

Law Enforcement of Traffic Violations Through Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement (ETLE) at the Central Java Regional Police

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Abstract. *The research objective in this study was to identify and analyze law enforcement for traffic violations through Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement at the Central Java Regional Police, to identify and analyze the factors that influence law enforcement for traffic violations through Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement at the Central Java Regional Police and their solutions. This study uses a sociological juridical approach, with a quantitative descriptive research method. The data used are primary and secondary data which will be analyzed qualitatively. The research problems were analyzed using law enforcement theory and Lawrence Friedman's legal system theory. The results of the study concluded that: 1). Traffic violation law enforcement through Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement at Polda Central Java is as follows: carry out training or understanding of the implementation of ETLE to members of the Central Java Polda Traffic Unit, coordinate with relevant agencies (Court, Prosecutor's Office, BRI, Post Office) regarding the implementation of ETLE, carry out coordination with the Transportation Agency regarding painting road markings and fulfilling road infrastructure, carrying out implementation through print or electronic media regarding the implementation of ETLE for offenders; 2). The factors that influence law enforcement according to are aspects of legal structure, legal substance, legal culture. The solution for the aspect of the legal structure is that law enforcement officials should be more assertive in taking action against traffic violators and not discriminate between those who violate it to create fair and non-discriminatory law enforcement. The solution for the aspect of legal substance is the need for regulations governing the e-ticket system policy that*

has been implemented in the form of implementing implementing regulations related to the e-ticket system so that it can intervene in other institutions concerned with the implementation of the e-ticket system such as (courts, prosecutors). The solution to the legal culture barriers is that in terms of public disobedience to the rules, the Police must intensively conduct socialization regarding ETLE. If necessary, outreach can also be carried out through print and electronic media so that the public understands and understands ETLE enforcement.

Keywords: Enforcement; Traffic; Violations

1. Introduction

In the modern era, vehicles use machines with powers that can run tens or even hundreds of times faster than a horse (delman). However, the character is still an inanimate object that depends entirely on the driver's control. In an effort to reduce traffic accidents, the government makes regulations that must be obeyed by motorists who use public roads. By making this electronic ticket regulation, there is hope that if it is implemented properly, traffic accidents can be avoided.

Legal experts agree that law must be dynamic, may be static and must be able to protect society. Law must be used as a guideline in the life of the nation and state which must be formed with a future orientation (for word looking). It is not permissible for the law to be built by reconciling past administrations (back word looking). Therefore, the law must be used as a driving force and pioneer to change people's lives for the better and benefit all parties.¹The world of legal scholarship is moving dynamically. If you compare it to a book, how many tens of volumes or series of books have been published. Each volume contains cultivation of different laws. This of course reflects some of the complexities of that law, which is like an eel it is very difficult to capture the full appearance.²

¹Abdul Manan. 2009, Aspects of Changing Law, 3rd printing, Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media, h. 6-7

²Satjipto Raharjo, Haditor Khuzaifah Dimiyati, 2004, majoring in Law. Search, Liberation and Enlightenment, Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University Press, him. 94

In 2009, the Government issued a new regulation namely Law no. 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation. This law was stipulated in the DPR RI plenary meeting on 26 May 2009 which was later ratified by the President of the Republic of Indonesia on 22 June 2009.

The ticket system that is implemented must be managed properly so that in each implementation it produces a deterrent effect for traffic violators. So the information system for every violation by motorists on the highway must be able to become the basis for prosecution of violations in the next stage, meaning that information on violations that have been committed by each person must always be identified by every member of the police who carries out a ticket.³ The Law of the Republic of Indonesia concerning Road Traffic and Transportation explains that the Road Traffic and Transportation Information and Communication System is a group of subsystems that are interconnected through the aggregation, processing, storage, and distribution of data related to the implementation of Road Traffic and Transportation.⁴

The application of E-tickets is an effective option that achieves the goal of implementing fines for violators of traffic rules, although it cannot be said that electronic ticketing is effective because not all people in Indonesia are technologically literate. There are still many of them who do not know about the existence of electronic tickets, so there is a need for more intensive and equitable outreach to the public.

Article 272 Law no. 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation states that electronic equipment can be used to support prosecution. The results of the use of electronic equipment that can be used as evidence in court. Whereas what is meant by an electronic recorder is an incident recording device for storing information which is then regulated further in Article 23 of Government Regulation Number 8 of 2002 which stipulates that the prosecution of traffic and road transport violations is based on the results of: 1) Findings in the inspection process of motorized vehicles on the road . 2) Reports, and or 3) Electronic

³Rahardian IB, Dian AK, 2011. Wap-Based Application Program for Increasing Accountability of Traffic Rules Violation Ticket Systems in the Majalengka Police Region. *Journal of ICT-STMIK IKMI Online Vol 1-No. 1 July 2011 Edition*, p. 43.

⁴Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia, 2009. *Traffic Law (No 22/2009) for road providers*.

records. From this basis the police or civil servant investigators in the field of road traffic and transportation can issue a ticket.

In its enforcement, the electronic ticketing process is assisted by technology by installing CCTV cameras at every traffic light. The goal is to easily monitor road conditions. The application of an electronic ticket or better known as E-TLE (Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement) is one of the steps taken by the Indonesian government in the development of e-government. The birth of this policy can be said for the many problems that occur in law enforcement regarding violations that occur in traffic ranging from illegal levies, terms of peace on the spot, problems with trial court fines to accountability for fines. Even though the ticket is one of the Non-Tax State Revenues (PNBP). E-Tilang is a digitization of the ticketing process by utilizing technology,⁵The implementation of E-Tilang is a good step taken by the government in realizing Good Governance so that the public services provided can be effective, efficient, transparent and accountable.

The E-ticket system has a good impact on people who are familiar with technology. However, for people who are less familiar with technology, it is difficult to keep up with the development of this technology. the factors that are considered by the public are the use of the e-ticketing system which is not well understood and widespread. The application of E-tickets in Indonesia is not just a rumor because E-tickets are an effort aimed at the public so that people obey the rules⁶traffic so as to create a culture of orderly traffic.⁷

For this reason, the technological innovations and information provided by the Police Traffic Corps regarding electronic ticketing are very effective in helping people who generally want to get convenience in the ticket administration process, even though they have not been clearly regulated in Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Transportation. Road. The e-ticketing as the latest innovation from the Korlantas Polri needs to be appreciated because in addition to facilitating the police's own tasks, in practice this electronic ticketing can also be a benchmark for the community that the National Police is always committed to upholding the rule of law and providing the best service for the community.

⁵Sanyoto, Law Enforcement in Indonesia, Journal of Legal Dynamics, Vol. 8 No. 3, Sept. 2008

⁶Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Highway Traffic and Transportation.

⁷Perma No. 12 of 2016 concerning Procedures for Settlement of Traffic Violations Cases.

Starting in March 2021, the Indonesian National Police officially implemented an electronic ticket system or Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement (ETLE) in a number of regions in Indonesia. Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement (ETLE) is a traffic law enforcement system based on information technology by utilizing electronic devices in the form of CCTV cameras that can detect various types of traffic violations. But so far there are still some weaknesses or obstacles in the implementation which will be studied in this study.

According to data compiled by the Central Java Regional Police Traffic Directorate, through the ETLE system 90,524 traffic violations have been recorded with the most traffic violations captured from the Semarang Polrestabes of 3,786 violations and the highest number of violations from the Boyolali Police reaching 3,807 violations. While the most types of violations are motorists without helmets and car drivers who do not use seat belts. The number of violations is accumulated from 3 to 31 January 2022.

2. Research Methods

This study uses a sociological juridical approach. The type of research used in completing this thesis is a qualitative descriptive research method. The data used are primary and secondary data which will be analyzed qualitatively. Research problems are analyzed using the theory of legal objectives, the theory of legal certainty.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Law Enforcement of Traffic Violations Through Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement at the Central Java Regional Police

The mechanism for implementing ETLE is: first, the device automatically captures traffic violations through a ticket camera that has been installed at a certain point and sends evidence of violations to the ETLE back office at the Regional Traffic Management Center (RTMC) Polda. Second, identification of vehicle data is carried out by officers using Electronic Registration & Identification (ERI). Third, the officer sends a confirmation letter to the address of the violator as a request for confirmation of the violation that has occurred. Fourth, violators will confirm and clarify via the website or come directly to the Polda Law Enforcement Subdirector office according to the schedule set in the letter. If there are objections regarding violations, they can be submitted at this opportunity. The fifth stage, after confirmation,

In addition to electronic ticket cameras that have been installed at certain points, to expand enforcement, officers also use mobile electronic ticket cameras mounted on the body and helmets, as well as patrol car dashboards. Later officers will no longer do manual fines. Manual ticketing is only carried out in areas that have not yet implemented ETLE and have not covered all parts of Indonesia.

The criminal justice process is a series of stages starting from investigation, investigation, arrest, detention, prosecution, trial investigation, to sentencing, which is an activity that is very complex and not easy to understand and sometimes intimidating for the general public.⁸More Indah Sri Utari (2017)⁹also reveals that criminal justice as a test and enforcement of human rights has special characteristics, consisting of subsystems which are independent institutions, but must work in an integrated way to enforce the law according to the expectations of justice seekers.

According to Rodyah (2017)¹⁰, law enforcement is not only intellectual logic but also must be based on spiritual intelligence. In other words, law enforcement is carried out with determination, empathy, dedication and commitment to the suffering of the nation and with the courage to find a different way than usual. The truth of the law cannot be interpreted solely as legal truth, but must be understood as the truth of the principle of justice. underlies law, because in the perspective of progressive legal theory, law is not an autonomous institution separated from human interests.

Proof of violation, abbreviated as a ticket, is a fine imposed by the police on road users who violate the rules. The ticketing process before the police E-ticket stops the violators politely and politely, then explains the violator's mistakes. Violators are given a ticket and will be taken care of in court, then the violators will pay a fine in court. So it takes a long time to process a ticket.

The efforts made by the Central Java Regional Police, especially the Semarang City Polrestabes in implementing ETLE are as follows:

⁸Utari, IS., 2017, Law Enforcement And The Weak Dimensions Of Victims: A Criticism Of The Indonesian Criminal Justice System. *International Journal of Business, Economics and Law*. Vol. 12 No. 4

⁹Ibid

¹⁰Rodyah, 2017, Philosophy Of Progressive Law On Establishment Of Laws And Regulations In The Context Of Substantive Justice: An Indonesian Experience. *International Journal Of Business, Economics And Law*. Vol. 13. Issue 4 (August).

1. Carry out training or understanding of the implementation of ETLE for members of the Central Java Police Traffic Unit
2. Carry out coordination with related agencies (Court, Attorney, BRI, Post Office) regarding the implementation of ETLE.
3. Carry out the coordination of the Transportation Agency regarding the painting of road markings and the fulfillment of road infrastructure
4. Carry out applications through print or electronic media regarding the implementation of ETLE for direct violators.

Improving service delivery by involving technology as an intermediary is one form of improving public services in the form of e-public services. E-Service is a form of electronic public service or called e-public service. According to Schedler and Scharf in "Exploring The Interrelations Between Electronic Government And The New Public Management" revealed that "Electronic Public Services (ePS) is a part of e-government that is visible to customers and citizens, and its conception is decisively coined by the demands and abilities of the benefit recipients".

According to Rowley, electronic services are defined as actions, efforts or performances whose delivery is mediated by information technology. These electronic services include elements of E-Tailing services, customer support, and service. This definition reflects three main components namely service, service receiver and service channel (technology). For example, as pertaining to public e-services, the public body is the service provider and the citizens and businesses receiving the service. Service channels are the third requirement of electronic services. The Internet is the main channel of electronic service delivery while other classic channels are also considered (eg telephone, call centres, public kiosks, mobile phones, television).¹¹

It is often heard that if someone violates the rules or regulations, that person will be subject to sanctions. Sanctions are given as punishment for what someone has done in terms of violating rules or regulations. Sudikno Mertokusumo said that sanctions are nothing but a reaction, result or consequence of violating social norms. In traffic, vehicle users often violate the rules or regulations that

¹¹M. Dhenda Zericha Al, 2013, Application of Electronic Service in Information Development in Kutai Kartanegara Regency, eJournal of Communication Studies, 2013, Vol. 1, No. 1.

have been set. The sanctions given are in the form of proof of a ticket or better known as a ticket.

Along with advances in technology and information, traffic tickets are now using an electronic system, better known as the e-Tilang system. Prastica Wibowo said that e-Tilang is a digitization of the ticketing process, by utilizing technology it is hoped that the entire ticketing process will be more efficient and also help the police in administrative management. This system is categorized into two users, the first is the police and the second is the prosecutor's office. On the police side, the system will run on a tablet computer with the Android operating system. Meanwhile, on the part of the prosecutor's office, the system will run in the form of a website, as an executor, like a manual trial. Through this e-Tilang system, violators can pay a maximum fine for the article that was violated through the Offender's BRI account.

After getting a notification of payment of a ticket fine, the violator can immediately show the officer that the ticket has been paid and the violator can continue his journey. Regarding the results of the trial speeding decisions regarding fines that must be paid by violators pending trial implementation. When the court has determined the amount of the fine, the violator will receive a notification and return the maximum fine that has been paid through the violator's BRI account.

Currently, E-tickets still have limitations. Because this new service can only serve blue ticket slips. For information, blue tickets so far can be done by entrusting cash to officers. However, to minimize the occurrence of extortion, this E-ticket is enforced. Because with this system, there are no more cash transactions between violators and officers.

After being recorded, the driver in a short time will receive a notification in the form of a code which contains exactly the same as a ticket, accompanied by a code for making fine payments via BRI. E-tickets provide an opportunity for violators to deposit fines directly at the bank with the facilities they have, either by e-banking, ATM, or by coming to the teller in person. The driver is required to pay a maximum fine according to the article that was violated. If it is paid off, the ticketing officer will also receive a notification on his cell phone. Violators can redeem the confiscated letters directly by simply submitting proof of payment, or picking them up at the place mentioned in the notification.

In 2020 there are quite a number of traffic accidents and even death, which are caused, among other things, by negligence while driving and committing traffic violations. When viewed from the perspective of Criminal Law, based on the provisions of Article 359 of the Criminal Code which reads:

"Whoever because of his mistake (negligence) causes another person to die is threatened with a maximum imprisonment of five years or a maximum imprisonment of one year."

With the following elements:

1. Elements of anyone

The element of whoever is a person or legal subject who commits a crime and that person can be held accountable for his actions before the law as regulated in laws and regulations.

2. Elements because of his negligence

Negligence in the Criminal Code (KUHP) is also called error, carelessness, negligence in Article 359 of the Criminal Code which states: "Anyone who because of his mistake (negligence) causes another person to die is threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of five years or maximum imprisonment of one year.

3. Resulting in the Loss of the Life of Others

This element because of negligence or negligence causes the loss of other people's lives, so this element is to see the relationship between the actions that occurred and the consequences that were caused so that this formulation becomes an absolute requirement in this offense is a result. According to Adami Chazawi stated that: "Causing another person to die is no different from the element of taking another person's life from murder in Article 338 of the Criminal Code. The difference is that the element of error in murder is intentional (*dolus*) while the error is in the form of lack of caution or negligence (*culpa*)."

Analysis of the above elements is found in legal subjects or people who are caused by losses, in Article 359 of the Criminal Code which causes the loss of other people's lives.

The application of the Traffic Law Enforcement Electronic Ticket system if implemented effectively will certainly have a positive effect on traffic officers and users. The public's view of the implementation of electronic ticketing at the Central Java Regional Police can be a reference or assessment of the success rate of e-ticketing in Central Java. Some of the community's responses refer to the obstacles and the success rate of implementing electronic tickets. In its implementation, various public responses have become the government's reference in maximizing the implementation of electronic ticketing. E-tickets, by using CCTV as evidence that someone has committed a violation on the highway. CCTV recording is a medium that can be used to contain recordings of any information that can be seen and heard with the help of CCTV facilities.

3.2. Factors Influencing Law Enforcement Through Traffic Violations *Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement* in Central Java Regional Police and the Solution

1. Aspects of Legal Structure

As for the officers who carry out law enforcement duties against traffic violations in the jurisdiction of the Central Java Regional Police through the implementation of Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement (ETLE), namely First Back office Officers consisting of analysis and verification officers and Officers in charge of confirmation letters, Second ETLE Post Officers consisting of Officers Tickets, Admin Officers, and Yanduan Officers and the Three Samsat Officers. In this regard, based on the Chief of Police Regulation Number 14 of 2018 concerning the Organizational Structure and Working Procedures of the Regional Police, that the organizational structure of the Central Java Regional Police Ditlantas consists of Bagbinopsnal, Subbagrenmin, Kamsel Sub-Directorate, Gakkum Sub-Directorate and Regident Sub-Directorate, where the handling of traffic violations on the road Raya is the task of Sub Directorate of Gakkum, however, in the organizational structure of the Central Java Regional Police Ditlantas there is no special unit or section that handles traffic violations through the implementation of Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement (ETLE), so an ETLE Task Force was formed to handle Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement (ETLE). This means that the implementation of electronic ticketing through Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement is carried out by members of the Ditlantas who are in charge of the Gakkum Sub-Directorate and the Regident Sub-Directorate, where members assigned to handle Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement also have duties and responsibilities in accordance with their respective positions. . In other words,

The implementation of the government and the police is very minimal regarding the application of electronic tickets so that most people do not know that there is an electronic application in the Central Java Regional Police. The installation of CCTV in a number of roads in Central Java should have received supervision assistance from the police officers. Not only CCTV is used as a base to monitor the smooth flow of traffic. Often the absence of officers overseeing traffic makes people not afraid of committing violations, because people tend to be afraid of officers on guard rather than CCTV installed.

One of the elements implementing the main tasks at the Polda level is the Directorate of Traffic (Ditlantas) based on Article 177 paragraph (2) of Perkap Number 22 of 2010 which contains the organizational structure and work procedures at the regional police level tasked with "organizing traffic activities which include Traffic Community Education Traffic (Dikmaslantas), law enforcement, study of traffic problems, administration of registration and identification of drivers and motorized vehicles, implementing security, safety, order and smooth traffic (Kamseltibcarlantas)".

The provisions in Article 177 paragraph (2) above state that one of the main tasks of the Traffic Directorate is law enforcement. Law enforcement based on Article 183 paragraph (1) fosters order, prosecution and traffic violations. This is also in accordance with RI government regulation no. 80 of 2012 article 24 paragraph 3 which contains procedures for inspecting motorized vehicles and taking action for traffic violators where certain criminal acts of violation of traffic and road transport laws are carried out by issuing a ticket.¹²Tickets are the direct handling of traffic violations.

Korlantas Polri creates IT-based service innovations to build public trust. ETLE is one of the service innovations in the enforcement of traffic violations, while the basis for issuing ETLE under Article 272 Paragraph (1) of 2009 concerning road traffic and transportation states "To support violation enforcement activities in the Road Traffic and Transportation Sector, equipment can be used electronic". E-Tilang issued by Kakorlantas Polri. The application of the ETLE system is to prevent illegal levies from occurring and to make it easier for people to transact or pay ticket fines.

¹²Wirjono Prodjodikoro, 2003. *Certain Criminal Acts in Indonesia*, Refika Aditama, Bandung, p.35

Law enforcement for traffic and road transport violations using ETLE is effective in avoiding the abuse of authority by police officers at the Central Java Regional Police because police officers do not interact directly with traffic violators. Law enforcement is one of the efforts to deal with crime rationally, fulfilling a sense of justice and being efficient. In order to deal with various means as a reaction that can be given to perpetrators of criminal acts, in the form of criminal and non-criminal law facilities, which can be integrated with one another.¹³

In essence law enforcement embodies values or principles that contain justice and truth, law enforcement is not only the task of conventionally known law enforcers, but is the duty of everyone. The benefit of Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement (ETLE) is to reduce acts of corruption which are usually committed by law enforcement officials who are not accountable to violators and make it easier for the public because violators do not need to attend court hearings which of course take up time. The aim of ETLE is to improve public safety and order in driving on the road and improve traffic discipline by emphasizing the fatality of traffic accident victims.¹⁴

The amount of the fine issued is no longer required to submit another offer to the police because there is no face-to-face process directly with police officers (usually referred to as extortion), so it is hoped that the implementation of this system can reduce corruption which is usually carried out by police officers who do not exist responsibility to the offender. Because the system is easy, it is enough for people to make payments at the bank, thereby reducing fraudulent transactions carried out by officers and reducing KKN (Corruption, Collusion, Nepotism) actions.

The solution is that law enforcement officials should be more assertive in taking action against traffic violators and not discriminate against who violates it in order to create fair and non-discriminatory law enforcement. The police must also prioritize a more humane attitude and friendly service in every action they take in order to create a good response and for the sake of creating the effectiveness of every action. If non-discriminatory and more affective law enforcement is implemented, then of course cooperative traffic law enforcement

¹³JM Van Bemmelen, 1987. Criminal Law I. Cipta Bina, Jakarta.

¹⁴Rahardian IB, Dian AK. 2011. Wap-Based Application Program for Increasing Accountability of the Ticket System for Violation of Traffic Regulations in the Majalengka Police Region. Online Journal ICT-STMIK IKMI Vol 1-No. 1 July 2011 Issue.

will also be realized and the noble purpose of the law will be created, namely to create safe, comfortable, orderly and smooth traffic. To reinforce this suggestion, the police must declare it by entering into an MoU with Blora residents whose contents are that the police are ready to be open and criticized and reported if there is unequal treatment before the law and the implication is that the community must also work more together in realizing an orderly and smooth traffic. This is the only enforcement that is responsive and can effectively work in society, because in essence the police are servants of the people working for the people, from the people and by the people. So the police must also be open and participatory in order to realize responsive law. This is the only enforcement that is responsive and can effectively work in society, because in essence the police are servants of the people working for the people, from the people and by the people. So the police must also be open and participatory in order to realize responsive law. This is the only enforcement that is responsive and can effectively work in society, because in essence the police are servants of the people working for the people, from the people and by the people. So the police must also be open and participatory in order to realize responsive law.

2. Aspects of Legal Substance

Factors of legal substance are factors originating from the law itself, namely the substance of the applicable laws and regulations (*ius constitutum*) relating to the provisions for implementing electronic ticketing. Currently, the provisions regarding electronic ticketing are generally regulated in Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation, namely Article 243 paragraph (3) and Article 272, where the provisions of the article do not provide adequate arrangements related to the mechanism for implementing electronic ticketing against traffic violations and only regulates the use of electronic equipment as evidence of traffic violations in court. Likewise Government Number 80 of 2012 concerning Procedures for Inspecting Motorized Vehicles on the Road and Enforcement of Road Traffic and Transportation Violations, Article 14 paragraph (3), Articles 23 and 28 only implicitly regulate the use of electronic evidence from electronic equipment records in law enforcement against traffic violations on the highway by Polri and PPNS officers as evidence in court proceedings, so the provisions of these articles also do not provide adequate regulation regarding the mechanism or procedure for implementing electronic ticketing for traffic violations on the highway. Mechanisms or procedures for electronic fines for

traffic violations on the highway have not yet been regulated in the Chief of Police Regulation.

In 2009 the government issued a new regulation namely Law no. 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation. This law was stipulated in the DPR RI plenary meeting on 26 May 2009 which was later ratified by the President of the Republic of Indonesia on 22 June 2009.

Article 272 Law no. 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation states that electronic equipment can be used to support prosecution. The results of the use of electronic equipment that can be used as evidence in court. Whereas what is meant by an electronic recorder is an incident recording device for storing information which is then regulated further in Article 23 of Government Regulation Number 8 of 2002 which stipulates that the prosecution of traffic and road transport violations is based on the results of: 1) Findings in the inspection process of motorized vehicles on the road . 2) Reports, and or 3) Electronic records. From this basis the police or civil servant investigators in the field of road traffic and transportation can issue a ticket.

The solution is the need for regulations governing the e-ticket system policy that has been implemented in the form of implementing implementing regulations related to the e-ticket system so that it can intervene in other institutions concerned with the implementation of the e-ticket system such as (courts, prosecutors).

3. Aspects of Legal Culture

Other community habits in driving motorized vehicles on the highway, namely the use of Motorized Vehicle Numbers (TNKB) or motorized vehicle number plates that do not match the motorized vehicle registration number as listed in the Electronic Registration and Identification (ERI) Database so that if the motorized vehicle commits a violation traffic on the highway and detected by the ETLE camera, then analyzed and clarified by the ETLE Back office Officer, then the license plate number of the motorized vehicle is not found or does not match the motorized vehicle data in the Electronic Registration and Identification (ERI) Database so that the traffic violations cannot be prosecuted. Another factor of the community's legal culture is the willingness of people who commit traffic violations to follow up on confirmation letters by ETLE Back office Officers of the Central Java Regional Police's Gakkum Ditlantas in accordance with a

predetermined period of time, namely for 5 (five) working days directly by visiting the ETLE Subdit Post The law enforcement of the Central Java Regional Police and confirmation via the website so that the traffic violation can proceed to the enforcement stage by giving a ticket. Besides that,

The legal culture factor referred to as a factor that influences the application of restorative justice in the settlement of land crime cases in this study is the legal culture of society which is a factor that is closely related to the values, attitudes, behavior and habits of life of the people that influence compliance with the provisions of laws and regulations that occurs in everyday life.

Suburban communities who do not receive information about the application of electronic tickets think that the application of ETLE is only a government discourse.¹⁵ Strict enforcement of violations makes the public not afraid or even ignoring the existence of CCTV which functions as a monitor and ticket evidence that can record violations committed at a certain time and place. The community seems to close their eyes with this electronic ticket by using CCTV. Electronic tickets are still relatively complicated.

Next is the community factor. It can be said that the community is the most important factor in implementing this ETLE. The problem is that many Indonesian people do not obey the rules. Even to trick ETLE, the vehicle's license plate was closed so that it could not be recorded. The Central Java Regional Police Traffic Directorate reminded the public not to be tricked by ETLE. If anyone closes the vehicle's license plate, the police in the field will chase him. In addition to this problem, there is a possibility that in the future people will be lazy in paying taxes if they are found to have committed violations. This is because the bills that will definitely accumulate in the payment of these taxes make people object to paying taxes. The community also, in terms of buying a used vehicle, does not immediately reverse the name of the vehicle. There is a possibility that in the case of sending proof of violation, the address addressed is not the address of the violator. This will certainly hamper the enforcement of ETLE. According to a transportation observer at Andalas University, Yossafra, the most difficult part of implementing ETLE is falsifying the police number used by a driver, because the

¹⁵Karman, 2015. Construction of Social Reality as a Thought Movement (A Theoretical Study of Peter L. Berger's Construction of Reality). *Journal of Communication and Informatics Research and Development* Vol. 5, No. 3.

operator can only detect the license plate number of the vehicle, the color of the vehicle, and only the type of vehicle.

Next is the cultural factor. The culture of the new Indonesian people is afraid and obedient if there is a police presence, of course it will be a problem. Usually drivers will not violate traffic when there are police on guard or patrolling. Therefore, it is feared that traffic violations will increase if there are no police assigned to the roads.

Obstacles in enforcing ETLE actually lie in infrastructure, community, and cultural factors. The infrastructure factor in implementing ETLE requires sophisticated tools in the form of ticket cameras and mobile ticket cameras as well as other sophisticated tools to support the enforcement of ETLE in large numbers. This of course requires very large funds, because Indonesia has a very large area. Enforcement must be carried out evenly throughout the region.

The public's perception of the implementation of ETLE in the Central Java region is a mental process towards an object which includes aspects such as attitudes and at the same time connects other objects around us. With perception, individuals can realize and understand the state of the environment around them and also the state of the individual concerned. Thus, it can be stated that, in perception, stimulation can come from outside the individual, but can also come from within the individual concerned. Whereas the police as the executor of this electronic ticketing system, the Government of Central Java as the supervisor of this electronic ticketing system and the Department of Transportation as a provider of tools or CCTV in Central Java.

The public's view of the implementation of electronic ticketing at the Central Java Regional Police can be a reference or assessment of the success rate of e-ticketing at the Central Java Regional Police. Some of the community's responses refer to the obstacles and the success rate of implementing electronic tickets. In its implementation, various public responses have become the government's reference in maximizing the implementation of electronic ticketing. E-tickets, by using CCTV as evidence that someone has committed a violation on the highway. CCTV recording is a medium that can be used to contain recordings of any information that can be seen and heard with the help of CCTV facilities.

The E-ticket system has a good impact on people who are familiar with technology. However, for people who are less familiar with technology, it is

difficult to keep up with the development of this technology. the factors that are considered by the public are the use of the e-ticketing system which is not well understood and widespread. The application of E-tickets in Indonesia is not just a rumor because E-tickets are an effort aimed at the public so that people obey traffic rules so as to create a culture of orderly traffic.

The application of ETLE is a good thing and should be appreciated, because the existence of technology that participates in controlling traffic violations will certainly facilitate the work of the police. The recording and work of the ETLE electronic camera is also not limited in time so that it can be done at any time. Of course, with a breakthrough like this, law enforcement against traffic violators is easy to do.

From the problems above, the solutions offered to overcome the ETLE problem include, firstly, in terms of limited infrastructure facilities that require a large budget, the National Police can work with local governments to provide infrastructure facilities in enforcing ETLE. However, before that each Polda had to calculate in detail the needs needed in their jurisdiction. Second, in the case of public disobedience to regulations, the Police must intensively conduct socialization regarding ETLE. If necessary, outreach can also be carried out through print and electronic media so that the public understands and understands ETLE enforcement. Then the third is about the culture of people who just comply when they see the police, this might be eliminated slowly along with the implementation of ETLE.

4. Conclusion

Law Enforcement of Traffic Violations Through the Electronic Traffic Law at the Central Java Regional Police are as follows: a) Carry out training or understanding of the implementation of ETLE to members of the Central Java Regional Police Traffic Unit, b) Carry out coordination with relevant agencies (Court, Prosecutor's Office, BRI, Office Post) regarding the implementation of ETLE, c) Coordinating the Transportation Agency regarding painting road markings and fulfilling road infrastructure, d) Carrying out implementation through print or electronic media regarding the implementation of ETLE for direct offenders. Factors influencing law enforcement are legal substance, legal structure and legal culture. Based on the legal structure, traffic members who carry out law enforcement duties through the implementation of Electronic Traffic Law Enforcement (ETLE) against traffic violations from the initial stages of traffic violations which are then

followed up to the confirmation stage, the enforcement stage by issuing fines, to the final stage of solving traffic violations. Based on legal substance, however, there is no provision in the LLAJ Law that specifically regulates ETLE. Basically, ETLE only changes the mechanism in law enforcement for traffic violations, so the provisions on sanctions and violations are sufficient in the LLAJ Law. From the aspect of legal culture, many Indonesian people do not obey the rules. The solution for the aspect of the legal structure is that law enforcement officials should be more assertive in taking action against traffic violators and not discriminate between those who violate it to create fair and non-discriminatory law enforcement. The solution for the aspect of legal substance is the need for regulations governing the e-ticket system policy that has been implemented in the form of implementing implementing regulations related to the e-ticket system so that it can intervene in other institutions concerned with the implementation of the e-ticket system such as (courts, prosecutors). The solution to the legal culture barriers is that in terms of public disobedience to the rules, the Police must intensively conduct socialization regarding ETLE.

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