

Implementation of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation in Enforcing Traffic Violations

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Abstract

Traffic violations are a common problem in society and can cause various negative impacts, such as traffic accidents, congestion, and disruption of order and safety of road users. The high number of traffic violations indicates that public legal awareness in traffic is still relatively low. In order to create security, safety, order, and smooth traffic, the government has established Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation as the legal basis for regulating and taking action against traffic violations. This study aims to determine the implementation of Law Number 22 of 2009 by the Padangsidempuan Police Traffic Unit in taking action against traffic violations and to analyze the legal and social obstacles in its implementation in Padangsidempuan City. The research method used is empirical legal research with a sociological juridical approach. Data were obtained through interviews, observations, and literature studies which were then analyzed qualitatively. The results of the study indicate that the implementation of Law Number 22 of 2009 by the Padangsidempuan Police Traffic Unit is carried out through preventive and repressive efforts. Preventive efforts are carried out through outreach, traffic education, and the implementation of traffic safety operations, while repressive efforts are carried out through enforcement in the form of tickets, warnings, and law enforcement against traffic violations. However, in its implementation, various obstacles are still encountered, both legal and social obstacles. These obstacles include low public legal awareness, lack of compliance by road users with traffic regulations, limited facilities and infrastructure, and minimal public participation in supporting the creation of a culture of orderly traffic. Therefore, it is necessary to increase synergy between the police, local government, and the community to increase legal awareness and the effectiveness of traffic law enforcement in Padangsidempuan City.

Keywords: *Implementation of Law, Traffic and Road Transportation Law, Traffic Violations, Padangsidempuan Police Traffic Unit, Traffic Law Enforcement.*

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2nd International Conference on Islamic Community Studies (ICICS)

Theme: History of Malay Civilisation and Islamic Human Capacity and Halal Hub in the Globalization Era

<https://proceeding.pancabudi.ac.id/index.php/ICIE/index>

Introduction

Traffic and road transportation play a crucial role in supporting community activities, economic growth, and smooth social mobility. An orderly, safe, and smooth traffic system is one indicator of public order in society. However, the annual increase in the number of motorized vehicles is not always matched by increased public awareness of traffic laws. This situation results in frequent traffic violations and the potential for traffic accidents, which can result in material losses and loss of life.^[1]

The problem of traffic violations is fundamentally not only related to the technical aspects of road use, but also closely related to the level of public legal awareness. The low level of discipline among road users in complying with traffic regulations indicates that a culture of orderly traffic within the community has not yet been optimally developed.^[2] Violations such as not wearing a helmet, going against traffic, not having a driver's license, not wearing a seatbelt, and using substandard vehicles are still common in everyday life. If these conditions are not addressed seriously, they can disrupt security, safety, order, and the smooth flow of traffic.

In order to create a safe and orderly traffic system, the Indonesian government has established Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation as the legal basis for the implementation of road traffic and transportation. This law regulates various aspects related to the rights and obligations of road users, traffic regulations, and sanctions for traffic violations.^[3] Through these regulations, it is hoped that legal certainty will be created and public awareness will increase in complying with traffic regulations.

Law Number 22 of 2009 emphasizes that road traffic and transportation must be carried out in a safe, secure, orderly and smooth manner while paying attention to traffic ethics.^[4] Furthermore, the law grants the Indonesian National Police, particularly the Traffic Unit (Satlantas), the authority to enforce traffic violations through both preventive and repressive measures. Traffic law enforcement is crucial because the law serves not only as a tool of social control but also as a means of maintaining order and protecting road users.^[5]

The Padangsidempuan Police Traffic Unit, as the law enforcement agency for traffic matters, plays a strategic role in implementing Law Number 22 of 2009 within the jurisdiction of Padangsidempuan City. This implementation is carried out through various activities such as traffic management, patrols, traffic order awareness campaigns, traffic safety operations, and enforcement of traffic violations.^[6] This effort aims to increase public legal awareness while reducing the number of traffic violations and accidents in Padangsidempuan City.

Padangsidempuan, a city with high levels of public mobility, faces a variety of complex traffic issues. The continued growth in the number of motorized vehicles has led to a growing potential for congestion and traffic violations.^[7] Furthermore, low public awareness of obeying traffic regulations is a major factor contributing to the high number of traffic violations in Padangsidempuan City. Many people view traffic violations as commonplace, thus ignoring road safety regulations.

In enforcing traffic laws, the Padangsidempuan Police Traffic Unit employs both preventative and repressive approaches. The preventative approach is implemented through legal counseling, public traffic education, road safety campaigns, and outreach on the importance of orderly traffic.^[8] These preventive measures aim to build public legal awareness, encouraging discipline and responsibility in road use. Meanwhile, a repressive approach is implemented through legal action in the form of tickets, warnings, and other measures against traffic violators in accordance with statutory regulations.

Despite various efforts, the implementation of Law Number 22 of 2009 regarding enforcement of traffic violations still faces various obstacles. These obstacles can stem from both legal and social factors. From a legal perspective, obstacles can include limited facilities and infrastructure supporting law enforcement, a lack of personnel, and a suboptimal traffic monitoring system.^[9] Meanwhile, from a social aspect, low public legal awareness, a culture of breaking the rules, and a lack of understanding regarding the importance of traffic safety are

factors that influence the effectiveness of the implementation of the Traffic and Road Transportation Law. Furthermore, technological advancements and the increasing number of motorized vehicles also pose challenges to traffic law enforcement. Police officers are required to adapt their enforcement methods to technological advancements, such as the use of electronic traffic law enforcement systems. However, in practice, the implementation of this technology still faces technical challenges and limited facilities in some areas.^[10] Therefore, the implementation of Law Number 22 of 2009 requires support in the form of facilities, human resources, and community participation so that traffic law enforcement can run optimally.

According to Soerjono Soekanto, the effectiveness of law enforcement is influenced by several factors, namely the legal factors themselves, law enforcement officers, facilities and infrastructure, society, and legal culture.^[11] This opinion demonstrates that the successful implementation of the Traffic and Road Transportation Law depends not only on the police but also on the legal awareness of the public as road users. Therefore, traffic law enforcement must be carried out in an integrated manner through educational, preventive, and repressive approaches.

Based on the description, it can be understood that the implementation of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation has an important role in creating security, safety, order, and smooth traffic in Padangsidempuan City. Therefore, this research is important to be conducted to determine the implementation of Law Number 22 of 2009 by the Padangsidempuan Police Traffic Unit in enforcing traffic violations and to analyze the legal and social obstacles in its implementation in Padangsidempuan City. This research is expected to contribute to the development of legal science, especially in the field of traffic law, as well as become evaluation material for law enforcement officers in increasing the effectiveness of traffic law enforcement in Padangsidempuan City.

Research Methodology

This research uses empirical legal research with a sociological-juridical approach. Empirical legal research is conducted by examining how the law is applied in society and connecting legal provisions with facts on the ground.^[12] The sociological juridical approach is used because this research not only examines the normative provisions regarding Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation, but also analyzes the implementation of the law by the Padangsidempuan Police Traffic Unit in taking action against traffic violations in Padangsidempuan City.^[13] Through this approach, this research is expected to be able to provide an overview of the effectiveness of implementing traffic laws in people's lives.

The nature of this research is descriptive analytical, namely research that aims to describe systematically, factually, and accurately the implementation of traffic law enforcement and the obstacles faced in implementing Law Number 22 of 2009.^[14] This study also analyzes the factors that influence the implementation of traffic laws, both from the legal aspect and the social aspect of society.

The research location was the Padangsidempuan Police Traffic Unit (Satlantas). The selection of the research location was based on the consideration that the Padangsidempuan Police Traffic Unit is the institution with direct authority to enforce traffic violations within the jurisdiction of Padangsidempuan City. Furthermore, Padangsidempuan City is an area with a relatively high level of community mobility, thus having the potential for various forms of traffic violations.

The data sources in this study consist of primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained directly from the field through interviews with Padangsidempuan Police Traffic Unit personnel, law enforcement officers, and members of the public involved in traffic law enforcement.^[15] Interviews were conducted in a targeted manner to obtain information regarding the implementation of the Traffic and Road Transportation Law, forms of enforcement for traffic violations, and legal and social obstacles faced in its implementation.

Meanwhile, secondary data is obtained through literature studies by examining primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials.^[16] Primary legal materials consist of laws and regulations related to road traffic and transportation, particularly Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation. Secondary legal materials include books, scientific journals, articles, research results, and other scientific works related to traffic law enforcement and law implementation in society. Tertiary legal materials consist of legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other supporting materials relevant to this research.

Data collection techniques in this study were conducted through interviews, observations, and documentation studies. Interviews were conducted to obtain data directly from informants regarding the implementation of traffic law enforcement by the Padangsidempuan Police Traffic Unit. Observations were conducted by directly observing traffic law enforcement activities, such as patrols, vehicle checks, and traffic control activities.^[17] Meanwhile, the documentation study was conducted by collecting various documents, reports, traffic violation data, and other archives related to the implementation of Law Number 22 of 2009 in Padangsidempuan City.

The data analysis method used in this study was qualitative analysis. Qualitative analysis was conducted by systematically processing data from interviews, observations, and literature studies and then classifying them based on the research problem.^[18] The data obtained was analyzed by connecting legal theory, provisions of laws and regulations, and facts found in the field so that an understanding was obtained regarding the implementation of the Traffic and Road Transportation Law and the legal and social obstacles in its implementation in Padangsidempuan City.

Drawing conclusions is done using the deductive method, namely a method of thinking that starts from general provisions to specific conclusions.^[19] Using this method, the author analyzes the legal provisions regarding traffic and road transportation and their implementation in law enforcement practices by the Padangsidempuan Police Traffic Unit so that conclusions can be drawn regarding the effectiveness of implementing Law Number 22 of 2009 in enforcing traffic violations in Padangsidempuan City.

Results

1. Implementation of Preventive Efforts by the Padangsidempuan Police Traffic Unit in Enforcing the LLAJ Law

The Padangsidempuan Police Traffic Unit's implementation of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation is carried out through a preventive and repressive approach. Preventive measures are the initial steps taken by police to prevent traffic violations and increase public legal awareness regarding traffic laws.^[20] A preventive approach is important because traffic law enforcement is not only oriented towards imposing sanctions, but also aims to create a culture of orderly traffic within society.

In its implementation, the Padangsidempuan Police Traffic Unit conducts various outreach and legal education activities for the public regarding the importance of obeying traffic regulations. Outreach is conducted in schools, universities, government offices, and community settings through the Traffic Community Education (Dikmas Lantas) program.^[21] This activity aims to provide an understanding of traffic rules, safe driving procedures, and the dangers that can arise from traffic violations.

In addition to legal counseling, the Padangsidempuan Police Traffic Unit also conducts routine patrols and traffic control at areas prone to congestion and accidents. These patrols serve to monitor road users to ensure they comply with Law No. 22 of 2009.^[22] The presence of police officers in the field is considered capable of increasing public discipline in traffic and preventing traffic violations.

Preventive measures are also implemented through regular traffic safety operations. These operations aim to raise road users' awareness of the importance of road safety, including helmet use, seat belt use, complete vehicle registration, and compliance with traffic signs.^[23]

According to Fitri Rafianti, a preventive approach in traffic law enforcement plays an important role in shaping the legal culture of society because good legal awareness will influence the level of public compliance with traffic regulations.^[24]

Furthermore, the Padangsidimpuan Police Traffic Unit is utilizing social media and electronic media as a means of public education. Information on road safety, traffic enforcement advice, and traffic operations are delivered digitally to reach a wider audience, particularly the younger generation.^[25] The use of digital media is considered effective because the development of information technology has influenced the communication patterns of modern society.

Despite various preventive measures, the implementation of the Traffic and Road Transportation Law still faces several obstacles. Low public legal awareness, a lack of discipline among road users, and a culture of violating regulations are the main obstacles to maintaining order in traffic.^[26] Many people still view traffic violations as commonplace and only obey the rules when police are present. This situation demonstrates the need for increased preventive efforts through a more sustainable educational approach.

2. Implementation of Repressive Efforts by the Padangsidimpuan Police Traffic Unit in Enforcing the LLAJ Law

In addition to preventive measures, the Padangsidimpuan Police Traffic Unit's implementation of Law Number 22 of 2009 also utilizes a repressive approach. Repressive measures are law enforcement actions taken against traffic violators by imposing sanctions in accordance with statutory provisions.^[27] This action aims to provide a deterrent effect on violators while creating order and legal certainty in traffic.

In practice, the Padangsidimpuan Police Traffic Unit takes action against various forms of traffic violations, such as not wearing a helmet, not having a driving license, violating traffic signs, going against the flow of traffic, and using vehicles that do not meet standards.^[28] Enforcement is carried out through manual ticketing, warnings, and traffic operations carried out periodically at various strategic points in Padangsidimpuan City.

The imposition of traffic tickets is one of the most frequent forms of repressive enforcement carried out by the Padangsidimpuan Police Traffic Unit. Tickets are issued to road users found to have committed traffic violations as stipulated in Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation.^[29] Enforcement through ticketing aims to increase public compliance with traffic regulations and provide a preventive effect for other road users.

In addition to direct enforcement in the field, the Padangsidimpuan Police Traffic Unit has also begun adapting its law enforcement system to technological developments by implementing an electronic traffic law enforcement system. This system aims to increase the effectiveness of supervision and minimize traffic violations.^[30] However, the implementation of the electronic system still faces various technical obstacles and limited supporting facilities in the regions.

According to Satjipto Rahardjo, law enforcement is not only related to the formal application of rules, but also related to how the law is able to create justice and order in society.^[31] Therefore, enforcement of traffic violations must be carried out professionally, transparently, and in accordance with legal procedures in order to increase public trust in law enforcement officers.

In implementing repressive efforts, the Padangsidimpuan Police Traffic Unit still faces various obstacles, such as limited personnel, lack of supporting facilities, and low public compliance with traffic regulations.^[32] Furthermore, people are still found trying to avoid legal action for various reasons or committing repeated violations. This situation demonstrates that the effectiveness of traffic law enforcement is not solely determined by law enforcement officials, but is also influenced by the level of public legal awareness.

Based on the above description, it can be understood that the implementation of Law Number 22 of 2009 by the Padangsidimpuan Police Traffic Unit has been carried out through

an integrated preventive and repressive approach. Preventive efforts are carried out to increase public legal awareness, while repressive efforts are carried out through enforcement of traffic violations to create order and safety on the highway. However, the successful implementation of this law still requires public support, improved facilities and infrastructure, and strengthening the culture of orderly traffic in Padangsidimpuan City.

The implementation of Law Number 22 of 2009 by the Padangsidimpuan Police Traffic Unit is essentially a concrete form of the state's function in creating order and legal protection for road users. From a legal enforcement perspective, law is understood not only as a written norm but also as a social instrument that must be effectively implemented in society. Therefore, the success of the implementation of the Traffic and Road Transportation Law is measured not only by the number of enforcement actions taken, but also by the level of public compliance and legal awareness in traffic.

In Lawrence M. Friedman's legal system theory, the effectiveness of a law is influenced by three main elements: legal structure, legal substance, and legal culture. Legal structure in this context relates to law enforcement officials, specifically the Padangsidimpuan Police Traffic Unit, as the institution authorized to enforce traffic laws. Legal substance relates to the regulations in Law Number 22 of 2009, which regulates rights, obligations, and sanctions for traffic violations. Meanwhile, legal culture relates to public attitudes and behavior toward traffic regulations. If these three elements are balanced, traffic law implementation will be more effective.

The preventive approach employed by the Padangsidimpuan Police Traffic Unit demonstrates a law enforcement orientation that is not solely repressive. Within the concept of preventive law enforcement, law enforcement officers function to prevent legal violations through education, guidance, and social supervision. Socialization activities, legal counseling, and traffic education are all forms of implementation of this preventive approach, aimed at building public legal awareness. This approach is important because effective law is essentially law that is voluntarily obeyed by the public, not solely because of the threat of sanctions.

On the other hand, the implementation of a repressive approach through ticketing, traffic operations, and enforcement against violators demonstrates that the Padangsidimpuan Police Traffic Unit also carries out the legal function as a means of social control. In this concept, the law serves to maintain public order by imposing sanctions for any violation of the rules. Legal enforcement is necessary to provide a deterrent effect on violators and to create legal certainty within the community. Without firm law enforcement, traffic regulations will lose their authority, and the public will tend to ignore applicable legal provisions.

However, the implementation of the Traffic and Road Transportation Law cannot be separated from the issue of public legal culture. In practice, many people still view traffic regulations solely as formal obligations to be obeyed under police supervision. This situation indicates that public legal compliance remains external and has not yet developed into internal awareness. A good legal culture should encourage people to comply with traffic regulations based on an understanding of the importance of their own safety and that of others.

Furthermore, the implementation of Law Number 22 of 2009 also demonstrates the close relationship between law and technological developments. The use of an electronic ticketing system (electronic traffic law enforcement) is a form of modernization of traffic law enforcement that aims to increase the effectiveness of supervision and reduce the potential for irregularities in the enforcement process. From a modern legal perspective, the use of technology in law enforcement is part of legal system reform to make it more transparent, accountable, and efficient. However, the success of this system's implementation remains dependent on the readiness of infrastructure, human resources, and public acceptance of a technology-based legal system.

Conceptually, the implementation of the Traffic and Road Transportation Law by the Padangsidimpuan Police Traffic Unit demonstrates that traffic law enforcement requires a multidimensional approach. Law enforcement cannot be achieved solely through sanctions; it

must also be accompanied by fostering public legal awareness, improving the quality of public services, and providing adequate infrastructure. Therefore, the successful implementation of Law Number 22 of 2009 is largely determined by the synergy between law enforcement officers, local governments, and the community in creating a sustainable culture of orderly traffic.

3. Legal Obstacles in the Implementation of the LLAJ Law in Padangsidimpuan City

The implementation of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation in Padangsidimpuan City has essentially been carried out by the Padangsidimpuan Police Traffic Unit through various forms of law enforcement. However, in practice, various legal obstacles remain that affect the effectiveness of the law's implementation.^[33] These legal obstacles relate to regulatory aspects, law enforcement facilities, and the limitations of law enforcement officers in carrying out their duties in the field.

One of the legal obstacles frequently encountered is the limited facilities and infrastructure needed to enforce traffic laws. To monitor and enforce traffic violations, police officers require adequate facilities such as surveillance cameras, patrol vehicles, electronic ticketing systems, and traffic control equipment.^[34] However, the limited facilities mean that monitoring of traffic violations cannot be carried out optimally throughout the Padangsidimpuan City area.

Apart from limited facilities, legal obstacles are also related to the number of Traffic Police personnel which is not yet commensurate with the level of mobility and the number of motorized vehicles which continues to increase every year.^[35] These conditions mean that monitoring of traffic violations cannot be carried out effectively, particularly during peak hours and in locations with a high risk of violations. Consequently, many traffic violations remain unmonitored effectively by law enforcement.

The implementation of the electronic traffic law enforcement system also faces technical and administrative challenges. The electronic ticketing system essentially aims to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement and minimize direct interaction between officers and traffic violators.^[36] However, limited technological infrastructure, a lack of supporting devices, and the uneven distribution of digital monitoring systems have meant that the implementation of electronic ticketing in the regions has not yet run optimally.

Another legal obstacle relates to low levels of public compliance with legal sanctions. Many traffic violators still view traffic tickets as commonplace, thus failing to act as a deterrent.^[37] In some cases, people prefer to pay fines rather than improve their traffic discipline. This situation demonstrates that formal law enforcement has not fully developed a legal culture in society that is orderly and compliant with traffic regulations.

According to Satjipto Rahardjo, the effectiveness of law enforcement is not only determined by the existence of legal regulations, but is also influenced by the quality of law enforcement officers and supporting facilities in implementing the law.^[38] This opinion shows that the successful implementation of the Traffic and Road Transportation Law requires the support of an adequate legal system, professional human resources, and optimal supporting facilities.

In addition, inter-agency coordination in supporting traffic law enforcement is also an important factor. In practice, handling traffic problems does not only involve the police, but also requires support from local governments in providing road facilities, traffic signs, traffic lights, and driving safety education.^[39] Lack of inter-agency coordination can affect the effectiveness of the implementation of Law Number 22 of 2009 in Padangsidimpuan City.

4. Social Barriers in the Implementation of the LLAJ Law in Padangsidimpuan City

In addition to legal obstacles, the implementation of Law No. 22 of 2009 in Padangsidimpuan City also faces various social obstacles stemming from the public as road users. These social obstacles are primarily related to the public's low legal awareness regarding

compliance with traffic regulations.^[40] Low legal awareness causes people to often ignore traffic regulations and commit violations even though they are aware of the applicable legal regulations.

One of the most dominant forms of social barriers is the culture of violating traffic rules that persists in society. Violations such as not wearing a helmet, going against traffic, running red lights, not wearing a seatbelt, and driving without a license are still common occurrences in everyday life.^[41] Some people even consider traffic violations as normal as long as there are no police officers supervising them.

The low level of public discipline in traffic is also influenced by a lack of understanding of the importance of road safety. Many road users prioritize personal interests and speed over their own safety and that of other road users. This situation indicates that a culture of traffic safety has not been properly ingrained in society.

Furthermore, social and educational factors influence people's compliance with traffic regulations. According to Soerjono Soekanto, a community's legal culture is closely related to its educational level and the social environment in which it operates.^[42] If the social environment does not support a culture of orderly traffic, people tend to follow the habits that develop around them even though they conflict with legal regulations.

Another social obstacle is the continued perception among some members of society that traffic law enforcement is only carried out for the sake of enforcement, not to create traffic safety and order.^[43] This perception leads to public disapproval of traffic operations and sometimes uncooperative behavior toward law enforcement. However, the successful implementation of the Traffic and Road Transportation Law depends heavily on active public participation in complying with traffic regulations.

Furthermore, the increasing number of motorized vehicles each year also poses a social challenge to maintaining traffic order in Padangsidempuan City. The unbalanced growth of vehicles compared to road capacity leads to an increased risk of congestion and traffic violations.^[44] This condition is exacerbated by the low level of public awareness in maintaining order on the roads.

Based on the above description, it can be understood that legal and social obstacles in the implementation of Law Number 22 of 2009 in Padangsidempuan City are interrelated and influence the effectiveness of traffic law enforcement. Legal obstacles are related to limited facilities, personnel, and law enforcement systems, while social obstacles are related to low legal awareness and a culture of orderly traffic among the community. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the quality of law enforcement, support facilities and infrastructure, and foster public legal awareness so that the implementation of the Traffic and Road Transportation Law can run more effectively in Padangsidempuan City.

Legal and social obstacles in the implementation of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation essentially indicate that traffic law enforcement is not only related to the existence of legal regulations alone, but also related to the level of effectiveness of law enforcement in society. The existence of comprehensive regulations will not provide optimal impact if not supported by adequate law enforcement facilities and good public legal awareness. In the context of Padangsidempuan City, the still high number of traffic violations indicates a gap between applicable legal regulations and community behavior in everyday life. This condition shows that the implementation of traffic law still faces structural and cultural challenges simultaneously.

From a law enforcement perspective, obstacles stemming from limited facilities and infrastructure significantly impact the effectiveness of traffic violation monitoring and enforcement. Modern law enforcement requires technological support, a robust oversight system, and adequate personnel to ensure optimal oversight. If supporting facilities remain limited, traffic enforcement will struggle to reach all areas with a high potential for violations. This results in police officers tending to operate situationally and failing to comprehensively monitor all road users.

In addition to structural factors, social barriers to the implementation of the Traffic and Road Transportation Law indicate that the public's legal culture remains relatively low. Public legal awareness is fundamentally a crucial element in maintaining traffic order, as law enforcement cannot be achieved solely by relying on repressive police action. Communities with a culture of orderly traffic will comply with regulations not out of fear of sanctions, but rather because they understand that traffic regulations are intended to protect public safety. However, in practice, many people still comply with regulations only when there is police supervision, so that legal compliance does not arise from internal awareness.

This phenomenon demonstrates that traffic law enforcement requires a more comprehensive approach through an integration of preventive, repressive, and educational approaches. A preventive approach is necessary to build public legal awareness from an early age through traffic education and road safety awareness campaigns. Meanwhile, a repressive approach remains necessary to provide a deterrent effect on traffic violators and ensure legal certainty and order on the roads. Furthermore, an educational approach plays a crucial role in sustainably shaping the legal culture of the community, ensuring that traffic safety is a shared responsibility.

Thus, the legal and social obstacles to the implementation of Law Number 22 of 2009 in Padangsidempuan City must be understood as a multidimensional problem requiring an integrated solution. Effective law enforcement relies not only on the police but also requires support from local governments, educational institutions, and active community participation. If this synergy can be properly established, the implementation of the Traffic and Road Transportation Law will be able to create more optimal security, safety, order, and smooth traffic flow in Padangsidempuan City.

Conclusion

Based on the above description, it can be concluded that the implementation of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation by the Padangsidempuan Police Traffic Unit has been carried out through an integrated preventive and repressive approach to create order, safety, and legal certainty in traffic. Preventive efforts are carried out through socialization, legal counseling, routine patrols, safety operations, and the use of digital media to increase public legal awareness. Meanwhile, the repressive approach is realized through enforcement of traffic violations, issuing tickets, and the implementation of an electronic ticketing system as a form of modernization of law enforcement. However, the effectiveness of the implementation of this law still faces various obstacles, such as a low legal culture in society, a lack of discipline among road users, limited infrastructure, and a minimal number of police personnel. Therefore, the success of traffic law enforcement does not only depend on law enforcement officers, but also requires government support, technology, and active community participation in building a culture of orderly traffic in a sustainable manner.

The implementation of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation in Padangsidempuan City still faces various legal and social obstacles that affect the effectiveness of traffic law enforcement. Legal obstacles are evident in limited facilities and infrastructure, a shortage of Traffic Police personnel, the suboptimal implementation of the electronic ticketing system, and weak coordination between agencies in supporting traffic supervision. On the other hand, social obstacles arise from low public legal awareness, a culture of violating traffic rules, and a lack of understanding of the importance of road safety. These conditions indicate that the success of law enforcement is not only determined by the existence of legal regulations, but is also influenced by the legal culture of the community and the quality of the law enforcement system itself. Therefore, an integrated approach is needed through strengthening law enforcement facilities, increasing public education and awareness, and synergy between the police, local government, educational institutions, and the community to create sustainable order and traffic safety in Padangsidempuan City.

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