



The Urgency of Community Legal Awareness in Traffic in Southern Tapanuli

Putra Halomoan Hsb*

Universitas Islam Negeri Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidimpuan, Indonesia

e-mail: putrahsb@uinsyahada.ac.id

Nasruddin Khalil Harahap

Universitas Islam Negeri Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidimpuan, Indonesia

e-mail: nasruddinkh@uinsyahada.ac.id

Abstract

This research seeks to see the legal awareness of the community in carrying out traffic in the Southern part of Tapanuli by not being followed by coercion without pressure, or orders from outside to obey the applicable law. As legal awareness progresses in the community, the law does not need to impose sanctions. The purpose of this research is to find out the level of legal awareness of the community in traffic on the road, knowing the obstacles of the community in understanding the legal awareness of the community in traffic on the road and knowing the efforts made by law enforcement to overcome the low level of legal awareness of the community in traffic on the road in the southern part of Tapanuli. The method in this research is by using a qualitative research method by interviewing several sources and conducting mini research related to the title raised in the study. Results: This study increases knowledge and understanding for the author, especially regarding the issues researched related to traffic law awareness on the road. Conclusion: The public's legal awareness in traffic is very minimal, even though law enforcement against motor vehicle violations on the road has been regulated in Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation.

Keywords: Legal Awareness; Community; Traffic

Abstrak

Penelitian ini berupaya melihat kesadaran hukum masyarakat dalam melakukan lalu lintas di Tapanuli Bagian Selatan dengan tidak di ikuti paksaan tanpa tekanan, atau perintah dari luar untuk tunduk pada hukum yang berlaku. Seiring berjalannya kesadaran hukum di masyarakat maka hukum tidak perlu menjatuhkan sanksi. Tujuan penelitian ini, untuk mengetahui tingkat kesadaran hukum masyarakat dalam berlalu lintas di jalan, mengetahui kendala masyarakat dalam memahami kesadaran hukum masyarakat dalam berlalu lintas di jalan serta mengetahui upaya yang dilakukan pihak penegak hukum untuk mengatasi rendahnya tingkat kesadaran hukum masyarakat dalam berlalu lintas di jalan di tapanuli bagian Selatan. Metode dalam penelitian ini dengan menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan mewawancarai beberapa narasumber dan melakukan mini risert terkait judul yang di angkat dalam penelitian tersebut. Hasil: Dengan Penelitian ini menambah pengetahuan dan pemahaman untuk penulis khususnya mengenai masalah yang diteliti terkait kesadaran hukum berlalu lintas di jalan. Kesimpulan: Kesadaran hukum masyarakat dalam berlalu lintas sangatlah minim, meskipun dalam penegakan hukum terhadap pelanggaran kendaraan bermotor di jalan telah di atur dalam UndangUndang Nomor 22 Tahun 2009 Tentang Lalu Lintas dan Angkutan Jalan

Kata Kunci: Kesadaran Hukum; Masyarakat; Lalu Lintas

INTRODUCTION

Land transportation is a necessity that cannot be kept away from the community, both individuals and groups, it can be known that the number of vehicles circulating among the

*Corresponding author

community from now on from year to year is increasing.¹ The number of congestion and especially traffic violations occurs everywhere in big city areas, especially at city intersections. The number of road users who do not comply with traffic regulations properly, every day can increase the level of accidents and violations of traffic rules in the city area.² In this modern era, dynamic mobility is one of the important aspects of life.³ Not surprisingly, transportation is also very important to support the acceleration of mobility. Moreover, the number of the world's population every year continues to increase, which is accompanied by an increase in the quantity of motor vehicles, both private and public vehicles.

As stated in Law No. 14 of 1992 concerning Highway Traffic and Transportation promulgated and effective on September 17, 1993, it has been in effect for approximately 12 years in the community.⁴ In fact, we can see in big cities that there is disorder in traffic and there are a lot of violations committed by road users. This situation can arise due to various reasons, including the increase in the number of motorized vehicles including the condition of the vehicle, road conditions that are less qualified such as damaged or less wide roads, the application of regulations that are less strict to road users or the public, lack of awareness of drivers in complying with traffic regulations and low ethics in traffic on the highway. The formation of the traffic law declares that there are heavier sanctions for anyone who violates this regulation, this is not intended to burden members of the community.⁵ Heavy sanctions are actually intended as an educational effort, meaning that they are directed to further develop discipline in traffic for the community. The heavy sanctions are also intended to be preventive.

In essence, all Indonesian people want traffic security and safety as stated in Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Public Transportation.⁶ With the increasing awareness of the law in traffic, it is hoped that it will create a sense of awareness for other motorists who have been negligent or less careful in driving motorcycles and that, bringing a negative impact on the lives of the Indonesian people. It can be seen from the facts in the field regarding the growth rate of motor

¹ A. G. Olabi dkk., "Micromobility: Progress, benefits, challenges, policy and regulations, energy sources and storage, and its role in achieving sustainable development goals," *International Journal of Thermofluids* 17 (2023): 100292, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2666202723000125>.

² Abdulmalik M. Mustapha, "Analysis of Road Traffic Violations on Passengers and Freights Transport in Minna Metroplis," *LAPAI INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT AND SOCIAL SCIENCES* 15, no. 1 (2023): 62-71, <http://ojs.ibbujournals.com.ng/index.php/lijomass/article/view/979>.

³ Dewan Masud Karim, "The Shifting and Dynamic Code of Human Mobility.," *Journal of Knowledge Globalization* 15, no. 1 (2023), <https://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&profile=ehost&scope=site&authtype=crawler&jrnl=19387717&AN=174849573&h=G7dNeAwkUSGA4pFu5gGoZlRSmXf9h4L6dUsGh0RgMqT5BQHasRmRTRTOwPdQv73SLJA5uyGvU3B%2F4gfUnogkMg%3D%3D&cr1=c>.

⁴ John Black, "Transport institutions and organisations in the formulation of policies for Australian local area traffic management: A 50-year retrospective," *Journal of traffic and transportation engineering (English edition)*, 2023, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S209575642300096X>.

⁵ Leanne Savigar-Shaw dan Helen Wells, *Policing Distracted Driving: Contemporary Challenges in Roads Policing*, Palgrave's Critical Policing Studies (Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2023), <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-43658-1>.

⁶ Roos Widjajani, "Student Behavior in Trafficking on High Roads Through 'Negehi Sekula Police' Activities: Socialization of Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation at SMA Negeri 2 Timang Gajah and SMA Negeri Unggul Assisted by Bener Meriah in traffic," *International Journal of Research in Social Science and Humanities (IJRSS)* ISSN: 2582-6220, DOI: 10.47505/IJRSS 4, no. 8 (2023): 62-77, <https://www.ijrss.org/index.php/ijrss/article/view/271>.

vehicle ownership in Indonesia from year to year has increased significantly.⁷ Economic growth and a large population have caused activities to fulfill means of transportation to increase. Based on data from the Traffic Corps of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, the number of vehicles still operating throughout Indonesia in 2020 reached 104.211 million units, up 11 percent from the previous year 2019 which reached 94.299 million units.⁸

However, the facts on the ground are not only congestion problems. Iainnya's problems besides congestion are the high number of accidents caused by inadequate road sections such as potholes and lack of lighting at night, as well as the behavior of drivers who do not obey the law by driving without having a driver's license and driving equipment. The main problem in traffic is traffic accidents. In fact, according to WHO data, traffic accidents in Indonesia are considered the third largest killer after heart disease and tuberculosis. The most traffic accidents involving motorcycles ridden by students said that infrastructure development that is not balanced with the growth rate of vehicles is believed to be one of the factors in the increase in traffic accidents. According to Rizki as an Advocacy officer in the Mandailing Natal area, the faster increase in the number of vehicles compared to the increase in road infrastructure results in traffic problems, for example congestion and accidents. In addition to congestion and accidents, another problem is the number of traffic violations that occur.⁹ The average offender is a teenager whose parents are given motorized vehicle facilities to go to school without proper supervision. In fact, parents play a very big role in guiding and educating children, especially in the family environment.

Previous research relevant to the topic "The Urgency of Community Legal Awareness in Traffic in Southern Tapanuli" has discussed many aspects related to legal awareness, traffic behavior, and its impact on public safety. Research conducted by Popa revealed that the level of legal awareness of the community in this region is still low, which can be seen from the high number of traffic violations, such as not wearing helmets, violating traffic signs, and ignoring driving rules for minors.¹⁰ This research highlights the importance of legal education through socialization in schools and communities to increase public understanding of traffic rules. Another research by Juma focuses on the role of law enforcement officials in encouraging traffic compliance. This study shows that despite various enforcement operations, violations still occur due to weak law enforcement and permissive culture in the community. Juma emphasized the need for collaboration between the police, community leaders, and local governments in creating programs oriented to the formation of a safe and orderly traffic culture.¹¹

In addition, research by Saulnier highlights the factors that cause low traffic awareness, such as the lack of adequate road facilities, weak socialization of traffic rules, and the low level of education of some people in the region. Saulnier suggested a local culture-based approach in

⁷ Imam Sefriyadi dkk., "Private car ownership in Indonesia: affecting factors and policy strategies," *Transportation Research Interdisciplinary Perspectives* 19 (2023): 100796, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S259019822300043X>.

⁸ "Populasi Kendaraan Bermotor di Indonesia Tembus 104,2 Juta Unit," diakses 25 November 2024, <https://otomotif.kompas.com/read/2014/04/15/1541211/Populasi.Kendaraan.Bermotor.di.Indonesia.Tembus.104.2.Juta.Unit>.

⁹ Interview with Mr. Rizki, 06 June 2024.

¹⁰ Ștefan Popa dkk., "Traffic accidents in children and adolescents: a complex orthopedic and medico-legal approach," *Children* 10, no. 9 (2023): 1446, <https://www.mdpi.com/2227-9067/10/9/1446>.

¹¹ Juma EMANUEL, "The Influence of Community Policing Toward Motorcycle Riders (Boda-Boda) Traffic Accident Reduction in Tanzania" (PhD Thesis, IAA, 2023), <http://repository.iaa.ac.tz:8080/xmlui/handle/123456789/2532>.

providing legal education, such as utilizing traditional gatherings or religious activities to insert traffic safety messages.¹² Previous research related to people's legal awareness in traffic shows that people's traffic behavior is influenced by various social, economic, and cultural factors. Research by Irfan Zamzami found that in Indonesia, the low level of awareness of traffic laws is closely related to the lack of public understanding of traffic rules, such as the obligation to use helmets and the importance of obeying speed limits.¹³ This research also reveals that legal socialization from the authorities is still sporadic and has not touched all levels of society, so its effectiveness in building legal awareness is still limited.

The study conducted by Akib focuses more on the pattern of supervision and law enforcement. In his research, he noted that traffic violations in this area often occur due to weak supervision in rural areas and the lack of strict sanctions for violators. Akib also highlighted the need for a persuasive approach involving local communities and community leaders to build collective awareness of the importance of obeying traffic rules for mutual safety.¹⁴ Another research by Pardosir raises aspects of local culture in shaping traffic awareness. He found that traditional values and local wisdom in Southern Tapanuli can actually be an important capital in educating the community.¹⁵ For example, the principle of mutual respect and maintaining harmony in the local culture can be used as the basis for a traffic safety campaign that emphasizes the importance of respecting the rights of other road users.

However, the research entitled "The Urgency of Community Legal Awareness in Traffic in Southern Tapanuli" has a different and more specific focus. This research not only seeks to identify problems, but also emphasizes the importance of understanding the urgency or impact of legal awareness in traffic on safety, social order, and regional development. In addition, this study aims to explore how legal awareness can be used as social capital in forming a safe and orderly traffic culture in society. Another differentiator is the approach used. While previous research has tended to examine practical aspects such as law enforcement and local culture, this study seeks to combine legal, social, and philosophical approaches to highlight why legal awareness is an urgent need in Southern Tapanuli. This research also seeks to provide strategic and implementable recommendations to increase legal awareness, not only from the community side, but also through the role of legal institutions, local governments, and community-based education.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research aims to explore in depth the factors that affect people's legal awareness in traffic, as well as strategic steps that can be taken to increase this awareness. The qualitative descriptive method was chosen to provide a clear and detailed picture of the phenomenon being

¹² Jennifer L. Saulnier, "Creating a Culture of Knowledge-Sharing within the Public Sector: A Collaborative Approach," 2024, <https://ir.lib.uwo.ca/oip/418/>.

¹³ Muhammad Irfan Zamzami, "The Vehicles of Empire: Mobilities across the Malay World in British, Indonesian, and Malaysian Fiction c. 1900" (Arizona State University, 2024), <https://keep.lib.asu.edu/items/193019>.

¹⁴ Irfan Chowdhury Akib dkk., "Integrated Traffic Violations Detection System for the Highways of Bangladesh" (PhD Thesis, Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering (EEE), Islamic ..., 2023), <http://103.82.172.44:8080/xmlui/handle/123456789/2042>.

¹⁵ Jhonson Pardosi, Ilham Mirzaya Putra, dan Binur Pretty, "Exploration and Existence of Local Wisdom as An Effort to Build Sustainable Tourism in Samosir Regency," *Komunitas* 16, no. 1 (2024): 92-110, <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/journals/komunitas/article/view/4000>.

studied, with a qualitative approach that allows researchers to understand the perspectives, experiences, and behaviors of society more holistically.¹⁶ The subject of the study not only involves the community as road users, but also the police who have an important role in law enforcement, so that a more comprehensive view is obtained. The data collection technique was carried out through in-depth interviews with various parties, including community leaders such as sub-district heads and village heads, the general public, and security forces. This approach aims to obtain diverse data, both from the perspective of the public as traffic actors and from the side of law enforcement as the authority in supervising and enforcing the rules.

In addition, interviews with community leaders are expected to provide information about the influence of local culture and the role of leadership in shaping legal awareness at the community level. Through these interviews, this research also identifies the challenges faced by the community and the police in creating a law-abiding traffic culture.¹⁷ The data obtained will be analyzed in depth to find certain patterns that can be used as a basis in formulating strategies to increase legal awareness.¹⁸ Thus, this research not only focuses on describing the situation, but also makes a practical contribution in the form of relevant recommendations for the community and authorities in Southern Tapanuli.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Concept of Legal Awareness

Constitutional law is a law that examines a problem that exists in the country. Although there are some parts of the science of knowledge that make the rules within the country. State Constitution means a state structuring system that contains provisions regarding the state structure and the substance of state norms.¹⁹ In other words, Constitutional Law is a branch of Law that discusses the state structure, the mechanism of relations between state structures, and the mechanism of relations between state structures and citizens. According to M. Solly Lubis, the Constitutional Law regulates all superior legal societies and subordinate legal societies according to their levels, each of which determines its own territory or people's environment, and determines the bodies within the relevant legal society and their respective functions, as well as determining the composition and authority of the body.²⁰ Traffic is the movement of vehicles, people and animals on the road. The movement is controlled by someone using common sense. People who lack common sense driving vehicles on the road will cause danger to other road users. Likewise, animals on the road without being controlled by someone who is healthy will endanger other road riders.

¹⁶ John Gerring, "Qualitative Methods," *Annual Review of Political Science* 20, no. 1 (11 Mei 2017): 15–36, <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-polisci-092415-024158>.

¹⁷ Muhammad Naeem dkk., "A Step-by-Step Process of Thematic Analysis to Develop a Conceptual Model in Qualitative Research," *International Journal of Qualitative Methods* 22 (Januari 2023): 16094069231205789, <https://doi.org/10.1177/16094069231205789>.

¹⁸ Matthew B. Miles dan A. Michael Huberman, *Qualitative data analysis: An expanded sourcebook* (sage, 1994), https://books.google.com/books?hl=id&lr=&id=U4IU_wj5QEC&oi=fnd&pg=PR12&dq=Miles+and+Huberman&ots=kF-H-FUZ1Q&sig=NP5tm16NpJLjqBzFbrpRz3o9vSY.

¹⁹ Vlad Perju, "Elements of a doctrine of transnational constitutional norms," *International Journal of Constitutional Law*, 2024, moae023, <https://academic.oup.com/icon/advance-article-abstract/doi/10.1093/icon/moae023/7660331>.

²⁰ M. Solly Lubis, "Landasan dan teknik perundang undangan," (*No Title*), 1983, <https://cir.nii.ac.jp/crid/1130000797070932864>.

According to Kusumadi Pudjosewojo, Constitutional Law is a law that regulates the form of the state (unitary or federal), and the form of government (kingdom or republic), which shows the legal society that is superior or subordinate, along with its levels (hierarchie), which further authorizes the territory and environment of the people of the legal societies and finally shows the apparatus (who holds the power of the ruler) of the legal society.²¹ along with the composition (consisting of one or a number of persons), authority, level of balance from and between the equipment. Traffic is a system that consists of components. The first main component or a head way system (the time between two vehicles in a row when passing through a point on a road) includes all types of infrastructure and facilities of all types of existing transportation, namely road networks, road complements, road facilities, public and private transportation, and other types of vehicles that carry out the transportation process, namely moving people or materials from one place to another that is limited by a certain distance.

According to KBBI (Kamus Besar Indonesian), traffic is a movement back and forth or going back and forth on the highway carried out by vehicles/transportation.²² Traffic has characteristics and advantages that need to be developed and utilized so that it is able to reach all regions and remote areas of the mainland with high mobility and is able to integrate other means of transportation. Soekanto explained that traffic is something related to traveling from one place to another.²³ The intended trip is not only a trip from land, but also sea and air routes. Law No. 22 of 2009 is defined as the movement of vehicles and people in the Road Traffic Room, while what is meant by the Road Traffic Room is infrastructure intended for the movement of Vehicles, people, and/or goods in the form of roads and supporting facilities. The government aims to realize safe, safe, fast, smooth, orderly and orderly, comfortable and efficient traffic and road transportation through traffic management and traffic engineering.²⁴ Traffic procedures on the road are regulated by laws and regulations regarding traffic direction, priority to use the road, traffic lanes, traffic lanes and flow control at intersections.

There are three components of traffic, namely humans as users, vehicles and roads that interact with each other in the movement of vehicles that meet the requirements of feasibility driven by the driver following the traffic rules set based on laws and regulations concerning traffic and road transportation through roads that meet geometric requirements. Humans as road users.²⁵ Humans as users can play the role of drivers or pedestrians who under normal circumstances have different abilities and alertness (reaction time, concentration, etc.). These differences are still influenced by physical and psychological conditions, age and gender and

²¹ Kusumadi Pudjosewojo, "Pedoman peladjaran tata hukum Indonesia," (*No Title*), 1961, <https://cir.nii.ac.jp/crid/1130282272692523520>.

²² "kbbi - Penelusuran Google," diakses 20 Desember 2021, <https://www.google.com/search?channel=crow5&client=firefox-b-d&q=kbbi>.

²³ Soerjono Soekanto, "Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi penegakan hukum," 2011, <http://library.stik-ptik.ac.id/detail?id=44965&lokasi=lokal>.

²⁴ Magdi Mohamed Zumrawi, "TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC ENGINEERING," 2022, https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Magdi-Zumrawi/publication/385701408_TRANSPORTATION_AND_TRAFFIC_ENGINEERING/links/67318a3a77f274616d687464/TRANSPORTATION-AND-TRAFFIC-ENGINEERING.pdf.

²⁵ G. Markkula dkk., "Defining Interactions: A Conceptual Framework for Understanding Interactive Behaviour in Human and Automated Road Traffic," *Theoretical Issues in Ergonomics Science* 21, no. 6 (1 November 2020): 728–52, <https://doi.org/10.1080/1463922X.2020.1736686>.

external influences such as weather, street lighting/lighting and spatial planning.²⁶ Vehicles used by drivers have characteristics related to speed, acceleration, deceleration, dimensions and loads that require sufficient traffic space to be able to maneuver in traffic. Roads are a trajectory that is planned to be passed by motorized and non-motorized vehicles, including pedestrians. The road is planned to be able to flow traffic smoothly and be able to support the load of vehicle axles and be safe, so that it can reduce the number of traffic accidents.

Public Legal Awareness Related to Driving Rules

In relation to "legal awareness" is interpreted separately in a language whose basic word is "conscious" to know and understand, and overall to know and understand the law.²⁷ According to Ewick and Silbey, "Legal Awareness" refers to the ways in which people understand the law and the institutions of law, that is, the understanding that gives meaning to people's experiences and actions. The importance of awareness of building a law-aware society is expected to support and make the community uphold institutions or rules as a fulfillment of the need to crave obedience and law order.²⁸ Some of the factors that affect people who are not aware of the importance of the law are the existence of legal uncertainty and static regulations and the inefficiency of people's ways to maintain the applicable regulations.

Talking about "legal obedience", this cannot be separated from legal awareness, and good legal awareness is legal obedience, and good legal unconsciousness is disobedience.²⁹ Statements of legal obedience or compliance must be juxtaposed as causes and effects of legal awareness and obedience. As an inseparable relationship between legal awareness and legal obedience, some of the literature revealed by several experts regarding legal obedience comes from legal awareness.³⁰ This is reflected in two types of consciousness, that is, Legal consciousness as within the law, legal awareness as legal obedience, being in the law, in accordance with the legal rules that are realized or understood; Legal consciousness as against the law, legal awareness in the form of defying the law or violating the law. Legal obedience is an obligation that must be carried out and if it is not implemented, sanctions will arise. This is not the case with social obedience, social obedience if it is not implemented or carried out, then the social sanctions that apply to the community are the judges. It is not an exaggeration if obedience to the law tends to be enforced.

Every society needs a social control mechanism so that things run in an orderly manner. According to Soerjono Soekanto, "the mechanism of social control is any process that is planned or unplanned to educate, invite or even force community members to adjust to the rules and values of the community concerned". One form of effective social control for the community in the

²⁶ Tamar Trop, Sharon Shoshany Tavory, dan Boris A. Portnov, "Factors Affecting Pedestrians' Perceptions of Safety, Comfort, and Pleasantness Induced by Public Space Lighting: A Systematic Literature Review," *Environment and Behavior* 55, no. 1-2 (Januari 2023): 3-46, <https://doi.org/10.1177/00139165231163550>.

²⁷ Laptev Vasilii dan Fedin Vladimir, "Legal awareness in a digital society," *Russian Law Journal* 8, no. 1 (2020): 138-57, <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/legal-awareness-in-a-digital-society-1>.

²⁸ Patricia Ewick dan Susan Silbey, "Narrating Social Structure: Stories of Resistance to Legal Authority," *American Journal of Sociology* 108, no. 6 (Mei 2003): 1328-72, <https://doi.org/10.1086/378035>.

²⁹ Itay Ravid, "Watch & Learn: Illegal Behavior and Obedience to Legal Norms Through the Eyes of Israeli and American Popular Culture," *Berkeley J. Ent. & Sports L.* 4 (2015): ii, https://heinonline.org/hol-cgi-bin/get_pdf.cgi?handle=hein.journals/bjesl4§ion=4.

³⁰ Robert M. Palumbos, "Within each lawyer's conscience a touchstone: law, morality, and attorney civil disobedience," *U. Pa. L. Rev.* 153 (2004): 1057, https://heinonline.org/hol-cgi-bin/get_pdf.cgi?handle=hein.journals/pnlr153§ion=33.

transportation sector is traffic regulations. These traffic and road transportation regulations have the power to be applied because they are binding and coercive (have sanctions for those who violate them). The Level of Legal Awareness of Motor Vehicle Drivers, Soekanto said that legal awareness is an abstract concept in human beings about the harmony between order and peace that is desired with proper order and tranquility.³¹ This means that there is a harmony between the will and the reality to carry out the order or law. Legal awareness is not only for the comfort and safety of others, but also for one's own comfort and security.³² The law is formed to provide a sense of justice and comfort. Therefore, the law must be obeyed and implemented.

The factors that cause the lack of legal awareness in the community are: first, the rule of law which is a set of laws and regulations that have been made by the authorized institutions that still do not show community protection. Second, people who feel that the law in Indonesia is still not biased to provide guarantees to them. Third, law enforcement officials as law makers and implementers themselves are still unable to really implement the regulations that have been set. Law enforcement officials who are supposed to be the executors actually violate the law. Legal awareness in implementing a regulation is not limited to reading or knowing, but it is also necessary to implement the rule without being forced. Traffic law awareness means that a person who carries out traffic activities is obliged to know, understand, and implement traffic rules. This is quite important to be carried out in order to create security and safety for everyone who carries out traffic activities.³³

Knowledge and content of regulations regarding traffic laws should be known and understood by motor vehicle drivers. Motorists must have a driver's license (SIM). When registering for a driver's license, the driver of a motor vehicle must know and understand the rules when driving. Therefore, there is no reason that motor vehicle drivers do not know and understand the applicable traffic law rules, such as: Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation.

Mr. Siregar said

To be honest, I only knew that a driver's license was mandatory to drive, but I didn't understand what the rules or conditions were. The important thing so far is that if there is an examination, I try to show only my driver's license. When it comes to the requirements, it seems that there should be a test, but I don't know the details. Regarding its function, maybe to make sure that we can bring a vehicle? I didn't go too deep, I just knew that if I didn't have a driver's license, I could get a ticket. I think it's because there is no direct socialization that explains the details to the community, especially in an area like this. If we don't find out for ourselves or have certain needs, we may not know much about such rules.³⁴

The role of the police in law enforcement can also be found in the law that regulates the rights and obligations of the Police, namely Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia which in article 13 reads: The Main Duties of the State Police,

³¹ Soekanto, "Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi penegakan hukum."

³² Vira Tymoshenko, Serhii Bondar, dan Nataliia Ivanchuk, "Human freedom in the legal dimension," *Law Journal of the National Academy of Internal Affairs* 13, no. 1 (2023): 9-17.

³³ Aartje Tehupeiory dan Lamhot Naibaho, "Enhancing community legal awareness of land right disputes through the use of legal aid institutions," *International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation* 24, no. 8 (2020): 1223-31, <http://repository.uki.ac.id/2682/>.

³⁴ Interview with Mr. Siregar, 06 Juli 2024.

Maintaining public security and order, Enforcing the law, Providing protection, protection and services to the community. In terms of duties, the police are an agency that enforces the law, especially criminal law, which in addition to using a referential approach (law enforcement), a preventive approach (prevent) is also carried out, where the main purpose is to maintain order and also enforce the law. Talking about the role, the police have a very important role in enforcing criminal provisions against perpetrators of crimes on public transportation.

Mr. Harahap's answer when asked about the duties of the Traffic police

The task of the police is to regulate the road so that it is not congested, continue to keep people from speeding or recklessly. But if it's the details, I don't know. I only see them standing on the street during raids or when the road is crowded. The police often come to the village or school to explain the driving rules and what their duties are. If it's just on the street, many people don't understand what they're really doing.³⁵

This is very natural because the police are law enforcement officers who directly deal with the community in enforcing laws and regulations. The police are essentially faced with conflict agencies and the police are tasked with making decisions. If in the end the police act, then at that time, the police have done something that has benefited or protected one of the parties in the conflict, but by resisting, defeating, intimidating, the other party.³⁶ According to Moeljatno, based on the meaning of the term criminal law which says that law enforcement is part of the entire law that applies in a country that has elements and rules, namely Determining the acts that should not be done accompanied by threats or sanctions in the form of certain criminal penalties for those who violate the prohibition, Determining and in what cases those who violate the prohibition can be imposed or sentenced to criminal penalties as threatened, Determining in a way how the imposition of the criminal penalty can be carried out if the person suspected of violating the prohibition.³⁷

Obstacles to Legal Awareness in the Community Related to Traffic

The obstacles encountered by the police in dealing with the legal awareness of the traffic community are people who lack and do not understand, even ignore traffic rules or drive on the highway.³⁸ There are still many motorists found who do not use riding equipment, it seems that what is clear is that it often happens not to wear a helmet riding a motorcycle. Most drivers do not understand the provisions for the completeness of motor vehicles, as stipulated in Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation. So as a result, these drivers still violate the rules and ignore the safety of other road users. Especially for the riders themselves, this should be the government's concern to evaluate the policy on the completeness of motorcyclists, both in terms of regulations and in terms of implementation, so that the purpose of the law consisting of three elements is: fairness, usefulness and certainty can be achieved or aspired to.

³⁵ Interview with Mr. Harahap, 23 Agustus 2024.

³⁶ Nigel Fielding, *The police and social conflict* (Routledge-Cavendish, 2017), <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/mono/10.1201/9781135310615/police-social-conflict-nigel-fielding>.

³⁷ S. H. Moeljatno, "Asas-asas Hukum Pidana," *Rineka Cipta, Jakarta*, 2002, https://www.academia.edu/download/61301318/PPT_Novita_-_Asas-Asas_Hukum_Pidana_oleh_Prof_Moeljatno_S.H.20191122-112780-tlk52m.pdf.

³⁸ Davoud Khorasani-Zavareh dkk., "The Requirements and Challenges in Preventing of Road Traffic Injury in Iran. A Qualitative Study," *BMC Public Health* 9, no. 1 (Desember 2009): 486, <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-9-486>.

Mr. Dasopang said,

In my opinion, they have done their duty, such as raids or control, but that is not enough. There must be other approaches, such as providing understanding through activities in the community or through traditional leaders. I think, in addition to strict law enforcement, there must be continuous education. For example, using community meetings, traditional events, or religious activities to convey the importance of obeying the law, including in traffic. If the method is closer to the community, maybe people will be more aware. Our culture also actually teaches values such as mutual respect and safeguarding. But it has not been implemented in the context of traffic. If these values are linked to the law, I think it can be more effective.³⁹

The same tone was also expressed by Mr. Hasibuan about the lack of public awareness regarding traffic laws.

The causes can be varied. One of them may be the lack of legal education since childhood. In addition, people often see violations not being strictly sanctioned, so they feel the law is not really important. Not all. Many simply know that there are rules, but do not understand what they are or why they are made. Finally, they consider the rule to be just a formality. So far, the authorities have focused more on enforcement, such as raids or fines. But in my opinion, that alone is not enough. There must be regular counseling to the community, either through schools, mosques, or other places that are easy to reach. The impact is clear, many problems. For example, accidents are increasing because people don't follow traffic rules. Or there are small conflicts because people do not know or do not want to comply with the existing rules. I think we need a combination of education and consistent law enforcement. Education can be done through campaigns that are close to the community, for example through local media or traditional activities. Law enforcement must also be firm, so that people understand that the rules are serious and important.⁴⁰

When crossing at an intersection there is hesitation to cross. So that driving discomfort arises, resulting in no proper order in handling traffic. Based on the data obtained by the author from some actors and the community after observation by the author, it turns out that there are still cases from law enforcement that can cause discomfort in the community, and the lack of supervision from law enforcement in traffic, so that there is a lack of authority in law and law enforcement, namely equality before the law with another meaning in law enforcement there is a principle of equality before the law. J.E Sahetapy also argues that within the framework of law enforcement by every law enforcement institution (inclusive of its people) justice and truth must be declared, felt, seen and actualized.⁴¹

CONCLUSION

Based on the description and analysis of the problems that have been examined, the following conclusions can be drawn: The level of public legal awareness in traffic is very minimal,

³⁹ Interview with Mr. Dasopang, 15 Agustus 2024.

⁴⁰ Interview with Mr. Hasibuan 3 Juli 2024.

⁴¹ Jacob Elvinus Sahetapy, *Runtuhnya etik hukum* (Penerbit Buku Kompas, 2009), https://books.google.com/books?hl=id&lr=&id=-7VinmGl7rQC&oi=fnd&pg=PA1&dq=J.E+Sahetapy+&ots=jdMjktZlZ&sig=GxVFg0k0PSCadw_tlgOy4qjG0DE.

although in law enforcement against violations of motor vehicles on the road already exists based on Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation, but many indicators for the community ignore regulations and do not attach importance to the need for safety because improper habits in riding a motorcycle. The obstacles faced by the police in dealing with the community's legal awareness in traffic are that the community lacks and does not understand, even ignore traffic rules. For example, there are still many children under the age of driving (17) years who are allowed by their parents to ride motorcycles on the highway. Then many motorists were found not using driving equipment which always happens not to wear a helmet.

REFERENCES

- Akib, Irfan Chowdhury, Mohd Khan, Abdun Nafee Islam, Nasser Mohammad Sharif, dan Mohammad Tawsif Hasan. "Integrated Traffic Violations Detection System for the Highways of Bangladesh." PhD Thesis, Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering (EEE), Islamic ..., 2023. <http://103.82.172.44:8080/xmlui/handle/123456789/2042>.
- Black, John. "Transport institutions and organisations in the formulation of policies for Australian local area traffic management: A 50-year retrospective." *Journal of traffic and transportation engineering* (English edition), 2023. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S209575642300096X>.
- EMANUEL, Juma. "The Influence of Community Policing Toward Motorcycle Riders (Boda-Boda) Traffic Accident Reduction in Tanzania." PhD Thesis, IAA, 2023. <http://repository.iaa.ac.tz:8080/xmlui/handle/123456789/2532>.
- Ewick, Patricia, dan Susan Silbey. "Narrating Social Structure: Stories of Resistance to Legal Authority." *American Journal of Sociology* 108, no. 6 (Mei 2003): 1328-72. <https://doi.org/10.1086/378035>.
- Fielding, Nigel. *The police and social conflict*. Routledge-Cavendish, 2017. <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/mono/10.1201/9781135310615/police-social-conflict-nigel-fielding>.
- Gerring, John. "Qualitative Methods." *Annual Review of Political Science* 20, no. 1 (11 Mei 2017): 15-36. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-polisci-092415-024158>.
- Interview with Mr. Siregar, 06 Juli 2024.
- Interview with Mr. Harahap, 23 Agustus 2024.
- Interview with Mr. Dasopang, 15 Agustus 2024.
- Interview with Mr. Hasibuan 3 Juli 2024.
- Karim, Dewan Masud. "The Shifting and Dynamic Code of Human Mobility." *Journal of Knowledge Globalization* 15, no. 1 (2023)..
- "kbbi - Penelusuran Google." Diakses 20 Desember 2021. <https://www.google.com/search?channel=crow5&client=firefox-b-d&q=kbbi>.
- Khorasani-Zavareh, Davoud, Reza Mohammadi, Hamid Reza Khankeh, Lucie Laflamme, Ali Bikmoradi, dan Bo Ja Haglund. "The Requirements and Challenges in Preventing of Road Traffic Injury in Iran. A Qualitative Study." *BMC Public Health* 9, no. 1 (Desember 2009): 486. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-9-486>.

- Lubis, M. Solly. "Landasan dan teknik perundang undangan." (*No Title*), 1983. <https://cir.nii.ac.jp/crid/1130000797070932864>.
- Markkula, G., R. Madigan, D. Nathanael, E. Portouli, Y. M. Lee, A. Dietrich, J. Billington, A. Schieben, dan N. Merat. "Defining Interactions: A Conceptual Framework for Understanding Interactive Behaviour in Human and Automated Road Traffic." *Theoretical Issues in Ergonomics Science* 21, no. 6 (1 November 2020): 728–52. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1463922X.2020.1736686>.
- Miles, Matthew B., dan A. Michael Huberman. *Qualitative data analysis: An expanded sourcebook*. sage, 1994. https://books.google.com/books?hl=id&lr=&id=U4lU_-wJ5QEC&oi=fnd&pg=PR12&dq=Miles+and+Huberman&ots=kF-H-FUZ1Q&sig=NP5tm16NpJLjqBzFbrpRz3o9vSY.
- Moeljatno, S. H. "Asas-asas Hukum Pidana." *Rineka Cipta, Jakarta*, 2002. https://www.academia.edu/download/61301318/PPT_Novita_-_Asas-Asas_Hukum_Pidana_oleh_Prof._Moeljatno_S.H.20191122-112780-tlk52m.pdf.
- Mustapha, Abdulmalik M. "Analysis of Road Traffic Violations on Passengers and Freights Transport in Minna Metroplis." *LAPAI INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT AND SOCIAL SCIENCES* 15, no. 1 (2023): 62–71. <http://ojs.ibbujournals.com.ng/index.php/lijomass/article/view/979>.
- Naeem, Muhammad, Wilson Ozuem, Kerry Howell, dan Silvia Ranfagni. "A Step-by-Step Process of Thematic Analysis to Develop a Conceptual Model in Qualitative Research." *International Journal of Qualitative Methods* 22 (Januari 2023): 16094069231205789. <https://doi.org/10.1177/16094069231205789>.
- Olabi, A. G., Tabbi Wilberforce, Khaled Obaideen, Enas Taha Sayed, Nabila Shehata, Abdul Hai Alami, dan Mohammad Ali Abdelkareem. "Micromobility: Progress, benefits, challenges, policy and regulations, energy sources and storage, and its role in achieving sustainable development goals." *International Journal of Thermofluids* 17 (2023): 100292. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2666202723000125>.
- Palumbos, Robert M. "Within each lawyer's conscience a touchstone: law, morality, and attorney civil disobedience." *U. Pa. L. Rev.* 153 (2004): 1057. https://heinonline.org/hol/cgi-bin/get_pdf.cgi?handle=hein.journals/plnr153§ion=33.
- Pardosi, Jhonson, Ilham Mirzaya Putra, dan Binur Pretty. "Exploration and Existence of Local Wisdom as An Effort to Build Sustainable Tourism in Samosir Regency." *Komunitas* 16, no. 1 (2024): 92–110. <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/journals/komunitas/article/view/4000>.
- Perju, Vlad. "Elements of a doctrine of transnational constitutional norms." *International Journal of Constitutional Law*, 2024, moae023. <https://academic.oup.com/icon/advance-article-abstract/doi/10.1093/icon/moae023/7660331>.
- Popa, Ștefan, Carmen Iulia Ciongradi, Ioan Sârbu, Ovidiu Bică, Irene Paula Popa, dan Diana Bulgaru-Iliescu. "Traffic accidents in children and adolescents: a complex orthopedic and medico-legal approach." *Children* 10, no. 9 (2023): 1446. <https://www.mdpi.com/2227-9067/10/9/1446>.
- "Populasi Kendaraan Bermotor di Indonesia Tembus 104,2 Juta Unit." Diakses 25 November 2024. <https://otomotif.kompas.com/read/2014/04/15/1541211/Populasi.Kendaraan.Bermotor.di.Indonesia.Tembus.104.2.Juta.Unit>.
- Pudjosewojo, Kusumadi. "Pedoman peladjaran tata hukum Indonesia." (*No Title*), 1961. <https://cir.nii.ac.jp/crid/1130282272692523520>.

- Ravid, Itay. "Watch & Learn: Illegal Behavior and Obedience to Legal Norms Through the Eyes of Israeli and American Popular Culture." *Berkeley J. Ent. & Sports L.* 4 (2015): ii. https://heinonline.org/hol-cgi-bin/get_pdf.cgi?handle=hein.journals/bjesl4§ion=4.
- Sahetapy, Jacob Elvinus. *Runtuhnya etik hukum*. Penerbit Buku Kompas, 2009. https://books.google.com/books?hl=id&lr=&id=-7VinmGl7rQC&oi=fnd&pg=PA1&dq=J.E+Sahetapy+&ots=jdMjktZlZ&sig=GxVFg0k0PSCadw_tlgOy4qJG0DE.
- Saulnier, Jennifer L. "Creating a Culture of Knowledge-Sharing within the Public Sector: A Collaborative Approach," 2024. <https://ir.lib.uwo.ca/oip/418/>.
- Savigar-Shaw, Leanne, dan Helen Wells. *Policing Distracted Driving: Contemporary Challenges in Roads Policing*. Palgrave's Critical Policing Studies. Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2023. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-43658-1>.
- Sefriyadi, Imam, I. Gusti Ayu Andani, Alexander Raditya, Prawira F. Belgiawan, dan Nila A. Windasari. "Private car ownership in Indonesia: affecting factors and policy strategies." *Transportation Research Interdisciplinary Perspectives* 19 (2023): 100796. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S259019822300043X>.
- Soekanto, Soerjono. "Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi penegakan hukum," 2011. <http://library.stik-ptik.ac.id/detail?id=44965&lokasi=lokal>.
- Tehupeiory, Aartje, dan Lamhot Naibaho. "Enhancing community legal awareness of land right disputes through the use of legal aid institutions." *International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation* 24, no. 8 (2020): 1223–31. <http://repository.uki.ac.id/2682/>.
- Trop, Tamar, Sharon Shoshany Tavory, dan Boris A. Portnov. "Factors Affecting Pedestrians' Perceptions of Safety, Comfort, and Pleasantness Induced by Public Space Lighting: A Systematic Literature Review." *Environment and Behavior* 55, no. 1–2 (Januari 2023): 3–46. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00139165231163550>.
- Tymoshenko, Vira, Serhii Bondar, dan Nataliia Ivanchuk. "Human freedom in the legal dimension." *Law Journal of the National Academy of Internal Affairs* 13, no. 1 (2023): 9–17.
- Vasiliy, Laptev, dan Fedin Vladimir. "Legal awareness in a digital society." *Russian Law Journal* 8, no. 1 (2020): 138–57. <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/legal-awareness-in-a-digital-society-1>.
- Widjajani, Roos. "Student Behavior in Trafficking on High Roads Through 'Negehi Sekula Police' Activities: Socialization of Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation at SMA Negeri 2 Timang Gajah and SMA Negeri Unggul Assisted by Bener Meriah in traffic." *International Journal of Research in Social Science and Humanities (IJRSS) ISSN: 2582-6220, DOI: 10.47505/IJRSS* 4, no. 8 (2023): 62–77. <https://www.ijrss.org/index.php/ijrss/article/view/271>.
- Zamzami, Muhammad Irfan. "The Vehicles of Empire: Mobilities across the Malay World in British, Indonesian, and Malaysian Fiction c. 1900." Arizona State University, 2024. <https://keep.lib.asu.edu/items/193019>.
- Zumrawi, Magdi Mohamed. "TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC ENGINEERING," 2022. https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Magdi-Zumrawi/publication/385701408_TRANSPORTATION_AND_TRAFFIC_ENGINEERING/links/67318a3a77f274616d687464/TRANSPORTATION-AND-TRAFFIC-ENGINEERING.pdf.

