

The Role of Traffic Police in Law Enforcement Against Traffic Violations as an Evaluation of Effectiveness in the Buol Police Area

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Traffic is an important aspect of people's lives related to daily mobility, but the increasing level of violations indicates low compliance with the law, especially in Buol Regency. This study aims to analyze the role of the Buol Police Traffic Unit in enforcing the law against traffic violations and identify the factors that influence it. The method used is empirical legal research with a qualitative approach through observation, interviews, and documentation techniques. The results of the study indicate that the Buol Police Traffic Unit has implemented law enforcement through three main approaches, namely preventive, repressive, and curative, but its effectiveness has not been optimal. This is caused by various obstacles, such as low public legal awareness, lack of consistency and firmness of officers, and low levels of public trust. In addition, traffic violations are influenced by internal factors such as low discipline and knowledge of road users, as well as external factors such as infrastructure conditions, weak supervision, suboptimal administrative services, and a permissive community culture. In conclusion, traffic law enforcement in the Buol Police area needs to be carried out in a more comprehensive, consistent, educational, and sustainable manner to be able to increase public compliance and realize optimal traffic order and safety.

Keywords: Law Enforcement, Traffic Violations, Buol Police Traffic Unit, Internal and External Factors.

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1. Introduction

Traffic and road transportation are an important part of people's lives because they are directly related to daily mobility, whether for economic, educational, social, or other activities. In Indonesia, traffic regulations are regulated in Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation, which aims to realize security, safety, order, and smooth traffic flow. However, there are still some people who violate these provisions which are ultimately threatened with criminal penalties. The frequent occurrence of traffic violations, both intentional and unintentional, may be due to the sanctions imposed on the perpetrators of traffic violations being too light, so it is not surprising that there are more and more traffic violations.

Traffic, as a process that occurs on highways, plays a vital and central role in social life, making its existence undeniable. It is a necessity for society, providing a means to mobilize and fulfill other basic needs. Traffic implies a desire to utilize roads effectively for mobility or movement. Therefore, efforts to enforce law and justice regarding activities occurring along highways are necessary. (Dewi et al., 2020)

Traffic violations occur due to the lack of education and knowledge of the public in driving regarding road traffic regulations and signs as well as the lack of legal awareness of the public is still very low. According to my observation, problems in the field of traffic are due to people who are less concerned about traffic order who consciously do not supervise vehicles that violate the rules and also do not have complete driving documents for driving on the highway. So that underage children are allowed to drive vehicles even though they are not yet of age to meet the requirements for driving a vehicle. Road transportation

as part of the national transportation system must develop its potential and role to realize security, safety, order and smooth traffic in supporting economic development and regional development.

Traffic violations are also prevalent in Buol Regency, where public activity relies heavily on roads and motorized vehicles for daily needs. People use motorcycles, cars, and other modes of transportation for work, school, shopping, worship, and other social activities. This situation demonstrates that traffic is not just an individual issue but also a public interest, the maintenance of order and safety.

Based on traffic violation data in Buol Regency, the number of violations has increased year by year. In 2022, there were 5,212 cases recorded, then increased to 6,403 cases in 2023, and again to 7,515 cases in 2024. Furthermore, during Operation Tinombala in 2023, the Buol Police Traffic Unit recorded approximately 50 violations in a single day. This data indicates that public compliance with traffic regulations remains low and requires serious attention from both law enforcement and the public.

In the field, researchers conducted initial observations which found that various forms of violations are still frequently found almost every day in the Buol Regency area. Some dominant violations occur even on a daily basis and it is easy to find traffic violations in Buol Regency. Among them are Violation of road markings and road signs, Violation of vehicle speed limits, Excessive load capacity and dimensions, Running red lights, Going against the flow of traffic, Not wearing a helmet, Not wearing a seat belt, Using a cell phone while driving, Riding with more than 3 people.

Based on these conditions, the researcher intends to analyze traffic violations and efforts to overcome them in Buol Regency. Furthermore, traffic violations are actions committed by someone driving a public vehicle or motorized vehicle or pedestrians that violate applicable laws and regulations (Nurfauziah, 2021). The implementation of laws and regulations governing traffic and road transportation issues must be realized because they have a very important goal, namely creating peace for the public in traffic.

2. Literature Review And Problem Statement

Law enforcer

Law enforcement is the process of ensuring the actual upholding or functioning of legal norms as guidelines for behavior in traffic or legal relations in social and state life. Viewed from the perspective of the subject, law enforcement can be carried out by a broad range of subjects and can also be interpreted as an effort to enforce the law by subjects in a limited or narrow sense. In a broad sense, the law enforcement process involves all legal subjects in every legal relationship. Anyone who implements normative rules or does or does not do something based on applicable legal norms is implementing or enforcing the rule of law. In a narrow sense, from the perspective of the subject, law enforcement is only interpreted as an effort by certain law enforcement officials to guarantee and ensure that a rule of law is implemented as it should. In ensuring the upholding of the law, if necessary, law enforcement officials are permitted to use coercive force. (Prof. Dr. Jimly Asshiddiqie, 2008)

Role

According to (Soekanto, 2002), a role is a dynamic aspect of a position (status), namely how that position is exercised in accordance with rights and obligations. In the context of traffic law enforcement, the Buol Police Traffic Unit plays a strategic role in controlling violations through three forms of roles: preventive, repressive, and curative.

1. Preventive Role

The preventive role is implemented through outreach activities, education, and traffic safety campaigns for the public. Programs such as "Child-Friendly Police" or education in schools are

concrete examples of this role. The main goal is to build legal awareness from an early age so that drivers understand the risks of violations. According to Mulyadi (2016:45), preventive measures focus on preventing violations from occurring, rather than simply taking action after they occur.

2. Repressive Role

The repressive role is realized through enforcement of traffic violations, such as through routine operations, ticketing, and raids. This is crucial to provide a deterrent effect for violators. Setiyono (2013:89) states that consistent legal enforcement increases public compliance with traffic regulations.

3. Curative Role

The curative role is more of a guidance role for violators, for example, providing guidance, counseling, or training in traffic discipline. Soekanto (2002) emphasizes that this curative role is oriented towards restoring the relationship between the community and the law to create long-term discipline.

The role of an individual or institution in society is closely related to what is expected of them. Therefore, the role of the Tourism Awareness Group is something expected of the Tourism Awareness Group itself for the benefit, development, and establishment of tourism in its environment. From the explanations of roles above, it can be concluded that a role is a person's behavior expected in accordance with their position, position, duties, and functions within a particular social system. Therefore, if someone has fulfilled their position, position, duties, and functions, they have fulfilled their role. (Setiobudi, 2023)

Traffic Violations

Talking about traffic, the term road transportation is often associated with the word traffic. These two terms are often used together, especially in Law Number 14 of 1992 which has been revoked and replaced by Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation. Based on Article 1 of Law Number 22 of 2009, Traffic and Road Transportation are a unified system consisting of traffic, road transportation, traffic networks. Traffic violations are acts or actions carried out by someone driving a public vehicle or motorized vehicle as well as pedestrians that are contrary to applicable traffic laws and regulations.

Traffic violations are actions that are contrary to traffic and/or its implementing regulations, whether or not they can cause loss of life or property and also death in traffic. Traffic violations are also often referred to as fines, which are within the scope of criminal law regulated in Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation.

Traffic violations are not regulated in the Criminal Code (KUHP), but there are some that relate to crimes mentioned in the KUHP, for example, because negligence causes someone's death (Article 1359), because negligence causes another person to be seriously injured, and in Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic on the road which are categorized as traffic violations.

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Previous Research				
Title	Author	Journal Type	Research Differences	Similarity/Correlation of Findings
The Effectiveness of Law on Strategies to Reduce Traffic Violations at the	Firman, Mustari, Ismail, Ali, Andi Wahyuddin	Legal Journal of Law, Vol. 2 No. 2 (2023): Edition:	The difference between the two studies lies in their focus. The study on the effectiveness of laws at the Wajo Police Traffic Unit assessed the effectiveness	Both studies share the same goal: improving public order and compliance with traffic regulations. Research on the effectiveness of law enforcement at the Wajo Police

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Wajo Police Traffic Unit	November 2023	of implemented strategies in reducing traffic violations. Meanwhile, the study on the role of the Traffic Unit at the Buol Police Station focused more on the implementation of its duties and its role in enforcing traffic laws.	Traffic Unit demonstrates the importance of an appropriate law enforcement strategy, while research on the role of the Traffic Unit at the Buol Police confirms that the strategy's success depends heavily on the Traffic Unit's role as law enforcers. Therefore, effective traffic law enforcement can be achieved if the strategy implemented is supported by a professional and consistent role of the Traffic Unit.	
The Effectiveness of Installing Traffic Signs on Public Legal Awareness in Traffic	Khintani Zikirillah Wandira, Fitriati Bisma, Putra Pratama	Ekasakti Legal Science Journal, Vol. 2 No. 1, Januari 2025	The difference between the two studies lies in their focus. The study on the effectiveness of traffic sign installation emphasized the signs' influence as a preventative measure on public legal awareness regarding traffic. Meanwhile, the study on the role of the Buol Police Traffic Unit focused on the actions and roles of police officers in enforcing the law against traffic violations.	The similarities between these two studies lie in their shared goal: to increase public awareness and compliance with traffic laws. Both examine traffic law enforcement efforts, both through a preventative approach, such as installing traffic signs, and through a repressive approach and guidance by the Traffic Police. Thus, the two studies complement each other in ensuring order and safety on the road.
The Role of the Police in Respecting Traffic Violators with the Banda Aceh Police Traffic Unit's e-ticketing system	Rizki Nanda Putra Suhaibah T. Yasman Saputra	Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, Desember 2024	The difference lies in the focus of the traffic law enforcement approach. The study of the Police's Role in Enforcing Traffic Violators with the e-Ticket System at the Banda Aceh Police Traffic Unit focuses on the implementation of e-ticket technology as a law enforcement instrument that emphasizes digitalization, efficiency, and transparency of service. Meanwhile, the study of the Traffic Unit's Role in Enforcing Traffic Violations at the Buol Police Station focuses more on the conventional and comprehensive role of the Traffic Unit, including preventive, repressive, and	The correlation or similarity between the two studies lies in their shared goal of traffic law enforcement: improving public order, safety, and compliance with traffic regulations. Both examine the role of the Traffic Police (Satlantas) as a law enforcement agency in handling traffic violations through preventive, repressive, and educational efforts. Furthermore, both studies emphasize the importance of police professionalism in ensuring traffic security and safety, both through the implementation of the e-ticketing system and through direct law enforcement mechanisms in their respective jurisdictions.

educational activities in enforcing traffic law without focusing specifically on the e-ticket system.

4. Metode

The location of this research is the Buol Regency Police, Leok Village, Biau District. The approach method used in examining the problem is this research uses an empirical method with a qualitative research type that is only descriptive of the meaning of data or phenomena that can be captured by the researcher, by showing the evidence. This study uses data collection techniques in the form of interviews, observation and documentation, where the references are based on a case approach, as well as through interviews with officers in the jurisdiction of the Buol Police Traffic Unit.

3. Results and Discussion

Aspect	Description
Key Findings	The results of the study indicate that the role of the Buol Police Traffic Unit in enforcing traffic laws is implemented through three main approaches, namely preventive (socialization, education, counseling), repressive (enforcement, ticketing, trial), and curative (guidance, behavioral correction, awareness of violators). On the other hand, traffic violations in the Buol Police area are influenced by internal factors (low legal awareness, hasty behavior, habit of violating) and external factors (lack of supervision, administrative constraints, condition of signs/infrastructure, work pressure, and permissive culture of society).
Comparison with Previous Research	The findings of this study are consistent with those of Firman et al. (2023), who emphasized the importance of law enforcement strategies to reduce traffic violations. This study also aligns with Wandira et al. (2025), who emphasized the importance of a preventative approach through educational means in fostering public legal awareness. Furthermore, the results of this study are related to those of Suhaibah & Saputra (2024), who demonstrated that the effectiveness of law enforcement is highly dependent on the professionalism of officers, both through conventional and technology-based systems such as e-ticketing. The difference is that this study focuses more on the overall role of the Traffic Police Unit within the Buol Police area, rather than solely on specific strategies or digital instruments.
Phenomenon and Explanation	The main phenomenon found is that law enforcement has been ongoing, but its effectiveness has not been optimal. Preventive measures have been implemented, but public response remains low due to a lack of trust, habitual violations, and the influence of past social experiences. Repressive measures have been implemented, but have not yet fully resulted in a deterrent effect due to being deemed inconsistent and indecisive. Curative efforts have been implemented through guidance, but are still hampered by low awareness among violators and practical reasons, such as short distances, rushing, and slow vehicle administration processes. This phenomenon indicates that traffic problems in Buol Regency are not only a formal legal issue, but also a social and legal cultural issue.
Preliminary Conclusions	In general, the research results indicate that the Buol Police Traffic Unit has carried out its role in enforcing traffic laws. However, its effectiveness still requires

strengthening, particularly in aspects of consistent enforcement, officer presence in the field, increased ongoing education, and community development. The high number of traffic violations is influenced by a combination of internal and external factors, so an integrative, firm, educational, and sustainable law enforcement approach is needed.

Based on the results of interviews with informants, it is known that the role of Satlantad in law enforcement, traffic law enforcement is one of the important efforts in realizing order, security, and traffic safety in society. The high number of traffic violations not only reflects the low level of compliance with the law by road users, but also an indicator of the effectiveness of law enforcement by authorized officers. In this context, the Traffic Unit (Satlantad) Polres has a strategic role as an institution responsible for carrying out supervision, enforcement, and guidance to the community in order to reduce the number of traffic violations.

According to Soerjono Soekanto's theory of law enforcement, law enforcement is the concrete implementation of law in society. After a legal rule is established, the next step is its concrete application in everyday life to achieve the law's objectives. Law enforcement is not merely understood as mere enforcement, but also encompasses the process of consistently applying legal norms through preventive, repressive, and educational efforts. In other terms, law enforcement is also known as the application of law (*rechtstoepassing*), the maintenance of law (*rechtshandhaving*), or law enforcement.

The research findings demonstrate that the Traffic Police (Satlantad) plays a crucial role in enforcing traffic laws, contributing to the maintenance of public order, security, and safety. The high number of traffic violations not only reflects low levels of road user compliance but also serves as an indicator of the effectiveness of law enforcement by authorized officers. In this context, the Buol Police Traffic Unit (Satlantad) plays a strategic role in monitoring, enforcing, and providing guidance to the community to reduce the number of traffic violations.

The Role of the Buol Police Traffic Unit in Law Enforcement

Preventive

According to Soerjono Soekanto, preventive measures are social control efforts undertaken before a violation occurs, through legal counseling, regulatory dissemination, education, and providing examples of law-abiding behavior. This approach is persuasive and educational in nature, designed to voluntarily foster legal awareness in the community.

Research findings indicate that the Buol Police Traffic Unit's preventive efforts have been directed at fostering public legal awareness through educational and outreach activities for students and the general public. Some residents have accepted and understood the educational messages delivered by officers, indicating an increased understanding of the importance of traffic discipline. However, its effectiveness has not been fully optimized, due to persistent public indifference, low levels of trust in officers, and the influence of past traumatic experiences. Therefore, increased consistency, transparency, and a humanistic approach are needed in implementing traffic education.

This finding is in accordance with Soerjono Soekanto's theory and is supported by empirical studies such as (Soekanto, 2014), (Sutanto & Prasetyo, 2019), (R. Hidayat, 2020), and (Organization, 2018) which emphasize that preventive efforts through education, socialization, and legal guidance are important strategies in shaping public legal awareness, but their success is greatly influenced by public trust, the consistency of the authorities, and the quality of the educational approach.

Repressive

According to Soerjono Soekanto (2002), repressive action is an effort to control society after a violation has occurred, through the application of sanctions to restore order and normalcy to society. Repressive action has an important function as a means of enforcing legal authority and social learning, thus creating a deterrent effect.

Research findings indicate that repressive measures in Buol Regency have been implemented through direct action against violators, such as issuing fines and court proceedings for repeat offenders. The primary goal of repressive measures is to stop violating behavior and provide a deterrent effect. However, their effectiveness has been suboptimal because law enforcement is considered to be carried out only at certain times and has not been consistent. The lack of firmness and continuity in enforcement reduces the effectiveness of repressive measures in creating a deterrent effect.

This finding is in accordance with the views of Soekanto (2002) and is reinforced by research by (A. Hidayat & Prasetyo, 2020), (Sari & Nugroho, 2021), and (Rahman, 2019) which states that repressive measures are an important instrument in traffic law enforcement, but their effectiveness is largely determined by consistency, firmness, and fairness in their implementation.

Curative

According to Soerjono Soekanto (2002), curative action is a form of social control carried out after a violation has occurred, with the aim of correcting the perpetrator's behavior and restoring social order. Curative action places more emphasis on coaching, improvement, and rehabilitation to prevent the offender from repeating their actions.

Research findings indicate that the Buol Police Traffic Unit's curative efforts are directed at improving the behavior of violators and restoring social order. Curative measures are implemented through warnings, guidance, and corrective actions aimed at instilling an understanding of the importance of complying with traffic regulations. However, the implementation of curative efforts still faces obstacles in the form of low levels of public understanding and legal awareness, reluctance to accept warnings, and repeated violations such as not wearing helmets, going against the flow of traffic, underage driving, and riding with more than one passenger. Furthermore, vehicle administration violations are still common due to the lengthy process of obtaining documents.

This finding is in line with Soerjono Soekanto's theory (2002) and is supported by research by (Rahardjo, 2018), (Siregar & Nasution, 2020), and (Pratama & Lestari, 2021) which emphasizes that the success of curative efforts is largely determined by the consistency of law enforcement, the quality of guidance and awareness, and structural support such as administrative services and traffic infrastructure.

Factors Influencing the Most Frequent Traffic Violations

Internal Factors

According to Friedman (1984), internal factors refer to elements originating from within the organization or individual that influence the behavior and dynamics of the system. In this context, internal factors primarily relate to the legal awareness, knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of individual road users.

Research findings indicate that internal factors play a significant role in traffic violations in Buol Regency. Low awareness and understanding often lead drivers to ignore basic traffic obligations, such as wearing a helmet, obeying traffic signs and lights, and driving discipline. Violations are often committed based on the driver's awareness and personal choice, such as riding with more than two people and running red lights due to situational reasons, limited conditions, or feeling rushed. This indicates that internal factors,

such as a permissive attitude towards violations and a tendency to prioritize personal interests, are still more dominant than compliance with regulations.

This finding is in line with Friedman's (1984) view and is supported by research (BPS, 2024), (Raharjo & Nugroho, 2020), (Prasetyo et al., 2021), and (Saputra & Wijaya, 2019) which emphasize that internal factors, both from the perspective of individual road users and law enforcement officers, are key elements that determine the effectiveness of the traffic law enforcement system.

External Factors

According to Friedman (1984), external factors refer to factors originating from the environment outside an organization or individual that influence performance, behavior, and system dynamics. External factors include social, economic, and cultural conditions, policies, administrative services, and the physical environment.

Research findings indicate that external factors significantly influence traffic violations in Buol Regency. These include the quality of road infrastructure, the completeness of traffic signs and markings, traffic flow control systems, a permissive community culture, weak and uneven oversight by law enforcement, and slow vehicle administration services. These conditions encourage people to violate regulations, such as going against the flow of traffic, violating traffic signs, not wearing helmets, driving underage, and not having complete vehicle documents. The lengthy process of obtaining documents and the busyness of people's work also cause some drivers to delay or ignore administrative obligations.

This finding is in accordance with Friedman's theory (1984) and is reinforced by research (Putra & Siregar, 2019), (Nurchahyo & Lestari, 2020), and (Handayani, 2021) which shows that physical facilities, quality of administrative services, and culture/social perceptions play an important role in determining the level of traffic compliance.

4. Conclusion

Based on the discussion, it can be concluded that the Buol Police Traffic Unit has carried out its role in enforcing traffic law through preventive, repressive, and curative efforts, which are generally in accordance with Soerjono Soekanto's law enforcement theory. However, the effectiveness of its implementation has not been optimal due to obstacles such as low public legal awareness, lack of consistency and firmness of the authorities, low public trust, and the existence of structural and social barriers.

Furthermore, the most frequent traffic violations in the Buol Police Traffic Unit area are influenced by both internal and external factors. Internal factors relate to low awareness, knowledge, and discipline among individual road users, while external factors relate to infrastructure conditions, weak supervision, slow administrative services, and a permissive community culture toward violations. Therefore, traffic law enforcement needs to be carried out comprehensively, consistently, educationally, and sustainably to optimally achieve the goal of creating order and traffic safety.

Based on these conclusions, this research is limited by its focus on a single region, its use of a qualitative approach that relies on the subjectivity of informants, and its limited measurable empirical data. Therefore, further research is recommended to expand the scope, employ a quantitative or mixed methods approach, and examine in more depth the effectiveness of law enforcement innovations such as digital systems (e-ticketing) and strategies for increasing public trust. Thus, it is hoped that future research can provide a more comprehensive picture and more applicable solutions to improve the effectiveness of traffic law enforcement.

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