Optimization Of Law Enforcement In Traffic Accident Cases To Increase Justice And Road Safety

Ahmad Syahputra [1*], Erniyanti Erniyanti [2], Ramlan Ramlan [3]
[1-3] University of Batam, Indonesia

*Correspondence: amatsaputra73@gmail.com**

Abstract. *Traffic accident law enforcement is a crucial element in efforts to improve justice and road safety in Indonesia. In the jurisdiction of the Tanjung Pinang Police, the problem of traffic accidents is a serious concern considering the high number of accidents that occur every year. This study aims to identify obstacles that hinder the optimization of traffic accident law enforcement and formulate effective solutions to overcome these obstacles. The research method used is a qualitative method with a case study approach. Data was collected through in-depth interviews with law enforcement officials, document analysis, and direct observation on the ground. Data analysis was carried out descriptively to understand the dynamics of traffic accident law enforcement in this region. The results of the study show that there are four main obstacles in traffic accident law enforcement at the Tanjung Pinang Police: limited human resources and equipment, lack of socialization and education about traffic safety, legal culture that has not been well formed in the community, and coordination between law enforcement agencies that is not optimal. Limited resources cause case handling to be less efficient, while the lack of socialization and education results in low public awareness of the importance of obeying traffic rules. In addition, the weak legal culture makes people reluctant to report accidents or provide information as witnesses. Poor coordination between the police, prosecutor's office, and the courts slows down the case resolution process. To overcome these obstacles, this study suggests increasing the allocation of resources and ongoing training for law enforcement officials, intensifying education and socialization programs on traffic safety to the public, applying a restorative justice approach to build public trust in the law, as well as the formation of joint working teams and the use of integrated information systems to improve coordination between institutions. With these steps, it is hoped that traffic accident law enforcement can run more effectively and efficiently, so that justice and road safety in Tanjung Pinang can be achieved.*

Keywords: Law Enforcement, Traffic Accidents, Justice and Safety

1. RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Traffic accidents are a serious problem in many countries, including Indonesia. Every year, thousands of lives are lost and many people are injured due to road accidents. In addition to causing loss of life and physical injury, traffic accidents also cause huge economic losses to society and the government. This condition demands decisive steps from the government and law enforcement to improve road safety and security, as well as ensure justice for victims and parties involved in traffic accidents. Traffic accidents in Indonesia can be illustrated from data over the last 10 years, showing that traffic accidents in Indonesia have claimed an average of 10,000 lives per year. The fatality rate shows that about 332 people die out of 1000 accidents that occur. As a result of traffic accidents, in addition to causing loss of life and property, it also causes financial / material losses, in Indonesia it is estimated to reach 41.3 trillion rupiah. This is very concerning if strategic steps are not taken to improve safety and compliance with public traffic laws, it will add to the long list of fatalities and material losses (Budiarto and Mahmudah, 2017).

The police are one of the government institutions that have a role in the rule of law. In a state of law, legal life is largely determined by structural factors or legal institutions, in addition to other factors, such as legal substance factors and legal culture factors. The Indonesian National Police (Polri) is an institution that carries out government functions in the field of maintaining security and public order, law enforcement, protection, protection and service to the community based on the principle of legality regulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Code, Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police and other laws that specifically regulate. The police function consists of two functions, namely preventive and repressive functions.

Based on Law No. 2/2002 on the Indonesian National Police, police duties include maintaining public security and order, law enforcement, and providing protection, protection and services to the public. In the context of traffic, the police are responsible for enforcing traffic regulations, supervising the implementation of rules on the road, and taking action against violations that occur. This task includes handling traffic accidents, conducting patrols, regulating traffic, and imposing sanctions on rule breakers. To carry out these duties effectively, police officers must be equipped with adequate resources in terms of personnel, training and technological equipment. Consistent and transparent law enforcement is essential to create legal certainty and instill discipline among road users. In addition, the police must also be active in educating and socializing the public about the importance of complying with traffic rules and driving safety.

Article 311 of Law No. 22/2009 on Road Traffic and Transportation (LLAJ) stipulates sanctions for accident perpetrators who intentionally endanger life or property. Article 312 which stipulates the obligation of the perpetrator of an accident to stop and provide assistance. Law enforcement of traffic accidents is regulated by several laws that serve as the operational basis for law enforcement officers. In handling traffic accident cases, optimizing law enforcement is very important (Asri, et.al., 2017). This includes the efficiency of investigation, prosecution, and other legal processes, to ensure justice for victims and parties involved. This optimization must also pay attention to prevention efforts so that traffic accidents can be minimized through strict supervision, strict enforcement of traffic regulations, and strict law enforcement against violations.

In relation to the protection of victims' rights, restorative justice can be an alternative approach in resolving traffic accident cases. This approach emphasizes reconciliation between the victim and the perpetrator of the accident, so that the parties involved can actively

participate in finding a joint solution and easing the psychological impact. By involving the involved parties, restorative justice has the potential to increase awareness about traffic errors and risks, and encourage more positive behavioral changes in the community. However, the implementation of restorative justice must also be considered so that it continues to run effectively and fairly. Therefore, in-depth research is needed to examine how the optimization of law enforcement in handling traffic accidents, especially through the restorative justice approach, can improve justice and road safety. This research aims to contribute to efforts to strengthen the criminal justice system in Indonesia, in order to create a safer and fairer society, as well as to increase the protection of rights and public welfare in dealing with traffic accidents.

Based on the background description above, the author raises several issues to be discussed further. The problems are as follows:

1. How is the legal regulation of traffic accident case enforcement to improve justice and road safety?
2. How is the implementation of law enforcement of traffic accident cases to improve justice and road safety?
3. What are the obstacles and solutions to law enforcement of traffic accident cases to improve justice and road safety?

Based on the problem formulation stated above, it can be seen that the objectives of this research are:

1. To find out and analyze the legal arrangements for enforcing traffic accident cases to improve justice and road safety.
2. To know and analyze the implementation of law enforcement of traffic accident cases to improve justice and road safety.
3. To know and analyze the obstacles and solutions to law enforcement of traffic accident cases to improve justice and road safety.

2. LITERATURE

The purpose of law enforcement is to socialize. Therefore, public views can influence law enforcement. Fundamentally, the norms underlying the law shape legal culture. This is an abstract concept of morality. In the current era of modernization and globalization, law enforcement can only work well if various parts of legal life always cooperate and are in harmony with each other. In this context, civil morality based on actual values in a civilized society must be maintained. Law enforcement is a process that involves various parties,

including society, to achieve certain goals (Soekanto, 2020). Law enforcement is an effort to rationally tackle crime, fulfill a sense of justice, and be effective by using various means as a reaction that can be given to perpetrators of crime, both criminal and non-criminal means, which can be integrated with each other. If criminal means are called upon to tackle crime, it means that criminal law politics will be implemented, namely law enforcement, which involves law enforcement and law enforcement (Arief, 2002).

According to experts, traffic can be defined as movement or mobility that occurs in a transportation system, including all aspects related to users, vehicles, infrastructure, and the environment. Transportation and urban planning experts often emphasize the integration aspect of the traffic system which not only involves physical movement, but also planning, management, and policies that support the creation of efficient, safe, and sustainable movement. For example, McShane and Roess define traffic as the study of the characteristics of the movement of people and goods in space and time, which includes analysis of transportation needs, mode choice, and environmental and social impacts of transportation activities. In the context of laws and regulations, the definition of traffic is often more specific and regulated in order to create an orderly, safe, and smooth order. In Indonesia, for example, Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation becomes the legal basis governing the road traffic and transportation system.

Traffic accidents are one of the important issues in criminal law relating to events where collisions, crashes, or other incidents occur that result in losses to both people and property in the context of road use. From a criminal law perspective, traffic accidents are not only seen as coincidental events or mere technical errors, but can also be related to violations of established legal rules or norms, which can result in criminal sanctions for perpetrators. In general, the definition of traffic accidents in criminal law is regulated within the framework of laws and regulations that determine the types of actions considered as violations or crimes in the context of traffic, as well as sanctions that can be applied.

In conclusion, from a criminal law perspective, traffic accidents are considered serious events that can result in criminal sanctions for perpetrators. Criminal law emphasizes the importance of compliance with traffic rules as an effort to prevent accidents. In addition, the legal process related to traffic accidents also aims to provide justice for victims and society, as well as as a means of education and rehabilitation for perpetrators to prevent similar events from recurring in the future.

Optimization is the process or effort to achieve better, more efficient, or optimal results or performance in a particular field, system, or process. In the context of legal research,

optimization can mean efforts to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and quality of law implementation, both in the process of law enforcement, case handling, and implementation of legal policies, so that legal objectives can be achieved more effectively and optimally. Optimization also focuses on improving the quality of results or decisions taken in order to achieve the desired legal objectives (Mamudji, 2015).

Law enforcement refers to efforts and processes to implement, execute, and enforce the law effectively in society. The purpose of law enforcement is to maintain order, justice, and security in society by enforcing applicable legal rules. This includes actions by law enforcement officials, such as police, prosecutors, and judges, in handling cases of law violations, conducting investigations, investigations, and prosecuting perpetrators of criminal acts or parties who violate legal rules.

A traffic accident is an undesirable incident or event that occurs on the highway involving motor vehicles, both two-wheeled motor vehicles (motorcycles) and four-wheeled vehicles (cars), or other vehicles such as buses, trucks, and the like. Traffic accidents can result in material losses, physical injuries, or even death for traffic actors or third parties involved. The factors causing traffic accidents can vary, including traffic violations, poor road conditions, poor weather conditions, driver negligence, and vehicles that are not roadworthy. Traffic accidents often become a serious issue affecting road safety and public welfare, so efforts are needed to increase awareness and compliance with traffic rules, as well as effective law enforcement to reduce the risk of accidents and protect the safety of road users.

Justice is a moral principle or value that underlies fair and equitable distribution of rights, opportunities, or sanctions for individuals or groups in society. The principle of justice involves fair, equal, and proportional treatment of every individual without discrimination or exception. Justice seeks to ensure that everyone has equal access to a decent life, equal treatment before the law, and the opportunity to reach their maximum potential. Justice can be applied in various contexts, including legal, political, social, and economic. Road safety refers to efforts and actions taken to minimize risks and potential hazards that occur on the road. The main purpose of road safety is to protect and maintain the safety of road users, including motorists, pedestrians, and other road users.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

Research is a managed, systematic investigation based on data, critical, objective, and scientific examination of a specific problem aimed at finding alternative solutions to related issues. Method is the process, principles, and procedures for solving a problem (Sugono, 2011).

The specification and/or type of research for this thesis is normative legal research combined with sociological (empirical) legal research using secondary data obtained directly from primary sources through field research via interviews, and primary data as sources/materials of information in the form of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. The approach method in this research is a combination of the normative "legal research" approach with the empirical "Juridical Sociological" approach. The research mechanism with this combined approach method is carried out by elaborating research explanations inductively leading to deductive methods and vice versa. This is done by the author to help explain the relationship between research variables and research objects so as to produce an understanding that greatly assists readers, especially researchers and academics.

Population or universe is the total number of units of analysis whose characteristics will be estimated (Singarimbun, et.al., 2009). The population is all law enforcement officers and communities in the legal area of the Regional Police (Polda) of the Riau Islands. The sample is the part of the population studied and considered to represent the characteristics of the overall population. The sample used by the researcher is a random technique to determine with certainty the research to be studied. As for the sample used by the author, it is a purposive sampling technique to indicate respondents and informants who are competent in this thesis research..

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Legal Regulation of Traffic Accident Enforcement to Improve Road Justice and Safety

The legal regulation of traffic accident enforcement is based on several relevant articles from various laws.

   a. Law Number 22 of 2009 on Traffic and Road Transportation
   b. Criminal Code (KUHP)
   c. Law Number 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police

Law Number 22 of 2009 on Traffic and Road Transportation is the main basis for traffic law enforcement in Indonesia. Article 229 of this law classifies traffic accidents into minor, moderate, and severe, providing a basis for differentiation of sanctions and handling. Articles 310 to 312 establish criminal sanctions for perpetrators of accidents causing material damage, injury, or death, as well as the obligation to provide assistance and report accidents. In the view of positive legal theory, these rules are clear orders from the

authorities that must be obeyed by all road users. Non-compliance with these rules is subject to strict sanctions, which aim to ensure that the law is not only recognized but also obeyed.

This analysis shows that John Austin's positive legal theory provides a strong framework for understanding the importance of clear regulations and effective law enforcement mechanisms in managing traffic accidents. Although there are various obstacles faced, the application of appropriate solutions can improve the effectiveness of law enforcement and, ultimately, improve justice and safety on the roads.

2. **Implementation of Traffic Accident Law Enforcement to Improve Road Justice and Safety**

Traffic accident victim data shows the serious impact of these incidents. In 2022, there were 17 fatalities (MD), 1 serious injury (LB), and 137 minor injuries (LR). In 2023, the number of fatalities increased to 23, with 7 serious injuries and 213 minor injuries. As of April 2024, there were 11 fatalities and 80 minor injuries, with no recorded serious injuries. Traffic accident law enforcement in the jurisdiction of Tanjung Pinang Police involves several stages, which are carried out to ensure justice for victims and perpetrators, as well as improve road safety. According to Reza Anugrah Arief Perdana, reporting traffic accidents is a very important first step in the law enforcement process. When an accident occurs, the perpetrator or eyewitness must immediately report the incident to the authorities, in this case the local police. Reports can be made directly to the nearest police post, through emergency telephone, or using accident reporting applications if available (Perdana, 2024).

Based on the results of the investigation, the investigator then determines the suspect who is allegedly responsible for the accident. The determination of suspects is based on strong evidence and supporting witness statements. After being designated as a suspect, the perpetrator can be detained by the police if there are concerns that the perpetrator will flee, eliminate evidence, or repeat their actions. Detention is carried out in accordance with applicable provisions, and suspects have the right to legal assistance during the legal process. Suspects also have the right to defend themselves and provide statements that can mitigate punishment.

After the investigation is complete and the case file is declared complete (P-21), the traffic accident case will be transferred to the prosecutor's office for prosecution. The public prosecutor (JPU) will study the case file and prepare charges against the suspect. In the trial, the prosecutor will present evidence and witnesses before the judge to prove that the suspect is guilty. The suspect, through their legal counsel, has the opportunity to provide defense and present mitigating witnesses. The judge will then assess all evidence and statements

submitted during the trial to determine the verdict. If the suspect is found guilty, the judge will impose a sentence in accordance with applicable legal provisions, such as imprisonment, fines, or other actions deemed fair and in accordance with the offense committed. If the suspect is found not guilty, they will be acquitted of all charges.

Traffic accident law enforcement in the jurisdiction of Tanjung Pinang Police is an important step to improve road justice and safety. With a strong legal basis, a transparent and fair law enforcement process, and support from all relevant parties, it is expected to reduce the number of traffic accidents and increase public awareness of the importance of road safety. Optimization of law enforcement not only aims to provide sanctions to violators, but also to create a better traffic culture for the sake of common safety. Effective law enforcement is key to improving road justice and safety. Based on law enforcement theory, good enforcement involves the application of clear rules, transparent procedures, and consistent sanctions to encourage public compliance with the law. In the context of traffic accident law enforcement in the jurisdiction of Tanjung Pinang Police, the application of this theory can help identify areas that need improvement and formulate practical and effective strategies to address existing challenges.

3. **Obstacles and Solutions to Traffic Accident Law Enforcement to Improve Road Justice and Safety**

Obstacles in traffic accident law enforcement to improve road justice and safety, and also solutions to overcome these obstacles are:

a. Limited resource constraints

One of the main obstacles in traffic accident law enforcement in the jurisdiction of Tanjung Pinang Police is the limitation of resources, both human resources and equipment. The shortage of police personnel specially trained in handling traffic accidents causes the handling and investigation process to be less than optimal. Existing officers often have to handle excessive workloads, which can affect their effectiveness and efficiency in responding to and resolving accident cases. In addition, limitations of equipment such as patrol vehicles, crime scene investigation tools, and supporting technology such as CCTV and electronic ticketing systems are also obstacles. This results in difficulties in collecting accurate evidence and rapid handling in the field, which ultimately impacts the slow process of investigation and case resolution.

To overcome this obstacle, an increase in budget allocation is needed to increase the number of personnel and improve the required equipment. Local governments and relevant agencies must work together to ensure that the police have sufficient resources

to carry out their duties properly. Continuous training and specialization in handling traffic accidents for officers is also important to improve their competence and professionalism. In addition, the application of advanced technology such as the use of CCTV at accident-prone points and the implementation of electronic ticketing systems can help in more effective supervision and law enforcement. Investment in this technology will not only help in better evidence collection but will also provide a deterrent effect to traffic violators. Thus, handling traffic accidents can be faster, more accurate, and more efficient, which will ultimately improve road safety and justice for all road users in Tanjung Pinang.

b. Socialization and education obstacles

Socialization and education obstacles become one of the crucial factors that hinder the effectiveness of traffic accident law enforcement in the jurisdiction of Tanjung Pinang Police. The lack of socialization efforts regarding traffic regulations and accident reporting procedures causes the public to not fully understand the importance of reporting accidents quickly and correctly. Minimal education about traffic safety also results in low public awareness of accident risks and the importance of compliance with traffic rules. In addition, existing socialization programs often do not reach all levels of society, especially those in remote areas or less accessible by information media. As a result, many road users do not know their rights and obligations, as well as the steps that must be taken when an accident occurs (Amri, 2024).

To overcome this obstacle, a more effective and comprehensive socialization and education strategy is needed. Local governments, police, and related institutions must conduct regular and continuous education campaigns on traffic safety. These campaigns can be conducted through various media, including television, radio, social media, and direct counseling in communities. Socialization programs must be designed to be easily understood by all groups, including children, teenagers, and adults. In addition, integration of educational material about traffic safety into the school curriculum can help instill awareness from an early age. Cooperation with non-governmental organizations and local communities is also important to expand the reach of socialization to remote areas.

c. Legal culture obstacles

The legal culture of society is one of the crucial aspects that affect the effectiveness of traffic accident law enforcement in the jurisdiction of Tanjung Pinang Police. The main obstacle faced is the low awareness and compliance of the community with traffic

rules. Many drivers tend to ignore traffic signs, speed limits, and other regulations, which often become the main cause of accidents. In addition, people are often reluctant to report accidents or provide statements as witnesses because they are afraid of being involved in legal processes that are considered complicated and burdensome. The low public trust in law enforcement officials is also a factor that exacerbates the situation, where people feel that their reports will not be followed up seriously. The implementation of these solutions is expected to overcome existing legal culture obstacles and create a safer and more orderly road environment in the jurisdiction of Tanjung Pinang Police. Through joint efforts between the government, police, and community, positive changes in legal culture can be achieved, so that traffic accident law enforcement can run more effectively and provide justice and safety for all road users.

The weak legal culture in Tanjung Pinang hinders the effective law enforcement process. People who do not believe in the legal system or are reluctant to be involved in legal processes because of fear or feeling that there is no use in reporting violations is a big challenge. Law enforcement theory suggests that building a strong legal culture requires a holistic approach, including fair and consistent law enforcement, as well as efforts to build public trust in legal institutions. The application of a restorative justice approach, where perpetrators and victims are invited to dialogue and find solutions together, can increase community participation and trust in the legal system.

d. Inter-agency coordination obstacles

Effective law enforcement also requires good coordination between law enforcement agencies such as the police, prosecutors, and courts. This lack of coordination often causes delays in case resolution and ineffectiveness in law enforcement. Law enforcement theory emphasizes the importance of inter-agency cooperation to ensure the legal process runs smoothly and efficiently. The formation of joint working teams consisting of representatives from each law enforcement agency, as well as the implementation of an integrated information system that enables rapid and accurate flow of information between agencies, can help improve coordination and effectiveness in handling traffic accident cases.

Analysis of traffic accident law enforcement in Tanjung Pinang based on law enforcement theory shows that to improve road justice and safety, a comprehensive and practical approach is needed. Increasing human resources and technology, intensive education and socialization programs, building a strong legal culture, and better coordination between law enforcement agencies are concrete steps that must be taken.

With the implementation of these solutions, it is expected that traffic accident law enforcement can run more effectively, provide justice for all parties involved, and create a safer road environment for the community.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the research results and analysis conducted, it can be concluded that Tanjung Pinang Police needs to optimize law enforcement as regulated in Law Number 22 of 2009 on Traffic and Road Transportation to improve road justice and safety. However, traffic accident law enforcement in the jurisdiction of Tanjung Pinang Police has not been running optimally due to significant challenges, including unsolved hit-and-run cases and increasing accident rates. The main obstacles include limited human resources and equipment, lack of public education and awareness, a poorly established legal culture, and suboptimal inter-agency coordination. To address these issues, it is necessary to increase resource allocation and training for law enforcement officers, intensify traffic safety education programs, apply a restorative justice approach to build public trust, and improve coordination between agencies through joint working teams and integrated information systems. These measures are crucial for enhancing the effectiveness of traffic accident law enforcement and ultimately improving road justice and safety in Tanjung Pinang.

REFERENCES

Abdulkadir Muhammad., *Etika Profesi Hukum,* PT. Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung, 2006.

Achmad Ali, *Menguak Teori Hukum (Legal Theory) dan Teori Peradilan (Judicialprudence)*, Kencana Prenada Group, Jakarta, 2012.

Andi Hamzah, *Asas-Asas Hukum Pidana*, Rineka Cipta, Jakarta, 2011. Andi Hamzah, *Kamus Hukum dan Politik*, Rajawali Press., Jakarta, 2016. Anonimous, *Buku Pedoman Penyusunan Proposal dan Tesis Program*

Arief Sidharta, B, *Meuwissen Tentang Pengembangan Hukum, Ilmu Hukum, Teori Hukum Dan Filsafat Hukum*, Refika Aditama, Bandung, 2016.

Arif Budiarto dan Mahmudah, *Rekayasa Lalu Lintas*, UNS Press, Jakarta, 2017.

Asri, Kiki Nur, Hendro Saptono, Ronoyami Njatrujani, *Pelaksanaan Asuransi Sosial Pada PT. Jasa Raharja (PERSERO) Terhadap Korban Kecelakaan Lalu Lintas*, Ghalia Indonesia, Yogyakarta, 2017.

Bambang Sugono, *Metoda Penelitian Hukum,* Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2011.

Barda Nawawi Arief, *Kebijakan Hukum Pidana*, Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung, 2012.

Buku Hanjar, *Penindakan Pelanggaran Lalu Lintas*, Pusdik Lantas Serpong, Lemdiklat Polri, 2011.

Chairuddin Ismail, *Tantangan Polri Dalam Pemeliharaan Kamtibmas Pada Masyarakat Demokrasi,* Jurnal Srigunting, Jakarta, 2012.

H.Riduan Syahrani.S, *Rangkuman Intisari Ilmu Hukum*, PT. Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung, 2007.

Irawan Suhartono, *Metode Penelitian Sosial Suatu Teknik Penelitian Bidang Kesejahteraan Sosial lainnya*, Remaja Rosda Karya, Bandung, 2009.

Jujun S. Soeryasumantri, *Filsafat Ilmu Sebuah Pengantar Populer*, Sinar Harapan, Jakarta, 2008.

Kudzaifah Dimyati, *Teorisasi Hukum, Studi Tentang Perkembangan Pemikiran Hukum Di Indonesia 1945-1990*, Surakarta: Muhamadiyah University Press, 2015.

Lawrence M. Friedman, *Sistem Hukum Dalam Perspektif Ilmu Sosial*, "*The Legal System: A Sosial Science Perspektive*", Nusa Media, Bandung, 2009.

Lili Rasyidi, *Dasar-dasar Filsafat Hukum*, Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti, 2006.

Mardjono Reksodipuro, *Kriminologi dan Sistem Peradilan Pidana Kumpulan Karangan Buku Kedua, Pusat Pelayanan Keadilan dan Pengabdian Hukum Lembaga Kriminologi Universitas Indonesia*, Jakarta, 2007.

Munir Fuady, *Teori-Teori Besar* (*Grand Theory*) *Dalam Hukum*, Kencana, Jakarta, 2013.

Noeng Muhajir, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, Roke Sarasin, Jakarta, 2010.

Romli Atmasasmita, *Sistem Peradilan Pidana(Criminal Justice System) Perspektif Eksistensialisme Dan Abolisionalisme*, Bina Cipta, Jakarta, 2016.

Ronny Hanitijo Soemitro, *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum*, Cetakan Kedua, Ghalia Indonesia, Jakarta, 2015.

Sadjijono, *Polri Dalam Perkembangan Hukum Di Indonesia*, LaksBang Pressindo, Yogyakarta, 2018

Sadjijono, *Seri Hukum Kepolisian Polri dan Good Governance*, Laksbang Mediatama, Surabaya, 2018.

Satjipto Rahardjo, *Ilmu Hukum*, Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti, 2016.

Singarimbun, Masri dan Sofian Effendi. *Metode Penelitian Survei*. Jakarta. LP3ES, 2009.

Soerjono Soekanto dan Sri Mamudji, Penelitian Hukum Normatif Suatu Tinjauan Singkat, Cetakan Ketujuh, Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2013.

Soetandyo Wignjosoebroto, Hak Asasi Manusia Konsep Dasar dan Perkembangan Pengertiannya dari Masa ke Masa, ESLAM, Jakarta, 2017.

Sri Mamudji, Penelitian Hukum Normatif Suatu Tinjauan Singkat, Raja GrafindoPersada, Jakarta, 2015.

Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945;

Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 1946 tentang Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana (KUHP);

Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2002 tentang Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia;

Undang-Undang Nomor 22 tahun 2009 tentang Lalu Lintas dan Angkutan Jalan.