cooperation with relevant stakeholders
- h. Carry out the socialization and implementation of safety riding
- i. Carry out community services with humanity
- j. Implement law enforcement by prioritizing professionalism.
- k. Making innovations and breakthroughs in preventing traffic violations.
- l. Increased training and education of field officers.
- m. Eradication of extortion and bribery
- n. Increase the number of members of the traffic police.
- o. Installation of CCTV on every road that is considered prone to traffic accidents
- p. Enhancement Traffic Police facilities and infrastructure
- q. Enforcement of e-tickets¹⁷

As for the traffic accident data from 2019 to 2020 in Central Java, the source is the Document of the Dikyasa Sub Directorate Ditlantas Polda Central Java.

NO	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT		TREND
		TH 2019	TH 2020	
1. TRAFFIC ACCIDENT EVENTS				
a. Traffic accident				
	1) Number of Events	25,962	21,396	DOWN
	2) Victim Died	4.215	3,508	DOWN
	3) Seriously Injured Victims	89	48	DOWN
	4) Minor Injury Victim	30.522	24,495	DOWN
	5) Material Losses	17,858,087,000	14,746,525,000	DOWN
b. Types of Traffic Accidents				
	1) LakaSingle	5.491	4.290	DOWN
	2) Front-Front	3.144	2.464	DOWN
	3) Front-Back	3,510	2.812	DOWN
	4) Front-Side	7.282	6,911	DOWN
	5) Burst/Carrom	539	385	DOWN
	6) Hit Human	2.138	1,743	DOWN
	7) Hit and Run	1.521	1.222	DOWN
	8) Crash Animals	11	10	DOWN
	7) Others	2,326	1,559	DOWN
	Amount	25,962	21,396	DOWN

	c. The Profession of the Accident Perpetrator			
	1) Civil Servant	771	556	DOWN
	2) Employee/Private	7.177	5.593	DOWN
	3) Student/Student	4.299	2.807	DOWN
	4) Driver	103	68	DOWN
	5) TNI	86	68	DOWN
	6) Police	119	99	DOWN
	7) Others	9.955	9,261	DOWN
	Amount	22,510	16,837	DOWN
	d. Accident Victim's Profession			
	1) Civil Servant	149	88	DOWN
	2) Employee/Private	2,751	1,699	DOWN
	3) Student/Student	2,781	1,670	DOWN
	4) Driver	24	10	DOWN
	5) TNI	4	2	DOWN
	6) Police	15	12	DOWN
	7) Others	29.102	24,570	DOWN
	Amount	34,826	28.051	DOWN
	e. Age of the Accident Perpetrator			
	1) 0-10 Years	102	97	DOWN
	2) 11-16 Years	2.191	1.495	DOWN
	3) 17-35 Years	9.787	7,989	DOWN
	4) 36-50 Years	5.130	4.329	DOWN
	5) 51-Above	5,300	4,542	DOWN
	Amount	22,510	18.452	DOWN
			-	
	f. The Age of the Victim of the Accident		-	
	1) 0-10 Years	1,299	1.172	DOWN
	2) 11-16 Years	3.663	2,833	DOWN
	3) 17-35 Years	1208	10.210	DOWN
	4) 36-50 Years	8,621	6.423	DOWN
	5) 51-Above	9,235	7,413	DOWN
	Amount	34,826	28.051	DOWN
	g. Accident Perpetrator SIM			
	1) A	2,142	1.878	DOWN
	2) A GENERAL	18	13	DOWN
	3) B1	649	593	DOWN
	4) B1 GENERAL	616	428	DOWN
	5) BII	150	133	DOWN
	6) GENERAL BII	831	746	DOWN
	7) C	9.572	7.918	DOWN
	8) International driving license	-	-	PERMANENT
	9) No SIM	8,532	6.742	DOWN
	Amount	22,510	18,451	DOWN
	h. Accident Victim's SIM			
	1) A	199	153	DOWN

2) A GENERAL	4	3	DOWN
3) B1	57	44	DOWN
4) B1 GENERAL	60	36	DOWN
5) BII	20	7	DOWN
6) GENERAL BII	45	42	DOWN
7) C	6,741	5,489	DOWN
8) International driving license	-	-	PERMANENT
9) No SIM	27,700	22,276	DOWN
Amount	34,826	28,050	DOWN
i. Vehicles Involved in the Accident			
1) Motorcycle	30,763	26,028	DOWN
2) Passenger Car	3,438	2,720	DOWN
3) Bus Car	737	280	DOWN
4) Item Car	3,373	3,002	DOWN
5) Special Vehicles	78	17	DOWN
6) Non-Motorized Vehicles	1,546	1,512	DOWN
Amount	39,935	33,559	DOWN
j. The location of the accident			
1) By Region			
a) Residential Area	17,404	14,306	DOWN
b) Shopping Area	454	212	DOWN
c) Office	2,535	2,145	DOWN
d) Tourist Area	124	112	DOWN
e) Industrial Estate	27	23	DOWN
f) Others	5,418	4,598	DOWN
Amount	25,962	21,396	DOWN
		-	
2) By Road Status			
a) National	4,399	4,266	DOWN
b) Province	6,753	5,075	DOWN
c) District/City	11,394	9,821	DOWN
d) Highway	383	162	DOWN
e) Others	3,033	2,072	DOWN
Amount	25,962	21,396	DOWN
3) Based on Road Function			
a) Arteries	5,298	5,220	DOWN
b) Collector	12,130	9,069	DOWN
c) Local	7,059	6,050	DOWN
d) Environment	1,268	941	DOWN
e) Others	207	116	DOWN
Amount	25,962	21,396	DOWN
k. Factors that cause traffic accidents			
1) Human	19,093	17,006	DOWN
2) Nature	434	216	DOWN
3) Vehicle Worthiness	2,471	388	DOWN
4) Roadworthiness	3,964	3,786	DOWN
Amount	25,962	21,396	DOWN

	l. Traffic Accidents Stand Out			
	1) Number of Events	2	3	GO ON
	2) Victim Died	13	13	PERMANENT
	3) Seriously Injured Victims	-	1	GO ON
	4) Minor Injury Victim	-	20	GO ON
	5) Material Losses	12,000,000	52.200.000	GO ON

5. Police strategy in reducing the number of accidents

The author conducted an interview with Ipda Dwi Maryatun, SH Pamin Subbagrenmin Ditlantas Polda Central Java

- a. The professionalism of members of the Ditlantas Polda Central Java in carrying out their duties in the field.
- b. Installation of traffic signs in accident-prone areas
- c. Implement law enforcement and traffic regulation.
- d. Increase socialization and traffic education to the public
- e. Improve training and education for Polantas members.
- f. Professional law enforcement
- g. Eradication of extortion by unscrupulous officers in the field.
- h. Carry out patrols, monitoring and regulation in accident-prone areas.
- i. Provide a humane appeal to the public about the importance of traffic safety.
- j. Holding safety riding
- k. Carry out routine motor vehicle operations
- l. Carry out coordination with relevant stakeholders.
- m. Enforcement of electronic ticket by utilizing CCTV¹⁸

V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

- a. The role and strategy of the Central Java Police Ditlantas in reducing the number of traffic accidents is
 1. Doing which pre-emptive effort basically in the form of coaching, education on positive activities and socialization about traffic safety for the community.
 2. Implement preventive efforts, namely: in the form of controlling, regulating traffic, and supervising accident-prone lanes, and collaborating with relevant stakeholders such as the Department of Transportation, the TNI, and the Satlantas Polres in the ranks of the Central Java Police.
 3. Repressive efforts, namely by enforcing the law for traffic violators in the form of warnings, ticketing, fines and confiscation, in order to make the perpetrators become deterrent and not repeat their actions.
- b. The problem of traffic accidents is our common problem, the need for synergy between the police, relevant agencies and the community in reducing the number of accidents in the city of Semarang.
- c. Public awareness of traffic safety is the main thing that can reduce the number of accidents in the city of Semarang.

B. Suggestion

1. It is necessary to increase pre-emptive and preventive efforts in reducing the number of traffic accidents in the city of Semarang.
2. It is deemed necessary to add Traffic Police personnel, to carry out traffic regulations in the city of Semarang
3. The need for increased socialization and education of traffic safety in all components of society.
4. The need for socialization of the implementation of e-tickets for the community

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