

Law Enforcement Against Traffic Accident Crimes in the Jurisdiction of Lubuklinggau Police

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Abstract. *Developments in the field of traffic can provide both positive and negative influences on people's lives. With the development of motorized vehicles circulating in the community from year to year increasing, it has an impact on traffic safety. This study aims to determine the Law Enforcement of Traffic Accident Crimes in the Lubuklinggau Police Jurisdiction. In this study, the approach method used is: a normative legal approach (normative legal research method). library legal research conducted by examining library materials or secondary data alone. The research specification used is Analytical Descriptive, which is an effort to analyze and explain legal problems related to objects with a comprehensive and systematic description of everything related to Law Enforcement Against Traffic Accidents in the Lubuklinggau Police Jurisdiction. Traffic accidents are criminal events that result in victims, whether minor injuries, serious injuries, and death. That the enforcement of this law is the authority of the Republic of Indonesia Police in accordance with the Police Law, namely regarding its role and function as a law enforcement officer for public security. And in accordance with the Traffic and Road Transportation Law, namely regarding the regulation, handling and enforcement of traffic crime laws and the Regulation of the Chief of Police concerning Procedures for Handling Traffic Accidents, namely the existence of efforts to facilitate and be family in enforcing and handling perpetrators and victims of traffic accidents. The obstacles faced by the Police tend to be in the enforcement of traffic crime laws in the form of suspects who have fled and evidence has been removed and witness statements are difficult to be willing to be questioned, as well as the lack of personnel provided in handling and enforcing traffic accidents.*

Keywords: *Accidents; Criminal; Enforcement; Law; Traffic.*

1. Introduction

In a state of law, law is the main pillar in moving the joints of social, national, and state life. One of the main characteristics of a state of law lies in its tendency to assess actions taken by society on the basis of legal regulations. This means that a state with the concept of a state of law always regulates every action and behavior of its people based on applicable laws.

This is done to create, maintain, and defend peace in social life in accordance with what is mandated in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, namely that every citizen has the right to feel safe and free from all forms of crime. Criminal law as a tool or means to resolve problems in community life. The existence of criminal law can provide justice and appropriate solutions for the community. Because criminal law is a collection of regulations that regulate actions, both ordering to do or do something, or prohibiting to do or do something that is regulated in the law with criminal sanctions for those who violate it. While the criminal law in force in the Republic of Indonesia can be divided into two types, criminal law known in the Criminal Code (KUHP) and Special Criminal Law regulated outside the Criminal Code.

Criminal law not only provides an understanding of acts prohibited by a legal rule, which prohibition is accompanied by a threat (sanction) in the form of a certain penalty for anyone who violates the prohibition, but also includes matters relating to the imposition of criminal penalties and how the penalty can be implemented. The prohibition is directed at an act, a condition or incident caused by a person's behavior or actions. The threat of criminal penalties or sanctions are directed at the perpetrator who commits a criminal act, usually referred to as "whoever", namely the perpetrator of the criminal act as a legal subject, namely the supporter of rights and obligations in the legal field. So that criminal acts are one of the parts studied in criminal law.

So that all community activities must be based on the laws that apply in society. A regulation is said to be good if it can be applied legally, sociologically and philosophically, as well as regarding traffic regulations. Traffic is a vital facility, because it is directly related to transportation. Traffic is one of the means of community communication that plays a vital role in facilitating the development that we carry out. Because with the existence of this traffic, it facilitates access for the community to carry out their activities to fulfill their economy. The importance of transportation is reflected in the increasing need for transportation services for the mobility of people and goods from and to all corners of the country, even from and to abroad. In addition, transportation also plays a role as a supporter, driver, and driver for the growth of potential regions.

Developments in the field of traffic can provide both positive and negative influences on people's lives. With the development of motorized vehicles

circulating in society from year to year increasing, it has an impact on traffic safety.

Behind the benefits of traffic, there are also various problems related to the use of highways. The large number of highway users every day, it is impossible to escape from traffic problems. One of the problems in traffic is what is called a traffic accident. Traffic accidents are caused by many factors such as vehicle damage, pedestrians who are not careful, not obeying traffic signs, and the most common accidents are due to negligence by the driver.

Law and its function to regulate all aspects of national and state life can provide maximum contribution to the implementation if law enforcement officers and all levels of society submit to and obey legal norms. In the event of a traffic accident (*lakalantas*) must be separated between violations and crimes. Because to carry out prosecution before the law, the incident that occurs must be a crime, while in a traffic accident the crime that occurs is an unintentional crime or due to negligence or negligence.

The rapid development of transportation technology has increased traffic accidents. On the one hand, it has caused the reach and range of transportation to be wider, on the other hand, it has become a very serious cause of death in recent decades. Traffic problems are one of the national scale problems that develop in line with the development of society. The problem faced today is the still high number of traffic accidents on the highway. Meanwhile in Indonesia, every year around 9,000 lives are lost in vain due to traffic accidents on the highway. The data shows that twenty-five people die every day or one person dies on the highway every fifty-seven minutes.

In legal studies to declare someone guilty, it must consider the issue of criminal responsibility for someone who due to his negligence causes the death of another person. Criminal responsibility is related to a person's mistake, the mistake referred to here is a mistake caused by intention (*intention/opzet/dolus*) and negligence (*negligence or schuld*).

Article 310 of Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation or the LLAJ Law regulates the punishment for drivers who cause traffic accidents resulting in injuries or deaths. In addition to the law on traffic, the Criminal Code also regulates criminal acts related to errors, namely the crime of "causing death due to negligence" which is stated in Article 359 of the Criminal Code which reads in full: "Anyone who due to his negligence causes the death of a person shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of five years or imprisonment for a maximum of one year".

Often the public views that traffic accidents that cause death, the fault is always on the driver of the vehicle concerned. While according to the applicable legal theory that a person's fault is seen from the actual incident factors, what factors

caused the traffic accident. This can be expressed from the chronology of the incident and the eyewitnesses who saw the accident. In terms of traffic accidents, it is very complex to determine the perpetrator of the crime and not just a normative thing. However, legal studies are very important to examine the working of positive law in Indonesia in overcoming traffic problems in the form of accidents for a legal process.

2. Research methods

Research Methods, are basically a function of the problems and objectives of the research. Therefore, discussions in research methods cannot be separated and must always be closely related to the problems and objectives of the research. What is used in this research consists of approach methods, research specifications, sources and types of data, data collection techniques and data analysis techniques.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Legal Regulations Governing Traffic Accidents

1. Based on the Police Act

The Police Law is a manifestation of the form of law enforcement in Indonesia, where this law aims to provide special regulations regarding the duties, principles, and functions of the police. That based on this law, the police are one of the institutions that are directly responsible to the President, which can be seen from the appointment of the Chief of Police directly from the President. Therefore, it provides special authority in the protection and protection of the Indonesian people, which is contained in the Police Law.

Article 1 Number 5 of the Police Law states that public security and order is a dynamic condition of society as one of the prerequisites for the implementation of the national development process in order to achieve national goals marked by guaranteed security, order, and the enforcement of law, as well as the establishment of peace, which contains the ability to foster and develop the potential and strength of society in preventing, preventing, and overcoming all forms of violations of the law and other forms of disturbances that can disturb society. Therefore, the presence of the police is expected to provide protection to the community in accordance with its function. Article 2 of the Police Law states that the function of the police is one of the functions of the state government in the field of maintaining public security and order, law enforcement, protection, shelter, and service to the community. So it can be explained that the police play an important role in providing protection to the community and defending the rights of victims of crime.

Regarding its purpose, it has been explained in Article 4 of the Police Law, namely

that the Republic of Indonesia National Police aims to realize domestic security which includes maintaining public security and order, orderly and upholding the law, providing protection, protection, and services to the community, and fostering public peace by upholding human rights. With the above objectives, it will certainly provide a sense of security to the community and will provide welfare in the community from fair law enforcement. Because the Republic of Indonesia National Police is a state apparatus that plays a role

In maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, patronage and services to the community in order to maintain domestic security.

Talking about the police as a state apparatus in implementing legal protection will certainly include various resolutions of all criminal incidents in its jurisdiction. In accordance with Article 13 of the Police Law, it states that the main duties of the Republic of Indonesia National Police are: a. maintaining public security and order; b. enforcing the law; and c. providing protection, shelter, and services to the community. As in handling traffic crimes, which states that the Police play a very important role in carrying out investigations of perpetrators of traffic crimes. This can be seen from the position of the Police as investigators in criminal cases, and this can be seen from the text of Article 1 Number 10 of the Police Law, which states that investigators are officials of the Republic of Indonesia National Police who are authorized by law to conduct investigations. So in accordance with the text of the regulations above, of course the Police have absolute authority in handling and enforcing the law against perpetrators of traffic crimes.

The handling and enforcement of traffic law itself is also strictly regulated in Article 14 Paragraph (1) letter b, namely in organizing all activities to ensure security, order, and smooth traffic on the road. The police are given full authority in handling and enforcing the law, this is so as not to cause dualism in solving in society. That based on the description above, it certainly provides a picture that the police play an important role in guarding the country from the side of society's life from all actions that violate the law, both general criminal acts and special criminal acts. Also in this Police Law, it only describes in broad terms that the police have absolute authority in handling traffic crimes in Indonesia.

2. Based on Traffic Law

Traffic regulations in Indonesia refer to laws established by the government that are enforced throughout Indonesia, while the specific regulations are in the Regulation of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia Police. That what is meant by traffic regulations refers to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation (hereinafter referred to as the Traffic Law). Where Article 1 Number 1 of the Traffic Law states "Traffic and Road

Transportation is a unified system consisting of Traffic, Road Transportation, Traffic and Road Transportation Networks, Traffic and Road Transportation Infrastructure, Vehicles, Drivers, Road Users, and their management".

Apart from that, there are special regulations provided by the police regarding the use of traffic.

The Traffic Law itself consists of general understandings related to traffic, both highways and people who use them and moving objects in the form of vehicles. That in the law there are various rules regarding the rules for using highways and the conditions for people who are allowed to enjoy traffic, with the aim of creating peace on the highway. Therefore, this law plays an important role in organizing orderly traffic in society, and there are sanctions/punishments for those who violate it. Therefore, this rule must be enforced in order to provide a sense of comfort and justice for drivers.

Regarding the sanctions and punishments themselves, there are several types which can be categorized as:

a. Minor crimes

That minor crimes consist of violations committed by drivers such as not obeying traffic signs along the highway. Not having an official driving license issued by the Police and the vehicle used does not have proper equipment. Therefore, this type of violation is only subject to a fine in accordance with the Traffic Law, the sanction is payment of a sum of money directly to the state through the court.

b. Serious crimes

This serious crime is classified as a crime that results in victims experiencing minor injuries, serious injuries, even to the loss of another person's life. This act is in the form of a traffic accident between two people with one party using a vehicle and the incident took place on the highway. Of course, this requires serious handling from the police to provide direction and detention of the perpetrators who caused the accident as a form of accountability.

Regarding traffic crimes such as accidents, of course, special attention is needed from the government, especially if the accident results in serious injuries. Which of course will have a bad impact on the victim because of the accident therefore the role of law enforcement officers is needed. That the existence of the officers here is to carry out a resolution or investigation regarding traffic accidents that result in victims as stated in Article 229 of the Traffic Law, namely:

a. Traffic accidents are classified as:

1) Minor Traffic Accident;

2) Moderate Traffic Accident; or

3) Serious Traffic Accident.

b. Minor traffic accidents as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a are accidents that result in damage to vehicles and/or goods.

c. Moderate traffic accidents as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b are accidents that result in minor injuries and damage to vehicles and/or goods.

d. Serious traffic accidents as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c are accidents that result in death or serious injury.

e. Traffic accidents as referred to in paragraph (1) can be caused by negligence of road users, un roadworthiness of vehicles, and un roadworthiness and/or the environment.

This article itself explains the consequences of an accident that is the responsibility of the perpetrator of the traffic accident. That every criminal act of traffic accident is certainly inseparable from what is called a loss, both material and immaterial. That the article above explains the crime of accidents, there are losses, both vehicle damage and victims with minor, serious injuries, and death. So to be accountable for his actions according to the article above, law enforcement can be carried out because it resulted in victims with serious injuries and death as a punishment or reward for the perpetrator, which of course the punishment is explained in the criminal provisions of the LLAJ Law. As in the case of a criminal act that resulted in serious injury to the victim. As for these actions, there are several accidents that result in other people suffering serious injuries in the Traffic Law, namely:

1. Article 273 Paragraph (2) of the LLAJ Law states "In the event that the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in serious injury, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of IDR 24,000,000.00 (twenty four million rupiah)". This article explains that traffic management that results in a traffic accident as regulated in Article 24 of the Traffic Law and the victim suffers serious injury will be punished as stated in Article 273 Paragraph (2) of the Traffic Law.

2. Article 130 Paragraph (3) of the Traffic Law states "Any person who drives a Motor Vehicle who due to his negligence causes a Traffic Accident with a victim seriously injured as referred to in Article 229 paragraph (4), shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 10,000,000.00 (ten million rupiah)". That any person who due to his deliberate and/or negligence in driving his vehicle causes a traffic accident can be sentenced to criminal penalties. If the victim is seriously injured, of course the punishment for the perpetrator must be in accordance with Article 310

Paragraph (3) of the Traffic Law. This aims to provide a deterrent effect or lesson for the perpetrator and the community to be more careful when using the highway.

3. Article 311 Paragraph (4) of the Traffic Law states "In the event that the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in a Traffic Accident with "If a victim is seriously injured as referred to in Article 229 paragraph (4), the perpetrator shall be punished with a maximum prison sentence of 10 (ten) years or a maximum fine of IDR 20,000,000.00 (twenty million rupiah)".

The three articles above will of course apply to traffic accidents where the victim suffers serious injuries. The definition of serious injuries is a victim who experiences failure of one of his sensory functions. According to the provisions of Article 229 Paragraph (4), traffic accidents that result in death or serious injuries are classified as serious traffic accidents. Then, in Article 310 Paragraph (4) of the Traffic Law it is stipulated that anyone who due to their negligence causes a traffic accident with a victim suffering serious injuries is threatened with a maximum prison sentence of 5 years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 10,000,000 (Ten million rupiah). What is meant by serious injuries is explained in the explanation of Article 229 Paragraph (4) of the Traffic Law, namely injuries that result in the victim:

1. fall ill and there is no hope of recovery at all or there is a danger of death;
2. continuously unable to carry out the duties of a position or job;
3. loss of one of the five senses;
4. suffering from severe disability or paralysis;
5. impaired thinking ability for more than 4 (four) weeks;
6. abortion or death of a woman's womb; or
7. wounds that require hospital treatment for more than 30 (thirty) days

The definition of serious injury in the Traffic Law is no different from the provisions of Article 90 of the Criminal Code. It's just that Article 299 explains that the cause and effect of the occurrence of serious injury to the victim, where it is stated that the act must be closely related to the traffic accident. While Article 90 of the Criminal Code refers to a criminal act that is carried out consciously to another person, either intentionally or unintentionally, which has nothing to do with a traffic accident.

3.2 The Role of Lubuklinggau Police in Traffic Accident Law Enforcement

1. The Role of the Police in Traffic Accident Enforcement

The role itself is defined as an action carried out based on an order from either a leader or a statutory order, where this role is highly prioritized in seeking the truth of an event. Therefore, this role itself is highly dependent on those who are given the task or authority by law. As in the handling of criminal acts in Indonesia, where there are law enforcement officers regulated in special laws. In their roles, they have their respective duties in seeking legal facts from a criminal incident that occurs. That the most important role in revealing a criminal event is the law enforcement officer of the Police. The authority is regulated in Article 2 of the Police Law, namely that the function of the police is one of the functions of the state government in the field of maintaining public security and order, law enforcement, protection, shelter, and service to the community.

Traffic police are part of the police that develop tasks in community service. Community service for the police institution essentially involves two elements, namely the police on one side and the community on the other. These two elements cannot be separated but can be distinguished. Both elements are always close and attached through messages or services delivered by the police. Professional police services can be carried out through direct service contracts so that the process and quality of service can be measured for effectiveness and efficiency, thus satisfying both parties. 8 The services of the Traffic Directorate (Ditlantas) based on community assessments are quite good, but still need to be improved with the following strategic approaches:

- a. The Ditlantas function in providing services needs to be improved, especially those that are in contact with the community.
- b. service officers so that they are more responsive in capturing what the community is saying and choosing.
- c. Conducting a service audit to determine the extent to which the services provided are in accordance with standard or minimum service principles and standards.
- d. Conducting comparative assessment activities regarding institutional aspects, customer complaint management systems and procedures and so on, both internally and externally with peer components.
- e. Revise the principles and standards of standard services to better suit the needs, aspirations and interests of the community.⁹

Based on the description above, Ditlantas needs to take steps that directly touch the lower level community, especially in the organizational structure of services. This is done because Ditlantas services to lower level communities such as Polres or Polsek actually carry out many policies because they are the front desk of services. This means that services at the lower level are very important and as an entry point to determine the quality of service. In addition, it is expected to be

able to provide service quality. Therefore, the service system must be supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure and professional officers, service capabilities with clear and responsive standards. The desire to provide services to the community quickly and simply can be observed and professionalism, officers who are trusted according to their abilities

2. The Role of Lubuk Linggau Police in Traffic Accident Enforcement

The Lubuk Linggau Police itself in carrying out its duties as stated in the Police Law, is very active in carrying out its duties in serving the community. This can be seen from the alertness of all units in the Lubuk Linggau Police. As in handling traffic accidents in the jurisdiction of the Lubuk Linggau Police where competent police in traffic matters have been placed in handling them. To enforce the law on contra traffic accidents (collisions between drivers) the Lubuk Linggau Police refers to Law no. 22 of 2009 so that there are no disputes between drivers, helping to secure the community by taking drivers to the hospital and their belongings as evidence. The name of this accident is borne by Jasaraharja, with this the Police accelerate the provision of reports in the form of minutes, to ensure the law.

The stages carried out by the Lubuk Linggau Police in handling and enforcing the law against criminal accidents are as follows:

- a. Visiting the scene of the crime. After receiving a report regarding a criminal traffic accident in its jurisdiction, the Lubuk Linggau Police will immediately send personnel to conduct an investigation into the incident. perpetrators and victims.
- b. Securing traffic accident victims The most important thing for the Lubuk Linggau Police is securing victims to the hospital to receive treatment and care, as well as providing information to the family.
- c. Securing evidence After securing the victim, of course Lubuk Linggau Police personnel also secured evidence, namely the vehicle used at the time of the traffic accident, in order to make an accident report.
- d. Looking for witnesses/CCTV around the crime scene

That other evidence is checking the CCTV in the area where the traffic accident occurred to check who made the mistake first so that the traffic accident occurred.

- e. Examining and requesting witness statements That in order to obtain further information, Lubuk Linggau Police personnel will summon people who are witnesses in order to gather information regarding the criminal accident, that these witnesses are those who saw, heard, and felt the criminal accident.

- f. Making an investigation administration That after obtaining information from

witnesses and developing the case from the results of processing the crime scene, hereby the Lubuk Linggau Police will make a report, as the basis for Jasaraharja insurance claims for the parties who experienced the traffic accident.¹³

The cooperative handling and law enforcement carried out by the Lubuk Linggau Police can be seen from the results of traffic accident reports at the Lubuk Linggau Police Traffic Directorate in 2024, namely: 110 cases of traffic accidents, with 23 fatalities, 48 serious injuries, and 128 minor injuries.

The data above shows that the report on the results of handling and law enforcement carried out by the Lubuk Linggau Police is very effective. Where outside of the data above, there are still many traffic accidents that can be resolved amicably by the Lubuk Linggau Police. The data above are traffic accidents where the victims suffered serious injuries and died. So that the handling must be carried out as in the enforcement of criminal procedure law, in order to impose criminal sanctions on the perpetrators of criminal accidents. While the restorative justice settlement applies to ordinary traffic accidents or victims with minor injuries.¹⁴

In handling this traffic accident, the Lubuk Linggau Police prioritize law enforcement in accordance with the law and do not forget to recommend a family settlement (restorative justice). If the case does not reach a settlement, it will be continued to the prosecutor's office to be prosecuted as an application of material law to the perpetrators of traffic accidents. Meanwhile, if there is a settlement, restorative justice will be applied, as desired by both parties.

who agreed to make peace in a family way. However, traffic accidents that occur alone will be handled properly by taking the victim to the hospital and informing the family.

Talking about the resolution of restorative justice will certainly present the alleged perpetrator or victim who will be officially summoned by the police to make a report to ensure peace. The goal is to avoid new cases arising from the traffic accident problem, thus the peace made before the Lubuk Linggau Police will provide legal guarantees to both parties. With full responsibility for the party that caused the traffic accident, either in the form of treatment or compensation which is the basis for the peace.

The minutes itself contain statements from all parties involved in the accident, which is part of the implementation of the law carried out by the Lubuk Linggau Police. That in this family settlement, the Police will provide equal opportunities for the parties to express their wishes. Therefore, if there is peace between the two parties, it will certainly make it easier for the police to close the case. With the closing of the case, of course, it is a plus for the Lubuk Linggau Police because they have been willing to bridge and facilitate the peace made by the parties.

In the mediation, both parties managed to reconcile amicably, so both parties agreed to make a peace statement. However, it is different in the case of criminal acts of traffic accidents that result in serious injuries or death, where in this case the police will conduct an investigation based on the victim's report or on information received by the Lubuk Linggau Police. Where in terms of handling this itself, it can actually be handled by the Lubuk Linggau Police in the last few years, this is because the handling and enforcement of criminal acts of traffic accidents is under the authority of the Lubuk Linggau Police Traffic Unit.

The handling and enforcement of this law itself must be in line with the orders of the Traffic Law, because according to the articles therein, every person who commits a criminal accident must first be examined. So in this case, the Lubuk Linggau Police will handle it based on reports or complaints from the public regarding the criminal incident.

So this is the first step of the Lubuk Linggau Police to conduct a series of witness examinations, crime scenes, evidence, and make a report. The Lubuk Linggau Police also always makes a traffic accident report to the victim in advance for its use in Jasaraharja insurance claims, which will later be used as a claim for medical treatment or care at the hospital.

Law enforcement carried out by the Lubuk Linggau Police is certainly in accordance with the laws and regulations, which as law enforcement officers must prioritize the interests of the community. Where from the discussion above it can be concluded that when a traffic crime accident occurs, the Lubuk Linggau Police will take quick action by handling the victim first. And make a report on the traffic accident for the purpose of insurance claims which are the rights of the community when a traffic accident occurs on the highway.

3.3 Obstacles and Efforts to Resolve Traffic Accident Criminal Cases in the Lubuklinggau Police Jurisdiction

Obstacles are something that can hinder the progress or achievement of an activity. With these obstacles, it will affect the things that are being targeted, of course this will have an undesirable impact. As in the resolution of a criminal problem, where in this resolution there are many obstacles experienced by each implementer of the resolution, so that it will be difficult to achieve the desired resolution. That the resolution of criminal cases themselves is under the authority of law enforcement officers in accordance with the law or the Criminal Procedure Code. Where these law enforcement officers consist of the Police, Prosecutors, Courts, and Prison Officers. The role of each law enforcement officer has of course been regulated by law in law enforcement in Indonesia.

Regarding the enforcement of this law itself, it is inseparable from the obstacles that the law enforcement officers above have to go through, where many things must be involved in the proof. This law enforcement is carried out to find the

actual incident through the facts revealed during the process of handling the case. That the beginning of the handling and enforcement of criminal law lies with the Police, as stated in Article 1 Number 1 of the Criminal Code, investigators are police officers of the Republic of Indonesia or certain civil servants who are given special authority by law to conduct investigations. Article 1 Number 5 of the Criminal Procedure Code states

Investigation is a series of actions by investigators to search for and discover an event that is suspected to be a criminal act in order to determine whether or not an investigation can be carried out according to the methods regulated by law.

The two articles above are certainly very closely related to law enforcement in Indonesia, where this is only carried out by the Police in handling criminal cases. As in law enforcement of traffic crimes, where this case takes place on the highway as regulated in the Traffic Law. That the Traffic Law itself also explains that the party that has the authority to handle criminal accidents or regulate traffic is the Republic of Indonesia Police. Therefore, every criminal incident that occurs in traffic or is closely related to traffic will be the authority of the Republic of Indonesia Police. However, in enforcing this law, the Police tend to encounter obstacles, as experienced by the Lubuk Linggau Police, namely;

1. Lack of adequate supporting tools in analyzing the criminal accidents being handled.

These supporting tools are various equipment that can detect the cause and effect of the traffic accident itself. The tools are in the form of surveillance cameras or inadequate traffic signs so that the traffic accident occurred. that if these tools can be fulfilled, it will provide convenience to the police in carrying out the crime scene processing process more easily.

2. Lack of police officers monitoring traffic

That the presence of personnel and officers also greatly affects the handling of traffic accidents on the highway, making it very difficult to provide first aid to victims of traffic accidents. Of course this will result in slow handling of victims which tends to result in death or vigilante actions in the community. In this case, traffic personnel at the Lubuk Linggau Police consist of 1 (one) Traffic Unit Head, 4 (four) traffic investigators, and 14 (fourteen) field personnel.

3. the difficulty of accessing all existing traffic

that in handling this also encountered obstacles in the form of access to the location of the traffic accident, because every accident tends to get attention from the public. This is due to the lack of police personnel which of course makes it difficult for the police to reach the location of the accident.

4. The difficulty of presenting witnesses and evidence

That the police also find it very difficult to obtain witness statements, this is due to efforts to avoid the public when asked for information regarding the accident. As well as efforts to remove evidence from the scene of the crime due to the lack of personnel on standby in handling the accident.

Lubuk Linggau Police in law enforcement against criminal acts of accidents resulting in serious injuries. Where in this law enforcement, the Lubuk Linggau Police tend to get valid witness statements and it is difficult for the parties to present witnesses. So the Lubuk Linggau Police must try to summon witnesses if necessary. Another obstacle is the implementation of restorative justice between the perpetrator and the victim's family. Where this is often experienced because the size of the loss experienced by the victim is not commensurate with the value agreed to by the perpetrator.

4. Conclusion

Traffic accidents are criminal events that result in victims, whether minor injuries, serious injuries, and death. That the enforcement of this law is the authority of the Indonesian National Police in accordance with the Police Law, namely regarding its role and function as a law enforcement officer for public security. And in accordance with the Traffic and Road Transportation Law, namely regarding the regulation, handling and enforcement of traffic crimes and the Regulation of the Chief of Police concerning Procedures for Handling Traffic Accidents, namely the existence of efforts to facilitate and be family in enforcing and handling perpetrators and victims of traffic accidents. Regarding the role of the Indonesian National Police in law enforcement, it is certainly inseparable from criminal procedure law, where traffic crimes are included in ordinary crimes. Therefore, based on the knowledge of the Police or based on public reports, it is mandatory to act quickly. As done by the Lubuk Linggau Police who immediately sent personnel to provide first aid to victims of the crime. And will handle it according to procedure by securing evidence and making an accident report for the benefit of the victim as an insurance claim. The obstacles faced by the Police tend to be in the enforcement of traffic crime law in the form of suspects who have fled and evidence has been removed and witness statements are difficult to be willing to be questioned, as well as the lack of personnel provided in handling and enforcing traffic accidents. While the efforts made are in the form of solutions in the form of family peace and bridging the peace according to the wishes of the parties.

5. References

Criminal Code (KUHP)

Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code

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The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia