



Violation of Traffic Signaling Equipment by Road Users (A Research in the Ternate City Police Legal Area in Ternate City)

Fahria; Muh. Mufti M. Djafar

Universitas Khairun Ternate, Indonesian

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Abstract

This study aims (1) to determine the application of criminal sanctions to violations of traffic signaling devices (TST) based on Law No. 22 of 2009 in the City of Ternate. (2) what are the factors that influence the imposition of sanctions for violations of traffic signaling devices as seen from Law Number 22 of 2009. This research was conducted in the jurisdiction of the City of Ternate. The type of research used is empirical, namely research using an approach model by looking at the legal reality in society. In this study, the authors conducted interviews with the Satlantas Polres Kota Ternate and also made direct observations in the field and also distributed questionnaires. This study uses qualitative and quantitative analysis techniques. The results showed that the application of sanctions for violations of TST in Ternate City in accordance with Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation has not been effectively implemented in Ternate City because every year there is an increasing number of TST violations. In the application of sanctions for traffic violations, a mature concept is needed and can be used properly so that the implementation of sanctions carried out can run in accordance with the applicable law, the concepts used are traffic management, traffic control activities and traffic control activities. presumably can help in the application of sanctions for violators so that it can create comfort in traffic. In the application of APIIL criminal sanctions in Ternate City, there are factors that influence the application of sanctions against TST violations in Ternate City, namely, law enforcement factors, community legal awareness factors are still weak to comply with TST, facilities and facilities factors and disciplined cultural factors from motorized vehicle drivers. which is still very lacking.

Keywords: *Application; Criminal Sanctions; TST*

Preliminary

A. Background

The State of Indonesia is a legal state as has been regulated and explained in Article 1 paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. In living the life of society, nation and state, the provisions written in the article become a constitutional basis for the Indonesian state. where the law is used as a reference. Law has an important role in people's lives because it can create order, justice and prosperity for the community. One aspect that can create order and create community welfare is the existence of order in traffic.

Nationally, everything related to traffic order has been formulated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation, hereinafter referred to as (LOTRT). This law serves as the basis of reference in providing firm action to traffic violators. The enactment of the law aims to make the Indonesian people able to comply with the existing legal rules so as to ensure safety, security, and the creation of smooth traffic. One of the obligations that must be obeyed by motorists is to comply with TST.

Regarding TST, it has been explained in article 1 number 19 of Law no. 22 of 2009 and also in Article 1 point 8 of Government Regulation no. 79 of 2013, that traffic signaling devices are electronic devices that use light signals that can be equipped with sound signals to regulate the traffic of people and/or vehicles at intersections or roads.

When driving, it is important if we can obey the traffic signaling device (TST) on the highway which is very important for the realization of orderly and safe traffic conditions. For the sake of the implementation of the regulations in the traffic order law and the use of road transportation, road users should naturally give signals using both light signals and sound signals. When the provisions in the TST rules are violated, the violator must receive sanctions in accordance with the applicable provisions¹.

With the enactment of the Act, then in article 287 paragraph (2) of Law no. 22 of 2009 concerning LLAJ regulates sanctions regarding criminal acts of violating TST which states that:

“Any person who drives a motorized vehicle on a road violating the rules of command or prohibition stated by a traffic signaling device as referred to in Article 106 paragraph (4) letter c shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 2 months or a fine of a maximum of Rp. 500,000.00.”

However, the existence of such sanctions coupled with the guard carried out by the traffic police is not able to deter people from continuing to commit TST violations. It is as if the sanctions that have been regulated in the law have not reduced the number of motorists in violating traffic signaling devices, in fact the number of violations has increased every year. Based on data obtained by the author from the Ternate City Police Satlantas Polres that every year there is an increase in the number of TST violations.

TST violation data obtained directly from the Ternate City Police Traffic Police Chief from 2020 as many as 290 (two hundred ninety) cases of TST violations that occurred in Ternate City starting from January to December 2020. Basically, Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation (LOTRT) it is very clear in regulating all forms of traffic violations that occur, especially violations of traffic signaling devices (TST), but in practice there are still many road users who violate TST in Ternate City. This is what makes the author interested in raising the title of research on *“Application of Criminal Sanctions Against Traffic Signaling Equipment Violations Based on Article 287 Paragraph (2) of Law Number 22 Year 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation in Ternate City”*

B. Formulation of The Problem

1. How is the application of criminal sanctions for violations of traffic signaling devices (TST) based on Law Number 22 of 2009 in the City of Ternate?
2. What are the factors that influence the imposition of sanctions for violations of traffic signaling devices as seen from Law No. 22 of 2009?

C. General and Specific Purposes

1. General Purpose

¹ Rinto Raharjo, *Tertib Berjalan Lintas*, Jakarta, PT.Shafa Media, 2014, hlm. 47

- a. To find out the application of criminal sanctions against violations of traffic signaling devices (TST) based on Law Number 22 of 2009 in the City of Ternate.
- b. To find out the factors that influence the imposition of sanctions for violators of traffic signaling devices, see Law No. 22 of 2009.

2. Specific Purpose

The specific objective is expected to be a recommendation material for policy makers in dealing with the application of criminal sanctions against violations of traffic signaling devices based on Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation by the Ternate City Police.

D. Novelty

The nature of this novelty is expected to provide benefits in the form of a contribution to the development of legal science, especially those related to problems with the application of criminal sanctions against violations of traffic signaling devices based on Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation by the Ternate City Police.

E. Research Benefits and Achievement Targets (Research Outcomes)

This research is expected to provide benefits in the form of a contribution to the development of legal science, especially those related to the problem of Violation of Traffic Signaling Equipment Based on Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation by the Ternate City Police. The target of achievement or output of this research is the publication of scientific papers in ISSN national journals.

Literature Review

A. Overview of the Crime

1. Term of Crime

The term of a crime is taken from 2 syllables in Dutch, namely "strafbaar" which means punishable and "feit" which means part of a reality. So, literally strafbaar feit means part of a reality that can be punished, where what is actually meant is that it can be punished, namely humans as individuals.² Sometimes criminal acts are also called criminal acts.

2. Elements of a Crime

According to the theoretical view and based on legislation, there are differences in each element of a crime. What is meant by a theoretical view is the opinion of legal experts which is reflected in the sound of the formulation in it. While the view of the law is the reality of the existence of a criminal act which is formulated in the articles in the legislation.

3. Types of Crime

Initially, legal experts had described criminal acts into 3 types, namely criminal atrocissima, atrociosa and levia, not based on certain principles, but based on the severity or severity of the crime adjusted to the punishment regulations.

² P.A.F. Lamintang, *Dasar-Dasar Hukum Pidana di Indonesia*, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta 2013, hlm. 179

B. Overview of Traffic Violations

Traffic is defined as the use of public roads by humans or objects to move from one place to another, as stated by WJS Poerwadarminta, namely "traveling back and forth, back and forth, and related to transportation between one place and another such as roads, shipping, air transportation, land and others." In terms of traffic, transportation tools are usually used. Despite the fact that there are also those who walk. The means of transportation used vary, there are motor vehicles and sea transportation and air transportation. This is intended so that all human interests in dealing with other people will be easier.

The emergence of traffic can not be separated from the development of the economy and technology. Human needs are not limited and gradually increase, causing the flow of traffic more and more dense. In such circumstances, traffic regulation is very necessary so that human interests can be achieved in general³. However, what is meant by traffic in the above explanation is only limited to land traffic. Traffic on land is not only done by foot, but also by means of transportation. In fact, what we see today is that the addition of transportation means is not proportional to the available road area.

Therefore, in terms of traffic, there are three factors which are related to each other so that they cannot be separated. Humans, vehicles, and roads are always related to each other. Legal regulations relating to traffic always provide balanced attention between these three factors so that people can use the road safely. Wirjono Prodjodikoro explained the definition of a violation as "overtrending" or an act of violating things related to the law, which means taking legal action against the law.⁴ On the other hand, the definition of violations from Moeljatno's point of view are actions which after the occurrence of a wet can determine the nature of the violation.⁵

Based on the explanation above, it can be seen that a violation is defined as a behavior that deviates from the existing regulations and is carried out on their own free will without regard to the existing regulations. We often encounter violations in traffic. This violation is intended as a violation of the necessity of the provisions that have been made in the field of traffic, and Ramdlon Naning interprets it as behavior that is carried out by someone who does not obey traffic rules. The violations that have been mentioned have a meaning that has been formulated into Law no. 22 of 2009 specifically Article 105, which states that a person is obliged to behave in an orderly manner, so that he can maintain safety and prevent things that can endanger security, or that can cause road damage.

C. Traffic Signaling Tool (TST)

Traffic Signaling Equipment (TST) or better known as traffic lights in Law no. 22 of 2009 is a light signal equipped with a sound signal in an electronic device that aims to regulate traffic. TST are lights that are installed at several points such as crossroads, pedestrian crossings, and other traffic flow areas that aim to control traffic flow.⁶ Most road users already understand and understand the function of the existence of this. TST. As a road user, TST is very helpful because it can reduce congestion, especially at intersections where there are traffic lights. With this TST, road users are expected to be able to receive information well so they can find out information about how long to stop or have to walk when the traffic light is on.

³ Dikutip dari situs (<http://repository.um-palembang.ac.id/id/eprint/874/1/SKRIPSI692-1705135348.pdf>) di akses pada tanggal 7 April 2021

⁴ Dikutip dari situs (<http://digilib.unila.ac.id/9705/12/BAB%20II.pdf>) diakses pada tanggal 10 Juni 2021.

⁵ Moeljatno, *Ibid*, hlm. 78

⁶ Ruslan Renggong, *Hukum Pidana Khusus "Memahami delik-delik di luar KUHP"*, Jakarta, Prenadamedia Group, 2016. Hlm. 223

D. Criminal Sanctions Fines

Fines are categorized as the oldest form of crime whose age exceeds imprisonment and is likely to be as old as the death penalty.⁷ Fines are given to violators of the rules in order to restore the legal balance or pay a sum of money to make amends. Fines are also included in one of the main types of crimes in Indonesian criminal law.

E. Criminal Sanctions Confinement

The penalty of confinement basically has two purposes. First, as *custodia honesta* for offenses that do not involve decency crimes, namely *culpa* offenses and *dolus* offenses. Second, as *custodia simplex*, it is a deprivation of liberty for offenses. Confinement is essentially lighter than imprisonment in terms of determining a person's sentence. This is in accordance with the criminal system in Article 10 of the Criminal Code, where imprisonment ranks third under the death penalty and imprisonment. The *stelsel* illustrates that the higher criminal order has a heavier penalty than the lower criminal *stelsel*.

F. Factors Affecting Law Enforcement

1) Own Legal Factor

Faktor hukumnya sendiri, yang dalam tulisan ini akan dibatasi pada undang-undang saja.

2) Law Enforcement Factor

The use of certain traditional pattern elements must also be effectively used by law enforcement so that it stimulates active participation from its citizens. As for the possibility of obstacles when implementing the role that should be carried out by law enforcers, both originating from themselves and their environment.

3) Facilities and Facilities Factor

Without the support of adequate facilities such as educated and skilled personnel, good organization, adequate equipment, sufficient finances and so on, it is very unlikely that the law will be enforced smoothly. That is why it will be impossible to achieve the goal of law enforcement if it has not fulfilled the required facilities and facilities.

4) Community Factor

Laws that aim to provide peace in society are enforced from and for the community. That is what causes the community to influence law enforcement in terms of certain aspects.

5) Cultural Factor

In the discussion, cultural factors are not the same as community factors, namely the centralization of the value system which is the center of spiritual and non-material culture and abstract conceptions of good and bad behavior. The basic values of law enforcement in general can reflect two very different situations but must be harmonized.

⁷ Mahrus Ali, *Op.cit*, hlm. 198.

Research Methods

A. Research Sites

In accordance with the title of the study, the location of this research was carried out in the Ternate City area which is located in the Ternate City Police Resort area. The working area of the Ternate City Police, especially the Ternate City Police Satlantas, is the place where this research is carried out.

B. Types, Nature and Research Approach

In this research, it is designed as a type of empirical juridical research which is an approach model in the form of action to see a legal reality in society.⁸ In fact, the implementation of positive legal provisions in legal events is also studied in this empirical legal research which aims to ensure the suitability of the results of its application with the provisions of the Act.

C. Data Collection Techniques

Data collection techniques that prospective researchers use in this research are field research, literature study and documentation. The three data collection studies are classified into two parts, namely primary data and secondary data, primary data obtained through field studies while secondary data obtained through library research and documentation studies.

D. Data Analysis

The research procedure is carried out with the following stages:

1. Preparation and preparation of research instruments;
2. Problem identification;
3. Data collection and analysis;
4. Preparation of research results; and
5. Follow up on the planned research output

Research Results and Discussion

A. How to apply criminal sanctions for violations of traffic signaling devices (TST) based on Law Number 22 of 2009 in the City of Ternate

In the application of law in traffic, it must have components so that traffic interactions can occur, namely:

- a. Human as user

Humans as users can act as drivers or pedestrians who under normal circumstances have different abilities and alerts.

- b. Vehicle

Vehicles used by drivers have characteristics related to speed, acceleration, deceleration, dimensions and loads that require sufficient traffic space to be able to move in traffic.

⁸ Jonaedi Efendi, *Metode Penelitian Hukum Normatif dan Empiris*, Jakarta, Prenadamedia Group, 2015, hlm. 150

c. Street

The road is a path that is planned to be passed by motorized and non-motorized vehicles, including pedestrians. The road is planned to be able to flow traffic smoothly and be able to support vehicle axle loads and be safe, so as to reduce the number of accidents in traffic.

In the application of sanctions for traffic violations, a mature concept is needed and can be used properly so that the implementation of sanctions carried out can run in accordance with the applicable law, based on the elaboration of the application in Article 245 of Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Transportation. The way is with the following concept:

a) Traffic management

In this traffic management includes planning, regulation, supervision, and traffic control activities. Traffic management is aimed at safety, security, order and smooth traffic.

b) Traffic control activities

Where in this traffic control activity, monitoring and assessment of the implementation of policies in traffic is carried out. Monitoring and assessment activities are intended to determine the effectiveness of these policies to support the achievement of a predetermined level of service.

c) Traffic control activities

In this control activity, it is in the form of giving directions and instructions in implementing the implementation of a sanction in traffic violations. The provision of directions and instructions in this provision is in the form of stipulation or provision of guidelines and procedures for the purpose of implementing traffic management, with the aim of obtaining uniformity in its implementation and can be carried out properly to ensure the achievement of the level of service that has been determined.

The LOTRT regulates violations and also sanctions against traffic violations. Many of the people as road users do not know the contents of the LOTRT. Whereas in LOTRT there is already a list of violations and fines for motorists who commit traffic violations. In fact, the implementation of sanctions for TST violations that occurred in Ternate City did not provide a deterrent effect for the community to continue to commit violations. The proof is, with data on violations recorded from 2020 to 2021 in April the number of TST violations increased. The sanctions contained in LOTRT have not been effective against violators because of the lack of legal awareness from the community that they will continue to commit TST violations. As can be seen from the research data to determine the level of TST violations that occurred in Ternate City taken from 2020 to 2021. Where in the data it is clear that in the past year there was an increase in TST violations in Ternate City, as listed in the following table:

Table 1
Number of TST Violations in 2020
At Ternate City Police Resort

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR		MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
31	31	8	2		12	3	14	11	65	52	7	54
Total								290				

Data source: Ternate City Traffic Police

Table 2
Number of TST Violations in 2021
At Ternate City Police Resort

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR
65	47	50	18
Total		180	

Data source: Ternate City Traffic Police

Based on table 1 and table 2, the number of TST violations from 2020 to 2021 has increased. Which in 2020 from January to December there were 290 cases of TST violations by road users in Ternate City. In 2020 there was an increase in TST violations with the number of TST violations that occurred, namely 290 cases of TST violations with the number of increases occurring from September to December 2020. While those recorded in 2021 from January to April were 180 cases of TST violations with an increase in the number of TST violations that occurred in January. The number of violations from 2020 to 2021 that occurred in Ternate City was handled directly by the Ternate City Police Satlantas Police by taking action against motorized vehicle drivers who violate TST.

Based on the results of an interview with Bamin ticketed, Brigadier Muhammad Rivan,⁹ explained that for TST violations in 2021 there was an increase in the number of violations, but because the current conditions were still in the Corona virus outbreak for TST violations themselves which were handled directly from the Ternate City Police Satlantas Police, not in the form of action but in the form of a warning. Usually, the Ternate City Police in taking action against TST violations usually take action on moving or hunting and also on-site or stationary actions, from the actions taken, they found many TST violations committed by motorized vehicle drivers in the City of Ternate. So, the number of TST violations recorded at the Ternate City Police Traffic Unit is a direct action taken by the Ternate City Police Resort Traffic Unit.

The author also conducted research at the Ternate City District Court, dated June 25, 2021, data on traffic violations that the researchers obtained from the Ternate City District Court based on the judge's decision in the rapid examination process for traffic violations between 2020 and 2021. From the data It was noted that the cases that went to the Ternate District Court from January to December 2020 were 13,762 for traffic violation cases as a whole and specifically for violations in the TST there were 290 cases. Meanwhile, data on violations in 2021 that entered the Ternate District Court which had been determined or decided by the judge from January to April 2020 were 3,512 for traffic violations as a whole, while for TST violations there were 180 cases that went to the Ternate District Court which had been determined. or decided by a judge.

From the data obtained above, for TST violations in Ternate City, seen from gender, there are 320 male violators and 150 female violators, when viewed from the age, the perpetrators of violations are dominated by the age of 17 to 27 years. From the explanation above, it can be seen that the application of sanctions for APIILL violations committed by motorized vehicle drivers in the City of Ternate has not been effective, because we see that there are still many motorists who commit violations even though the sanctions for TST violations are clearly stated in the LOTRT.

B. What are the Factors Affecting the Imposition of Sanctions for Violations of Traffic Signaling Equipment Judging from Law Number 22 Year 2009?

In implementing criminal sanctions against TST violations, the Ternate City Police Traffic Unit encountered several obstacles. From the results of research that has been done by the author, there are

⁹ Hasil wawancara dengan Bamin Tilang, Brigpol Muhammad Rivan, Tanggal 18 Juni 2021

several factors that cause many motorists to disobey or continue to violate TST. The factors that influence the application of sanctions for TST violations are:

1) Law Enforcement Factor

In the application of criminal sanctions for TST violators, the police have a very important role. To support the enforcement of this regulation, it is necessary to have supervision from the competent law enforcement officers in this field. Based on an interview with IPDA Ibrahim Mappe who is the Head of Turjawali traffic unit of the Ternate City Police, stated that law enforcement against TST violations in Ternate City was not effectively carried out by the traffic police themselves, such as the lack of guarding carried out by traffic police officers around the TST area. and also because there are still traffic police who do not give warnings or sanctions against colleagues from one profession or another.¹⁰

According to Soerjono Soekanto, law enforcement requires four conditions, namely, the existence of an institution that will implement the regulation, facilities to support the implementation of the regulation, and legal awareness of the people affected by the regulation. The definition of law enforcement can be formulated as an effort to implement the law as it should, supervise its implementation so that there is no violation and if there is a violation then there are other efforts to restore the law that was violated so that it can be enforced again. Law enforcement is an activity to harmonize the relationship of values outlined in solid rules and attitudes of action as a series of final values to create, maintain, and maintain peaceful social life.

Based on observations made by the author on June 18, 2021, in several places where there is a TST that there is a Ternate Police Satlantas who guard around the traffic light area or traffic patrol, namely in the morning and on certain days. The purpose of guarding in the morning starting from 08.00 - 10.00 and continuing in the afternoon is the guard carried out by the Ternate City Traffic Traffic Police which at that time a lot of activities were carried out by the people of Ternate City, so that the police carried out guard.

Apart from the lack of police officers who carry out guarding, there are also unscrupulous police officers who are willing to accept bribes and are not obedient to the rules that apply in LOTRT. Sometimes the law enforcement officers themselves are not firm in giving sanctions, there is collusion and bribery on the spot. There are so many police officers who behave like that so that people are accustomed to bribery, if they are caught committing a traffic violation. This action shows that the regulations cannot be enforced.

The effectiveness of a rule of law in general depends on the professional and optimal implementation, role and authority and function of law enforcement, both in carrying out the tasks assigned to them and in enforcing the rules.

2) Community Factor

One of the external factors faced by the Police in implementing criminal sanctions against TST violations in Ternate City is the legal awareness factor from the community. Community factors include the behavior and knowledge of the community. The cause of TST violations in Ternate City is the lack of awareness of motorized vehicle drivers while on the road, these drivers can be said to know about the obligation to comply with TST but still there are violations that occur. It can be seen that the lack of awareness and concern from the community towards safety in traffic has resulted in a violation of TST.

Based on the results of an interview with Mr. IPDA Ibrahim Mappe as Kanit Turjawali Satlantas Polres City of Ternate stated that the factors causing a TST violation by motorists in Ternate City were caused by humans themselves due to lack of awareness of traffic regulations and human interests that Different factors that cause someone to be careless, negligent and even intentional are the dominant factors in the occurrence of TST violations. This situation proves that the legal quality of the community as road users has not met the traffic discipline appeal.¹¹

Regarding the obligations of motorized vehicle drivers on the road who are required to comply with the TST provisions in Ternate City, as from the results of field research conducted through observations in 2 (two) places, namely at the Jati red light and the red light in Sangaji Village which was carried out on June 18, 2020 at 12.00 – 14.00 WIT and 18.30 – 20.00 WIT and late at night with quiet roads for motorists, it can be seen that the majority of motorists do not comply with TST provisions, from observations made by the author, it can be seen that at At that time there were many TST violations committed by motorized vehicle drivers in Ternate City.

The results of the study indicate that the factors causing TST violations by motorists in Ternate City are caused by humans themselves due to a lack of awareness of a traffic regulation. Lack of public awareness will continue to trigger TST violations in the City of Ternate, as evidenced by the results of the distribution of questionnaires that the authors distribute to motorized vehicle drivers in Ternate City related to drivers who have committed TST violations. From the results of the questionnaire, it can be seen that 80% answered yes, while 20% answered never.

One of the factors that influence the non-compliance of motorists regarding the obligation to comply with the TST is the level of public understanding that is still lacking in these provisions. Traffic knowledge from the community is also very important in the application of criminal sanctions against TST violations so as to minimize the occurrence of TST violations in Ternate City.

Although many motorcyclists already know about the existence of regulations to comply with TST, they are only limited to knowing the regulations but do not know the sanctions that will be imposed if they violate the TST. In Article 287 paragraph 2 of the LOTRT it has been explained that the types of sanctions that will be imposed on TST violators are in the form of imprisonment for a maximum of two months and a fine of a maximum of five hundred thousand rupiah. Based on the results of the questionnaire that the author has distributed to motorists, there are still many motorists who do not know about the sanctions for TST violations. From the results of the questionnaire, only a few motorcyclists in Ternate City are aware of sanctions for TST violations. In fact, there are many ways to make the public know about traffic regulations that have been implemented by the law by holding various counseling and explaining good traffic order.

A person is considered to have a high level of legal awareness if the actual behavior is in accordance with applicable law. Thus, a high level of legal awareness is based on legal compliance, which shows the extent to which a person's actual behavior is in accordance with applicable law.

3) Factors of facilities or facilities

Factors of facilities or facilities are as a support in the passage of law enforcement which includes the means in implementing it. Without certain means and facilities, it is impossible for law enforcement to take place properly. Facilities or facilities have a very important role in law enforcement. regarding the condition of traffic signaling devices in Ternate City with a total of 32 TST. With the condition of 25 TST working and 7 TST not working. In addition to inactive traffic signaling devices, facilities and

¹¹ Wawancara dengan IPDA Ibrahim Mappe, Kanit Turjawali Satlantas Polres Kota Ternate, hari Jum'at 19 Juni 2021, bertempat di Kepolisian Resor Kota Ternate.

infrastructure that must be equipped are the installation of RTMC or commonly known as traffic CCTV. The installation of this RTMC is only for monitoring, in which the installation is still at some points, not in its entirety. Therefore, it is necessary to repair and equip traffic lights that are not functioning and install RTMC or CCTV equipment in order to reduce the number of TST violations in Ternate City.

Thus, facilities or facilities have a very important role in law enforcement. Without these facilities or facilities, it will not be possible for law enforcers to harmonize their supposed roles with their actual roles.

4) Cultural Factor

One of the factors that influence the application of criminal sanctions against TST violations in Ternate City is the cultural factor. Based on data obtained from the Ternate City Police Traffic Unit, it was noted that every year there were violations starting from 2020 to April 2021, there was an increase in TST violations in Ternate City due to the lack of a culture of discipline in traffic.

Ternate City is one of the cities that is the center of both local and foreign tourist destinations. This of course invites an increasingly dense number of vehicles. At the time of the density of the number of vehicles.

Closing and Suggestions

A. Conclusion

Based on the discussion as described in chapter IV, the authors draw the following conclusions:

1. The enforcement of traffic regulations in the City of Ternate should be firm in dealing with traffic violators and processing them legally. The role of the Traffic Police Unit in implementing the TST violation sanctions in the LOTRT to be effective, it must be adjusted to the applicable rules.
2. It is hoped that the community will increase the culture of discipline and awareness in each of them to obey the rules regarding the applicable TST because traffic law enforcement is not only borne by law enforcement officers alone but the community must intervene in law enforcement by obeying all the rules laid down apply.

B. Suggestion

Based on the results of the discussion and conclusions above, the authors would like to give suggestions as follows.

1. The enforcement of traffic regulations in the City of Ternate should be firm in dealing with traffic violators and processing them legally. The role of the Traffic Police Unit in implementing the TST violation sanctions in the LOTRT to be effective, it must be adjusted to the applicable rules.
2. It is hoped that the community will increase the culture of discipline and awareness in each of them to obey the rules regarding the applicable TST because traffic law enforcement is not only borne by law enforcement officers alone but the community must intervene in law enforcement by obeying all the rules laid down apply.

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