



E-tilang Programme in Strengthening Traffic Law Awareness as Civic Disposition in Surakarta City

Ikhtiar Deny Pamungkas; Rini Triastuti; Triana Rejekiningsih

Pancasila and Civic Education Study Program, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Indonesia

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Abstract

This research is motivated by the existence of problems related to public traffic law awareness, because of the many traffic violations on the highway that sometimes cause accidents, related to drivers who do not obey traffic signs, do not wear helmets, three-ring bells, and non-standard exhausts. To overcome these problems, one of the methods used by the Surakarta police is the e-tilang program. This research aims to find out the e-tilang program in strengthening traffic law awareness as a civic disposition in Surakarta City, this research uses a qualitative approach with a case study method. The findings in this study show that the e-tilang program in Surakarta City in strengthening traffic law awareness as a civic disposition has not run optimally, because there are still various problems, one of which is that there are still many citizens who do not understand traffic regulations, and the deterrent effect caused by electronic tickets is still lacking. So that there needs to be cooperation from various parties, both citizens and Surakarta police, so that the e-tilang program can be implemented and succeed well.

Keywords: *E-tilang; Legal Awareness; Civic Disposition*

Introduction

The development of Indonesia's transport infrastructure is increasing due to the advancement of information, technology, and economy. With the rapid development of the country's economy, road congestion is getting worse, traffic accidents occur frequently, and road traffic laws and regulations are violated endlessly (Wang, 2021). Not only in Indonesia, but transport systems around the world are also subject to disruptions caused by malfunctions, accidents, maintenance, permit reductions, and disasters, compromising mobility (Aparicio, 2022). Transportation is a highly complex sociotechnical system, with influences from a wide range of individuals and organizations at different levels of system abstraction (McIlroy, 2019). Public ownership of private vehicles that have not been supported by a commitment to enforce the law and practice traffic discipline, has led to an increase in the number of traffic violators, in the form of violations of road markings and traffic signs such as prohibitions on stopping, parking in certain places, running red lights, without letters and vehicle equipment, and others. There is a significant negative correlation between traffic safety behavior and violations, i.e. the more violations of traffic rules participants have, the worse their traffic safety behavior (Rajalin, 1994). Not yet optimal legal awareness in traffic in Surakarta City is due to the ignorance and understanding of the applicable law, this cannot be

an excuse for people to violate traffic regulations, because the Indonesian State applies the principle of legal fictie that everyone is considered to have known the existence of a law. This means that if someone violates the law, they are not allowed to defend or exonerate themselves with the excuse: "I did not know about the existence of the law" (Kansil, 2011). The problem of traffic offences is still difficult to overcome.

Maintaining traffic order is not only the duty of the police, but the community is also responsible for maintaining orderly traffic. As expressed by Soekanto (1996), the community must realize that in the process of law enforcement, it is not the responsibility of law enforcement officials alone, but it is the responsibility of the community to face, and overcome various forms of crime that harm and disturb the community itself. The same thing is contained in Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transport Article 258 which states that "Citizens are obliged to participate in maintaining road facilities and infrastructure, developing traffic discipline and ethics, and participating in maintaining Security, Safety, Order, and Smoothness of Road Traffic and Transport". Society in all activities including in traffic cannot be separated from the applicable law (rules). Because the law is everything that regulates human life and is binding. The law informs the public that actions that are contrary to the law will be threatened in the form of legal sanctions and are considered violating the law, this is reinforced by Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which states that, "The State of Indonesia is a state of law".

Surakarta City is one of the cities in Central Java that has various problems, one of which is the condition of the transport system that is not optimal. Data on traffic violations issued by the Surakarta Police Traffic Unit are as follows:

Table 1. Data on traffic offenses

No	Year	Number of offense	Viewed from motorized vehicles	
			2 Wheel	4 Wheel
1	2017	44.655	40.723	3.932
2	2018	37.135	34.493	2.642
3	2019	46.770	44.453	2.317
4	2020	19.520	18.481	1.039
5	2021	13.325	11.688	1.637

Source: Surakarta Police

With the increasing cases mentioned above, it is very important to create a legal culture in all areas of life to increase awareness and encourage legal compliance. Where the condition of the community is willing to respect, willing to obey the law with their awareness, without any coercion from anyone becomes the basis of legal awareness (Toha, 2011). In this situation, the authorities play an important role and must be able to consistently deal with traffic offenders to gradually strengthen traffic law awareness in the community. The problem of traffic violations is still difficult to overcome by law enforcement until finally these violations are considered normal and become a culture in society. As explained by Sujarwa (2010), deviant behavior is a form of a social problem, so in its development, it often creates a new culture. If deviant behavior occurs repeatedly, the community no longer feels that this form of behavior is a form of deviation, then a new culture is formed. Therefore, it is important to conduct legal counseling so that it can run in an organized, focused, and integrated manner. To succeed in the extension program, the community must realize that it is not only the task of law enforcement officials, but it is the responsibility of the community to face, and overcome various forms of crime that harm and disturb the community itself (Soekanto, 1996).

Reducing the number of traffic violations can be done by intensifying education, the direct influence of education on traffic safety awareness has been confirmed by (Rosenbloom, 2008) that

educational programs help increase children's knowledge and behavioral intentions toward road safety. The subject of Pancasila and Citizenship Education is one of the options because it is included in legal education, where the education program is directed to foster students as citizens who have high legal awareness, who are aware of their rights and obligations, and who have high compliance with the law (Sapriya, 2011). Strengthened by the role and function of Pancasila and Citizenship Education about shaping students' legal awareness is to create and foster order in students' lives in society (Wuryan, 2008). Pancasila and Citizenship Education have the ultimate goal that every citizen becomes a good citizen (to be a good citizen), namely citizens who have intelligence both intellectual, emotional, social, and spiritual, have a sense of pride and responsibility, and are able to participate in community life (Maftuh, 2008). Meanwhile, Etzioni (2011) states that a good citizen accepts several basic responsibilities toward the common good of the nation.

Good citizens must have civic knowledge and civic skills that are developed and lead to civic disposition. Civic disposition is the attitudes and habits of mind of citizens that underpin the development of healthy social functioning and the public interest guarantees of a democratic system (Quigley, 1991). Civic disposition reflects an independent attitude, fulfills the personal responsibilities of citizenship in the economic and political fields, respects the human dignity of each individual, participates in civic affairs effectively and wisely, and develops the healthy functioning of constitutional democracy (Winarno, 2013). This is the basis for citizens to be aware of traffic laws because in civic disposition there is an attitude of discipline and compliance with traffic regulations.

In Surakarta Police, to increase traffic law awareness, an e-tilang program is implemented based on Article 272 of Law No. 22/2009 on road traffic and transport. This program, in addition to the application of electronic equipment in the form of CCTV, also emphasizes counseling. Legal counseling is conducted so that citizens understand the applicable law so that the law is institutionalized and even animates the citizens concerned (Soekanto, 1986). These activities aim to make people understand the law, and foster and increase legal awareness of citizens (Kusuma, 1989). Through the e-tilang program, the public will know all the information about actions that can be traffic violations and sanctions for these actions. It is hoped that people who are aware of traffic laws will not commit violations again.

Method

Researchers use qualitative techniques, by means of descriptions in the form of words and language, in a special natural context, and by utilizing various scientific methods (Moleong, 2014), aiming to analyze the increase in public traffic law awareness through the e-tilang program. The method used is a case study because it is based on field realities and events that actually occur there, whether it includes individuals, cultural groups, or a portrait of life (Creswell, 2016), researchers have found the problem of traffic violations that are still high. This research was conducted at Surakarta Police Station with resource persons from Surakarta Police Station members and the Surakarta community in exploring traffic law awareness and the e-tilang program. To collect data for this research, observation, interviews, and documentation were used.

Result and Discussion

Traffic Law Awareness of Surakarta Community

Legal awareness is an awareness of the legal values contained in human life to obey and obey the applicable law (Mariani, 2019). When people are aware of the law, there are no clashes in life in society, so life is balanced, harmonious, and harmonious (Widjaya, 1984). Because every human being should be aware of what the law is or what the law should be, and can distinguish between law and not law, and between doing and not doing (Mertokusumo, 1986). Public disobedience to the law can be caused by,

violation of the law has become a habit and even a necessity, and the applicable law is no longer by the demands of life (Soekanto, 1982). There are four indicators to assess the extent of legal awareness (Soekanto, 1982) of traffic in Surakarta, including:

a. Knowledge of Traffic Law in Surakarta Community

Legal knowledge is a person knows that certain behaviors have been regulated by law. The legal regulations referred to here are both written and unwritten laws, and these behaviors involve behaviors that are prohibited by the law as well as behaviors that are allowed by the law (Salman, 1993). Traffic literacy starts with personal mastery of traffic knowledge, cultivating and forming healthy traffic awareness, then transforming traffic knowledge into skills, forming good traffic safety awareness, and using it to guide actions (Shengyang, 2022). Legal knowledge is an important factor in realizing people's traffic law awareness in Surakarta City. Most individuals only know that there are laws governing traffic, but it is still difficult to know which laws apply and govern them.

The results of the interview concluded that the knowledge of people in Surakarta City on traffic signs on the highway is quite good, people already know the types of traffic signs, including warning signs, prohibition signs, guidance signs, command signs, and road markings. However, people in Surakarta City do not know much about Law No. 22/2009 on road traffic and transport. The knowledge of people in Surakarta City about traffic rules is obtained from various sources, including social media, schools, friends, and community education activities.

b. People's understanding of traffic rules in Surakarta City

Legal understanding is defined as the amount of information a person has regarding the content of the rules of a particular law. Legal understanding here is an understanding of the content and purpose of a regulation in a particular law and its benefits for the parties whose lives are regulated by the regulation. A citizen has their knowledge and understanding of certain rules (Salman, 1993).

The results of interviews with people in Surakarta City concluded that the people of Surakarta City understand the content and purpose of some traffic signs, but do not understand the content of Law No. 22 of 2009 as the law governing road traffic and transport. Because there are so many regulations or invitations at the central and regional levels, it is difficult for the general public, at least those who understand Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic. Therefore, it is natural that only a small number of people know the law and understand it, a person will generally know and understand the legislation if his activities are related to or contrary to the law.

c. Attitudes of the people of Surakarta City in traffic

Legal attitudes are characterized as a tendency to accept the law because of an appreciation of the law as something useful or beneficial if the law is obeyed by someone who will tend to make certain assessments of the law (Salman, 1993). Studies have found that people's behavior and attitudes are influenced by the social discourse received from their peers (Winston, 2010), such as the opinions of their relatives and friends about helmet use (Fuentes, 2010). Citizens' attitudes towards the law vary based on their background knowledge and experience with the law. Some are optimistic, seeing the law as a basis to restrict bad actions, while others are pessimistic, believing that the law tends to be inconsistent between the reality of its implementation and some are indifferent, acting according to what they want. According to the interview findings, the people of Surakarta tend to obey the law but do not pay much attention to it. This attitude reduces traffic violations, if people recognize, respect, and obey all traffic laws.

d. Behaviour of the people of Surakarta City in traffic

The pattern of legal behavior is the main thing in legal awareness because it can be seen whether a regulation applies or not in society. Thus, the extent of legal awareness in society can be seen from the pattern of legal behavior (Salman, 1993). There are significant differences in traffic safety behavior between professional drivers and novice drivers. Professional drivers also report more driving errors and offenses, and a lower frequency of driving errors and offenses (Öz et al, 2010). Many members of the

general public still violate traffic laws, according to direct observations made in the field. When the light is red and there happen to be no policemen on duty, many of the public are reckless in running the red light. This behavior shows that public awareness of traffic is not optimal. From the findings of the interview with Kanit Gakkum Surakarta, Mr. Suharto, and the people of Surakarta, it is known that the types of violations that are often committed by the people of Surakarta are; traffic signs, not wearing helmets, three bumps, and exhaust.

The results of the interview findings above can be concluded that the level of legal awareness of the Surakarta community is still not optimal, this is also confirmed by Mr Suharto as Kanit Gakkum Surakarta, that there are still many violations found in the city of Surakarta such as; incomplete driving equipment, violating traffic signs, non-standard exhausts etc. Not yet optimal public traffic law awareness is also influenced by various factors that affect traffic safety awareness related to age, education level, number of children, and personality traits, and there are significant differences between different genders and occupations; public awareness of traffic safety is strongly related to traffic safety education, traffic violation records, traffic violation approval, and traffic climate, etc. (Feng, 2020).

Strategy for Strengthening Traffic Law Awareness through the E-tilang Programme

The strengthening strategy of Surakarta Police is increasing the legal awareness of traffic in Surakarta city by conducting counseling. Extension programs are expected to make individuals aware of the importance of the law in their lives, either for their benefit or society as a whole, and can simultaneously apply this knowledge in their daily lives. Through extension, individuals join a regulated society where they are prevented from engaging in deviant behavior. Remembering extension is shaping habits, desires, and customs (Syahrial, 2009). Legal counseling is one of the activities of disseminating information and understanding of legal norms and applicable laws and regulations to realize and develop public legal awareness to create a legal culture the form of orderly and obedient or obedient to legal norms and applicable laws and regulations for the sake of upholding the rule of law (Republik Indonesia, 2006). Legal counseling is part of the development of legal culture as one of the important components of the national legal system, which is to protect the entire nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia, advance public welfare, educate the nation's life, and participate in implementing world order based on independence, lasting peace, and social justice in the 4th paragraph of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. To improve the quality of life of Indonesian citizens and guide them to essentially do and act by what is demanded by the constitution, legal counseling activities cannot be separated from this larger vision. The principle of extension is to encourage behavioral change in individuals, groups, communities, or societies so that they know, want, and can solve the problems they face. The purpose of counseling is none other than quality human life and dignity (Amanah, 2007).

The implementation of legal counseling about the community can be considered knowing in the sense of just knowing about the existence of the rules in question, not knowing in the measure of an expert. People still need to be educated to increase their knowledge about the laws that govern their daily lives (Budi, 2016). This is because Indonesia applies legal fictie where everyone is deemed to be aware of a law. This means that if someone violates the law, they are not allowed to defend or exonerate themselves with the excuse: "I did not know about the existence of the law" (Kansil, 2011). As a state of the law by Article 1 Paragraph 2 of the 1945 Constitution, the Government must endeavor to disseminate its products to the public through various means and collaborate with all existing elements, to ensure the enactment of the law and not rely on legal fictie. Legal counseling is part of legal development. Legal development systemically concerns (a) legal materials and procedures, (b) institutions, including the apparatus involved in it, the working mechanisms of legal institutions, as well as the supporting facilities and infrastructure needed for it, as well as concerning (c) legal awareness and legal culture of the people who are the subject of the law concerned (Purba, 2017). The role of legal development experiences tidal waves according to its needs and demands. At a time when a development program is dominated by the

role of government, and the role of civil society is weak, extension is placed more as a channel to accelerate development programs (Karsidi, 2001).

Legal counseling activities must be very careful when choosing methods in the distribution of legal materials because the result of their efforts to improve public understanding of the law will be greatly influenced by the choice of methods. Because when the method or form of legal counseling is in accordance with the intended circumstances and situation in the community, the community will understand it more quickly. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia No...: M.01-PR.08.10 Year 2006, the Legal Counselling method in Article 9 is implemented with the approach of:

- 1) Persuasive, i.e. the legal counselor in carrying out his duties must be able to convince the people being counseled so that they feel interested and pay attention and interest in the matters conveyed by the counselor.
- 2) Educative, namely legal counselors must behave and behave as educators who patiently and diligently guide the people being counseled towards the objectives of legal counseling;
- 3) Communicative, namely legal counselors must be able to communicate and create a climate and atmosphere in such a way as to create a conversation that is familiar, open and reciprocal; and
- 4) Accommodative, i.e. the legal counselor must be able to accommodate and provide a way to solve it in a language that is easy to understand and understand the legal problems raised by the community.

The selection of good and appropriate techniques can quickly increase public awareness of the law so that community members can easily understand the extension content when using communicative legal extension strategies. The objectives to be achieved in legal counseling efforts are; a) making people understand the law, b) fostering and increasing legal awareness of community members (Kusuma, 1989). Legal counseling is one of the Preventive efforts of Polresta Surakarta in overcoming and increasing legal awareness of traffic in Surakarta.

The results of an interview with Kanit Gakkum Surakarta, Mr. Suharto, legal counseling has not been optimal. It is constrained by infrastructure, budget, and coordination that has not been free because it must adjust to the schedule. Counseling in its implementation varies at every level of education or organization in Surakarta, some have been 2 times, some are 1 time as well as those have not received direct counseling from the Surakarta Police because the constraints of the number of budgeted activities have not been met and the lack of human resources. The methods used in counseling are carried out in various ways, starting from direct and indirect counseling. Direct legal counseling as referred to is carried out using face-to-face phases directly between the counselor and the counseled while indirect legal counseling as referred to is legal counseling conducted through electronic media and print media (Republik Indonesia, 2006). Direct legal counseling is carried out using lecture and discussion methods, starting from kindergarten to high school or equivalent. Usually, the Surakarta Police come to the school or sometimes students come to the police station to know and better understand the rules of traffic. The motorbike community in Surakarta is one of the next targets because they intersect directly with traffic problems on the road. Indirect legal counseling is primarily sourced through print and electronic media. This can be done through electronic media related to RRI radio station, social media Polresta spread with Instagram @satlantassurakarta. Surakarta Police also collaborates with businesses engaged in print media through the use of materials such as banners, posters, pamphlets, and others. Related to the extension material in increasing public legal awareness, tailored to the needs, the material provided is about Law no 20 of 2009 concerning traffic and road transport.

But given that legal counseling is not the main determinant of public legal awareness and given how quickly society changes, it is difficult to estimate the extent to which counseling affects public legal awareness. This counseling can increase public legal awareness when its implementation is enhanced and

sustainable. The influence of legal counseling in schools, students can know and understand Law no 20 of 2009 concerning traffic and road transport, so that students avoid traffic violations. In the community carry out activities related to traffic according to the rules. The fact that counseling is an instrument in the form of a system of activities with the main objective of shaping social conscience serves as a guide to inspire enthusiasm. The effectiveness of this extension effort is greatly influenced by the nature of its constituent parts and its methods or mechanisms. Its influence on people's knowledge of the law will be more beneficial the greater the quality of the system components of the extension process or mechanism.

Conclusion

Based on the description, it can be concluded that the legal awareness of the Surakarta community is still not optimal based on legal knowledge, understanding, attitude, and behavior. Surakarta Police's efforts to increase traffic law awareness are implemented with the e-tilang program in the form of legal counseling, both directly and indirectly. Some of the problems that cause the e-tilang program to be ineffective include a lack of facilities and infrastructure, inadequate budget, limited human resources, and extension methods. The best result of the entire legal counseling process is increased legal awareness, this takes time and effort for the community as a whole to reach the point of knowing the law in an understanding capacity. People only know about the existence of laws that regulate them without knowing which regulations apply, because of the many existing laws. This is also influenced by many factors until the community knows and understands legal awareness followed by real action.

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